"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, rain by tonight and tomorrow; moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,922. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

JAPAN TO PRESENT ULTIMATUM TODAY

Unless Last Efforts for Peaceful Settlement with China Succeed by 3 P. M.

SUNDAY THE OUTSIDE LIMIT

Tokio Ultimatum, Now in Japanese Minister's Hands, Expires at 6 P. M. That Day.

LAST HOUR CONCESSIONS

But Peking Refuses to Accept All Demands—Washington Hears of New Method of Negotiating.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, May 6.—The Japanese Minister received from Tokio by cable this afternoon the terms of an ultimatum to be presented to the Chinese Government. This will be communicated on Friday before 3 P. M., although no conference has been held since Saturday. Pourparlers have been proceeding between the Foreign Office and the Japanese Legation, the latter having intimated a readiness to lend its good offices in transmitting any overtures the Chinese Government desired to make.

Today the Vice Minister visited the Japanese Legation and intimated that China was ready to concede the Japanese demand for joint farming and manufacturing enterprises in Mongolia, and also the following: That disputes in Manchuria concerning Japanese settlers be tried in Japanese courts; that Japan take over the treaty rights in Shantung enjoyed by Germany; that Japanese might build schools, churches, and hospitals on land leased from Chinese, and that Japan might finance and construct the Nan Chang-Chaochow-Fu railway provided Great Britain would approve.

When the demands were first presented, China, while denying that Japan had any justice in seeking to impose them, agreed to discuss them from the point of view of friendly neighborly relations. As a result of the conferences, China has conceded practically all the demands which Japan had communicated to the powers as seeking. China strove to avoid committing herself on any points infringing her sovereignty or the treaty rights of other powers, though the Japanese pressed several demands which the Chinese held would, if agreed to, impair their independence as a nation and establish Japanese suzerainty.

Japan, however, insisted on the acceptance of the demands in toto, and the Chinese made further concessions, but again refused those which she deemed to affect her sovereignty.

China to Resist If Attacked.

As the outcome of a war campaign waged in Japan, the ultimatum was sent to M. Hioki, to be delivered on Friday. China will issue a declaration giving the history of the negotiations, explaining her position to the powers interested, and will resist if attacked.

The President and the Cabinet are unanimously determined to surrender no point impairing sovereignty or infringing treaty obligations. There is intense indignation at the high-handed action of Japan, which is regarded by the Chinese as that of a conquering nation, even less excusable than the action of Germany toward Belgium.

Foreign opinion throughout China is antagonistic to the Japanese attitude. Should the demands be assented to it is the general opinion that the door will be closed in China, and similarly in Mancuhria, to the detriment of American trade.

It is evident that Japan has contemplated war, as Japanese subjects have been called in from outlying portions of China and there has been a big exodus of Japanese from Peking in the last few days. The Chinese press unanimously urges the Government to remain firm, as further concessions would endanger national existence, and the position could not be made worse by fighting.

Should hostilities begin, the first point of attack will probably be Mukden, where 50,000 Chinese troops are stationed. A considerable number of Chinese troops are at Jehol, and five Japanese warships are off Chinwantao. In the event of Peking's being attacked, the Chinese Government, following precedent, will retire, probably to Sian Fu. Peking will be defended.

The patriotism of the Chinese is deeply stirred, and it is expected that the newly created Voluntary National Salvation Fund will be placed at the disposal of the Government. One Cantonese with property of $120,000 contributed $100,000. The President's masterly calmness inspires confidence in the administration.

China is on the horns of a dilemma. If the Japanese demands are granted revolution will ensue in China; if they are not granted, Japan will use military force.

(By The Associated Press.)

PEKING, Friday, May 7.—The Japanese Legation has informed the Chinese Foreign Office that Japan is unable to

Continued on Page 4.

Washington Announces Attitude toward China

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7. — The State Department issued today this statement on the attitude of the United States toward the Chino-Japanese negotiations:

In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position of the United States in reference to the negotiations pending between Japan and China the following announcement is made:

At the beginning of negotiations the Japanese Government confidentially informed this Government of the matters which were under discussion, and accompanied the information by the assurance that Japan had no intention of interfering with either the political independence or territorial integrity of China, and that nothing thta she proposed would discriminate against other powers having treaties with China or interfere with the "open door" policy to which all the leading nations are committed.

This Government has not only had no thought of surrendering any of its treaty rights with China, but it has never been asked by either Japan or China to make any surrender of these rights. There is no abatement of its interest in the welfare and progress of China, and its sole interest in the present negotiations is that they may be concluded in a manner satisfactory to both nations and that the terms of the agreement will not only contribute to the prosperity of both of these great Oriental empires, but maintain that cordial relationship so essential to the future of both and to the peace of the world.

DEMANDS $100,000 OF EMMA TRENTINI

Wife of Rudolf Friml, an Opera Composer, Charges Alienation of Husband's Affections.

Papers in a suit for absolute divorce were filed yesterday in the Supreme Court by Mrs. Rudolf Friml, wife of a composer of light operas, through Herman Roth, attorney, with offices in the Longacre Building. Simultaneously Mrs. Friml brought suit for $100,000 damages against Emma Trentini, prima donna, alleging the alienation of her husband's affections.

Mr. Roth said the defendants had been served with papers Sunday at midnight upon their return from a motor ride to the Hotel Marseilles, Broadway and One Hundred and Third Street.

Mr. Friml is a Bohemian and came to this country six years ago as accompanist of Jan Kubelik, the violinist. It was while touring with Mr. Kubelik that he met Mrs. Friml, who was a Miss Stern, daughter of a wine merchant of Los Angeles, Cal., said to be wealthy. He gave up his work as an accompanist and remained in Los Angeles.

Arthur Hammerstein heard some of his songs in a local music house one day and sent for Mr. Friml. Hammerstein commissioned him to compose the score of an operetta, and "The Firefly" was the result. Miss Trentini was starred in this work, and its success led to the writing of "High Jinks" by Mr. Friml, in which also Miss Trentini was the prima donna.

In the complaints Mrs. Friml charges improper conduct on the part of the defendants since last December in several New York hotels, in the Hotel Statler, Buffalo; the Ritz-Carlton, Philadelphia, and at 600 West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, where the Frimls had an apartment.

Until recently, when she retired from the cast, Miss Trentini sang the principal rôle in a current musical comedy. Mrs. Friml is at her father's home in Los Angeles. There are two children, the elder of whom is 5 years old.

BREITUNG GETS HUGE CONTRACT IN PERU

President Benavides Approves His $10,000,000 Irrigation and Colonization Scheme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIMA, Peru, May 6.—President Benavides of Peru issued today a supreme decree accepting, with slight modifications, the contract proposed by Breitung & Co., Limited, of New York, for the irrigation and colonization of Peruvian coast lands. The Government will issue bonds to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling, ($10,000,000,) which Edward N. Breitung will negotiate. The bond issue matures in thirty years and the lands are to be sold on twenty-year payments.

Approximately 100,000 acres will be added to the cultivated area of the country. The company has until July 15 to examine and approve the contract and transfer the twenty-thousand-pound guarantee to Lima.

The negotiations for this, the largest transaction in the history of the republic, were conducted by Henry Clay Howard of Kentucky, ex-Minister to Peru.

When the foreging dispatch was read to him at the Hotel St. Regis last night Edward N. Breitung said he was very glad to hear that the contract had been signed by President Benavides, because that official's two predecessors had intended to do it, but were removed from office suddenly.

"The idea of irrigating and colonizing about 90,000 acres of desert lands back from the coast line of Perul, near Callao," he said, "originated with President Legula about three years ago. He sent a representative to New York to have a plan drawn up. We had a plan made of the work necessary to be done and sent one of our representatives from Chicago, William Roher, to Peru, where he stayed eight months and drew up a contract which Legula was to sign. Then the revolution came which made Billinghurst the President of the country, and the preliminaries had to be gone over again.

"Just as Billinghurst was ready to sign a contract with our firm he was removed from office and Benavides was elected in his place. Henry Clay Howard has been conducting the negotiations in Peru, and we expect that he will return with the signed contract in the next two weeks. If it is satisfactory, we will sign it and the work will begin at once. It will be of the greatest benefit to Peru, as it will put the country on the same footing a griculturally that it enjoyed before its conquest by the Spaniards.

"The idea is to colonize the coast lands with Spanish and Italian farmers who can stand the heat better than those from northern climates. Only a portion of the 90,000 acres will have to be irrigated, as it was all well irrigated lands many years ago. Experiments that have been made show that the land, when restored, will yield abundant crops of tobacco, South Sea cotton, coffee, cocoa and tropical fruits. It will mark the beginning of a new era for the people of Peru."

Mr. Breitung added that after the contract was signed by his firm he intends to make a trip to Peru to look over the land and the plan of the work that was necessary to be done to start the irrigation system.

BARNES WAS PAID BY PRINTER LYON

Books Show Salary Was $10,000—Counsel Will Try to Connect It with Contracts.

COLONEL QUICKLY EXCUSED

Disappointed When Ivins Omits to Cross-Examine Him—Missing Witness Appears.

"ALBANY VICE" EXCLUDED

Barnes Scores by Decision of Court Limiting Corruption Issue to State Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 6.—Out of a bewildering mass of figures and documents counsel for Theodore Roosevelt, who is being sued by William Barnes, Jr., for alleged libel, in the Supreme Court here, produced evidence today tending to show that Mr. Barnes had a close-working arrangement with the so-called Albany printing ring, and that it netted him big profits.

It was shown that before Mr. Barnes became a stockholder of the J. B. Lyon Company, which obtained many contracts for legislative printing, he had been in the pay of James B. Lyon, and had received a salary of $10,000 a year for two years. John M. Bowers, counsel for Mr. Roosevelt, did not bring out the full significance of this bit of evidence, but he laid the foundation for further testimony along the same line. By the introduction of the salary in evidence the Roosevelt counsel expect to prove:

That during the two years ended Sept. 30, 1901, the J. B. Lyon Company got no legislative printing, but that all the contracts went personally to James B. Lyon, who was the head of a separate establishment.

That during these two years Mr. Barnes obtained the printing contracts for James B. Lyon and received $20,000 as salary or commission.

That at the end of the two years James B. Lyon became associated with the J. B. Lyon Company, and that, while Mr. Barnes's salary then ceased, in lieu of it, he received stock in the J. B. Lyon Company, and thereafter continued to obtain State printing contracts for the company.

Salary Evidence a Bomb.

The salary evidence had all the effect of a sudden bomb explosion in the Barnes camp. It was hidden away in the voluminous records of the private accounts of The Albany Journal Company, of which Mr. Barnes is President and General Manager, and included the minutes of the Directors' meetings.

Mr. Bowers had been fighting for days to get the books accepted in evidence by the court. The Barnes forces had been fighting just as hard to keep them out on the ground that a stockholder and Director of The Journal Company—such is Mr. Barnes—could not necessarily be held responsible for the acts of the corporation.

Mr. Bowers had an expert accountant go over the records, and when Justice Andrews allowed them in evidence Mr. Bowers brought to light the fact that at a meeting of the Trustees of The Journal Company, held on Feb. 14, 1900, a resolution was passed accepting the offer of Mr. Barnes to assign to the company his salary claim against Mr. Lyon. As the resolution was read to the jury Mr. Barnes shifted uncomfortably in his seat. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, William Barnes, Jr., has offered to assign to the Journal Company a claim held by him against James B. Lyon for salary for the two years commencing Oct. 1, 1898, and ending Sept. 30, 1901, amounting to $20,000, in full for all claims of every name, nature and kind whatsoever now held by the said Journal Company against said William Barnes, Jr.; be it

RESOLVED, that the Journal Company does hereby accept the said assignment and does hereby authorize the Secretary of the said company to accept the said assignment of said salary claim from William Barnes, Jr., and to execute in the name of the said Journal Company a full general release of the said William Barnes, Jr., from all claims of every name, nature and kind now held by the Journal Company against him, and that the acceptance of said assignment shall be in full satisfaction of all claims now existing.

Connecting this testimony with the letter which Mr. Barnes wrote to Colonel Roosevelt in 1899 when the latter was Governor, and in which Mr. Barnes frankly stated that the establishment of a State printing office would "ruin him financially," the Roosevelt counsel believe that their case against Mr. Barnes has been materially strengthened. Having opened the books of the Barnes concern, however, they are not going to stop until every record has been dragged into the light, if possible.

Barnes's Share of Profits.

To show how much Mr. Barnes profited as the majority stockholder of The Journal Company, Mr. Bowers had spread on the record today the amount of dividends the company paid its stockholders during the five years between April, 1908, and April, 1913. Each year a quarterly dividend was declared, making twenty in all. The total dividends amounted to $125,625, and of this amount Mr. Barnes's share was $86,860, leaving $38,765 to be divided among the other stockholders.

While the Roosevelt forces were jubilant over what the day had brought forth for them, William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Barnes, declared after court had adjourned, that in reality it amounted to very little, and that it would all be explaind when Mr. Barnes took the stand. Mr. Ivins said:

"The testimony that is being brought out is offered as if it were the last word. As a matter of fact, it is only a single phase of the case from their point of view, without any connection with the libel, and is being admitted by the Judge subject to being stricken out hereafter."

The evidence regarding printing matters took up almost the entire day, and, encrusted in technicalities as it was, proved dry entertainment for the usual court-room crowd. The day started with high expectations, for it was believed that Mr. Ivins would put Colonel Roosevelt through another of his stiff cross-examinations, taking up the conversations the Colonel yesterday testified to having had with Mr. Barnes. Mr. Ivins, however, let the Colonel depart after he had answered a few perfunctory questions put to him by Mr. Bowers.

"Mr. Roosevelt came prepared to make some more speeches to the jury," the Barnes chief counsel explained later. "He had both sleeves filled up to the shoulders, but I decided not to give him a chance. I guess I rather disappointed him."

Throughout the day the Colonel seemed to take little interest in the proceedings. He read a magazine most of the time, and occasionally conferred with his counsel.

It was plainly an unhappy day for Mr. Barnes. He seemingly did not relish having the most intimate dealings of his

Continued on Page 4.

America's Attitude Toward China

Frederick McCormick writes of the part this country has played in affairs in the Far East since 1784.

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER THE SUNDAY TIMES TODAY. THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

AMALGAMATED CO. SEEKS TO DISSOLVE

Directors Ask Shareholders to Wind Up $155,000,000 Copper Corporation.

OWNS ALL ANACONDA STOCK

And Business Can Be Carried On Better Under Montana Laws Than in New Jersey.

Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which controls through stock ownership the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, and until recently held extensive mining properties, will ask stockholders at the annual meeting in June to dissolve the company. The reason, as outlined in a letter sent to shareholders by President John D. Ryan yesterday, is that the restrictive effects of the "Seven Sisters" laws in New Jersey, where the Amalgamated was incorporated, are such that the Directors think it best to wind up the company's affairs.

The Directors propose to distribute to the holders of Amalgamated shares two shares of Anaconda stock from the treasury to each share of Amalgamated and about $3 in cash. The cash will result, the letter states, from the sale of a sufficient amount of the Anaconda stock to bring the total held by the Amalgamated down to a figure which will admit of the distribution evenly. This will necessitate the sale of 250,179 Anaconda shares, and owners of Amalgamated stock of record May 17 will be permitted to subscribe for this stock at par on the basis of one share of Anaconda to each block of six shares of Amalgamated.

It is possible, the letter states, that when the time comes for dissolving the company, the distribution may be made share for share, as Anaconda stockholders are scheduled to hold a meeting on May 19 to act on a proposal to change the parity of their stock from $25 to $50 a share. This step, if taken, will not alter the Anaconda's capitalization, but will divide the number of authorized shares in half.

Amalgamated Company Organized.

The Amalgamated Company was organized in 1899. In 1901 the authorized capital stock was increased from $75,000,000 to $155,000,000, of which $153,887,000 was afterward issued all told. From time to time investments were made in stocks of other copper-producing concerns out of accumulated earnings.

"It was the declared policy at the time of the organization of the company," says President Ryan, "and that policy has been adhered to ever since, that such investments should be made as favorable opportunity offered, so that there should be no impairment of the value of the company's holdings on account of the depletion of mines of companies whose stocks this company held. The right to add to the investments of the company by the acquisition of stocks other than those already held was repealed by the Legislature of New Jersey in 1913, and although an amendatory act has been recently passed permitting New Jersey corporations to acquire the stocks of other companies for investment only, the right of this company to continue its policy and maintain the value of its stocks under the New Jersey laws is so doubtful and restrictive that the Directors do not feel at liberty to carry out that policy."

The letter recites that in 1910, when the Anaconda Company increased its authorized capital to $150,000,000, it sold stock and bought with the proceeds the physical properties and assets of the concerns in Montana whose stock control had been in the treasury of the Amalgamated. Wyoming properties were also acquired by the Anaconda at about the same time, and in 1914 the company paid the Amalgamated 330,000 shares of its stock and $9,059,868 for the International Smelting and Refining Company.

Assets—Cash and Anaconda.

Other important investments taken over from the Amalgamated in March of this year were the entire capital stock of the United Metals Selling Company, bought through the sale of $12,500,000 5 per cent. two-year notes; 150,000 shares of the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, 30,800 shares of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, and stock of less important companies. A cash payment of $4,769,900 was made by the Anaconda for these purchases exclusive of the Metals Selling Company, and after the transactions were completed the Amalgamated was left with no assets except its Anaconda shares and cash. Its total holdings of Anaconda stock was 3,327,987 shares.

The Amalgamated shareholders will be benefited by the dissolution, says the letter, through a saving in taxes. With the Amalgamated holding only Anaconda stock and merely receiving and distributing dividends therefrom, the double taxes would amount, on the basis of the average earnings for the past three years, to more than $100,000, which amount, it is stated, in addition to the cost of the organization, can be saved. The Anaconda Company was incorporated in Montana. The letter states that it is better able to seek new opportunities for mining investments than could the parent concern.

The annual meeting of shareholders will take place on June 7, and the Directors will urge that final steps be taken then. The decision of the board to recommend dissolution did not come exactly as a surprise to stockholders, as the plan was known to be under consideration.

PAYING CITY TAXES EARLY.

Receipts So Far $3,515,809 Greater Than to Same Date Last Year.

The collection of this year's city taxes has begun very well. In the first four working days of May payments have amounted, less discount, to $18,033,545.59, or $3,515,809.90 more than in the first four working days of last year.

The money collected represents so far $10,161,284.24 on the first half year's taxes and $7,872,261.35 on the second half year. The money paid in equals 11.29 per cent. of the entire levy for hte year, as compared with 9.73 per cent. of the levy for 1914 paid in the first four days of last May.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. The Wines for the Connoisseurs.—Advt.

RIVAL SUES DUVEENS ASKS FOR $575,000

Gorer Says Art Dealers Called His Wares "Fakes" and Spoiled Sale to H. C. Frick.

DENIED HE WAS AN EXPERT

And Declared They Were the Real Judges of Art, the Complaint Sets Forth.

Henry J. and Joseph J. Duveen of Duveen Brothers, dealers in works of art and antiques, were sued yesterday in the Supreme Court for $575,000 damages by Edgar Gorer, also a dealer in antiques. There are two suits—one against each of the defendants. One, for $500,000, is against Joseph J. Duveen, and comprises six causes of action. Mr. Gorer describes himself as a resident of London, with a long experience in the purchase and sale of rare and valuable articles, with an office at 170 New Bond Street, London, and another one at 560 Fifth Avenue in this city. He says that for eleven years he has dealt "particularly in old Chinese porcelains."

He describes Joseph J. Duveen as a British subject, and says that the Messrs. Duveen have stores in London and Paris as well as in this city. Recently the defendants bought the Morgan collection of porcelains for $3,900,000, and they were the agents through whom Henry C. Frick bought the Fragonard panels out of the Morgan collection for $1,425,000. Mr. Gorer bases his complaint against the Duveens on statements he accuses them of making, and which, he says, practically destroyed his trade with Mr. Frick and other rich men.

Said Vase Was Not Antique.

Mr. Gorer says in his complaint against Joseph J. Duveen that in February last he endeavored to sell to Mr. Frick a "rare, unusual, and valuable antique Chinese vase or beaker of the Kang Hsi period" and that the defendant in the presence of Mr. Frick and of the latter's wife, Mrs. Adelaide H. Frick, said:

"That vase is not a genuine antique, does not belong to the Kang Hsi period, but has been manufactured within the last seven years, and is an imitation of the genuine article, and is spurious. Gorer has been imposed upon."

The plaintiff says that in making this and similar statements the defendant meant that he was not a connoisseur, that he did not understand his business, and that the statement was tended to injure him in his business affiliations and among his friends. He says that the criticism of him made it appear that he was ignorant of Chinese porcelains, and that the statement was false. On another occasion, in the same month, he says that he sent to the home of Mr. Frick, at Fifth Avenue and Seventieth Street, a vase for inspection, and that Mr. Frick refused to buy it because of the previous criticism of him by the defendant. Mr. Gorer says that he "has been deprived of the custom of Mr. Frick and of his profits which he would have made by the sale of the vase."

He also accuses the defendant of saying in the presence of Carmen Messmore and MacDermid Parish-Watson:

Denied Gorer Was an Expert.

"Gorer knows nothing about porcelains. The real judges are ourselves, my Uncle Henry and me, and we intend stopping Gorer putting these fakes on the market."

A similar statement, Mr. Gorer says, was made by the defendant in the hearing of a prominent merchant, and that he also said to Carmen Messmore and to several of his associates that "Gorer does not understand his business and I and Uncle Henry are going to stop him from bringing fakes over to this country."

Mr. Gorer says he had, and still has, two rare and valuable Chinese porcelain figures of the God Vajrapani of the Ming period, and of which the defendant said to Messmore:

"The two figures you had on exhibition in your Paris place last Summer are modern, and I will bet any one $10,000 to $100 that they are not over fifteen years old. Gorer is no judge of porcelains and in fact has only been in business eight years."

Mr. Gorer's suit against Henry J. Duveen for $75,000 is based on the single allegation that the defendant said during a conversation with some friends prior to January, 1914:

"That pair of green vases are modern. Gorer is well aware of the fact. He is dealing in fake things."

COLONEL DENIES PARIS TALE

Says He Gave No Talk to Temps Man—Recalls Wilson "Interview."

SYRACUSE, May 6.—An alleged interview with Theodore Roosevelt, printed in the Paris Temps today, was denied by him tonight. Colonel Roosevelt said he had made no statement on the war that had not been printed in magazine articles or books written by him.

Gabriel Alphaud, who claims to have interviewed Colonel Roosevelt, recently printed in the Temps what purported to be an interview with President Wilson, which the President promptly denied having given to him.

Interview Roosevelt Deniers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 6.—The Temp's American correspondent describes a visit to Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. He says the ex-President declared, "I would have protested if I had been President against the violation of Belgium with the utmost energy. To guarantee Belgian neutrality, I would have asked the United States to take a place in the combat beside the Allies. Perhaps that would have prevented the war. Even on Aug. 5 under the walls of Liege, the Germans had time for reflection. United States has, on the contrary failed in duty and honor toward Belgium. America had signed international agreements of 1907 and 1909 at The Hague, which formally guaranteed the inviolability of neutral territories. America had only to do its duty, but preferred to shirk it. Our pacifists have invented a formula, at once the most just and most criminal of those which have lately deceived the people. They say 'peace by right.' We should say 'peace or war by right.' Peace if just; war if it is just. That is the truth."

RUSSIANS ARE BEATEN, LOSE TARNOW; RETREATING FROM MOUNTAIN PASSES; AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMY SWEEPING ON

German Armies Operating on a Scale Unparalleled in the History of War

LONDON, May 6.—The Germans, in consort with their Austrian allies, are putting forth an effort, the extent of which has never been approached in the history of war. Throughout virtually the whole length of the eastern front they are engaged with the Russians, while in the west, in addition to their attacks around Ypres, they are on the offensive at many points. At other points they are being attacked by the French, British, and Belgians.

Far up in the Russian Baltic Provinces, heretofore untouched by the war, the Germans are attempting to advance toward Libau and Riga. On the East Prussian frontier they are engaged in a series of battles, and with a big gun are bombarding at long range, as they did Dunkirk, the Russian fortress of Grodno. In Central Poland they have had to defend themselves against a Russian attack. In Western Galicia they are attacking with all their strength the Russian flank and compelling the Russians to abandon the Carpathian passes which were gained at such cost during the Winter.

GERMAN GAINS NORTH AND SOUTH

Allies Lose Two Positions Near Ypres—Retake Hill 60 Trenches.

2,000 FRENCH CAPTURED

Result of Wednesday's Loss of Ailly Trenches—French Deny the German Claims.

LONDON, May 6.—Several successes along the western front are recorded in today's official German statements. Berlin reports that the Kaiser's forces have made progress southeast of Ypres, but makes no mention of the recapture by the British of more of the trenches [illegible] reported by Field Marshal Sir John French, who says that no German attacks occurred elsewhere on his front.)

Other German claims relate to successes in the Woevre, where the Berlin War Office reports that in an attack along the northern side of the St. Mihiel wedge the Germans took upward of 2,000 prisoners, and that they repulsed French attacks on the southern section of the wedge near Flirey. This, as usual during the last few weeks, disagrees with the French account of the actions, although the Paris communiqué admits that the positions lost in the forest of Ailly, near St. Mihiel, have not all been retaken, and that in Alsace the Germans have recaptured a position at Mameion.

Germans Take Two Farms.

Following is the Berlin official report:

Over the whole front artillery duels have taken place. We made further progress near Ypres (Belgium) and have taken the van Helpe farm and another farm near the Messines-Ypres Railway. We made 100 prisoners and took fifteen machine guns. In the forest district to the west of Combres we made an advance and captured four French officers and 135 men. We also took four machine guns and a mine-thrower.

In our attack yesterday in the Ailly Wood we achieved our objective by forcing the enemy to evacuate his positions. More than 2,000 Frenchman, among them 21 officers, were made prisoners. We also took two cannon and several machine guns and mine-throwers. The number of Frenchmen killed was extremely large.

The enemy attacked us in the region north of Flirey and near Croix des Carmes. North of the former place the enemy pushed forward as far as our trenches. At one point in this sector fighting continues. At all other points the French were beaten back. In the Vosges an advance against our position north of Steinbrück was repulsed.

Winning Back Hill 60 Trenches.

The British War Office tonight issued the following communication:

There is nothing to report on the British front except the recapture by us yesterday evening of more of our lost trenches on Hill 60, southeast of Ypres, and that fighting still continues in that locality.

Elsewhere the enemy has shown no disposition to attack.

The French War Office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of hostilities, reading as follows:

To the north of Ypres we repulsed with facility a night attack made by the Germans from Steenstraete.

To the south of Ypres, the Germans yesterday, at a point near Zwartelan, attacked the trenches of Hill No. 60, occupied last month by British troops. Their very violent onslaught, during the course of which they again made use of asphyxiating gases, made them masters in the beginning of this position, but our allies subsequently delivered a counter-attack and recaptured a portion of the trenches previously lost.

In the Forest Ailly the counter-attack delivered by us toward the end of the day made slight progress, and we recaptured a portion of the position where the German had succeeded in gaining a footing in the morning. During the night the Germans delivered a counter-attack against our position at Mamelon, to the east of Sillakerwasen, the summit of which they reoccupied. All the remainder of our gain in the direction of the River Fecht has been consolidated and maintained.

"Today was calm. There is nothing to report," was the Paris night bulletin.

TALKS OF YIELDING YPRES.

London Daily News Says the Eastern Salient Is in Danger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 7.—The Daily News, in an editorial, says that the position at Ypres is again critical. Ow-

Continued on Page 3.

BRITISH CHAGRINED AT ALLIES' CHECKS

Gas Surprise Not Held Sufficient to Explain Reverse Near Ypres.

ITS IMPORTANCE ADMITTED

German Victory There Would Be a Second Fall of Antwerp, J. L. Garvin Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—It is unquestionable that British expectations have been grievously disappointed by the developments of the war since the partial success at Neuve Chapelle, and particularly by the reports in hand from both [illegible] Ypres within the last two days. The public generally had been led to believe that the month of May would be marked by an allied offensive movement on a grand scale. The multitudinous reports and rumors purporting to give definite details of the British preparations, the dispatching of troops, &c., which have circulated from mouth to mouth, have been even more largely responsible for these high hopes than the predictions of optimistic newspapers, or even the prognostications indulged in by the official eye-witness, whose inveterate habit of looking only on the brightest aspect of the campaign has frequently been the subject of severe criticism.

Disappointed, Not Discouraged.

While it is true that disappointment prevails, it would be false to assert that there is any deep-seated discouragement. The struggle around Ypres and Hill 60 appears to the British public in the light of a test action. It is asked particularly how it comes about that that line cannot be held now when much greater forces are available. The factor of surprise by the German use of asphyxiating gases is not thought to be an adequate explanation, particularly as both the Belgian military authorities and the British Headquarters Staff were aware of their preparation over a month ago. This was shown by the official Belgian communique issued yesterday, and by The Associated Press, correspondent's report in American papers in the middle of April.

"The announcement that the Germans have recovered a footing on Hill 60," says J. L. Garvin in The Pall Mall Gazette, "is disturbing, and contrasts with the tone of the previous British bulletin. It is folly to say that Ypres has more political than military importance. The Germans would be more encouraged by success at Ypres than anything since the fall of Antwerp. If such an event occurs we must instantly recognize it and admit it as a grave defeat. In place of a party Cabinet a national Ministry ought then to be formed and a new military levy made."

Mr. Garvin disagrees with the view held in some quarters that the German attacks in Flanders are likely to lead to a German march on Dunkirk and Calais. "Successive defensive lines would have to be forced," he says. "It is almost a fortnight since the poison coup. At that rate it would take the enemy about a year to reach the Straits of Dover."

The view which finds most favor with the British press generally is that German Headquarters is exaggerating its claims of victories with a view to influencing neutrals and discouraging the Allies. It may be remarked parenthetically that reports of immediate action by Italy seem to be restricted to the newspapers.)

German Claims and Wavering Neutrals.

Referring to the German claims, The Westminster Gazette says:

"We have only to look to Rome, Bucharest, and Athens to see what is at stake, what is the hour for the German cause, and why extravagant claims of victory are made in the official communiqués. For that very reason it is folly on our side to take these German claims at their face value, to give them the loud advertisement which the enemy most desires, and generally to produce the impression that we are in a state of alarm and agitation. That is the impression he wishes above all things to produce among the neutral nations at this moment; and we play straight into his hands if we help him in this effort.

The claim made in today's German wireless dispatches of the capture of Gorlice and the Russian withdrawal from Jaslo is admitted to place the situation on the eastern front in a more unfavorable light than British observers were at first willing to admit. The Manchester Guardian, for instance, today deduced that Germany was trying to make much more out of the victories in the Carpathians than they were worth, adding: "That's very definitely

Continued on Page 2.

Three Rivers Crossed and Gorlice, Jaslo and Dukla Also Taken.

MAY CAPTURE FLEEING ARMY

High Mountain That Protected Great Base at Tarnow Taken by Storm.

LINE SMASHED BY NEW GUNS

Czar's Legions Wither Under Terrific Fire of Austrian 42s and Smaller Howitzers.

TWO BALTIC PORTS MENACED

Russian Foreign Minister, Through Washington Embassy, Denies Foes Are Victorious in Carpathians.

VIENNA, May 6, (via London, May 7.)—The victorious advance of the Austro-German armies in West Galicia continues. The northern wing has captured Tarnow. The southern wing has crossed the Wisloka River and the Russians are retreating eastward of the Lupkow Pass. An official communication issued late this evening by the War Office says:

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the last Russian positions on the heights east of the Dunajec and the Biala Rivers were gained by our troops.

Tarnow was captured by us at 10 o'clock this morning.

The strategic achivement of rolling up a hostile battle front by a flanking attack, of which Chancellorsville is one example in modern history, is now in full progress in West Galicia. Favored by continued good weather, mile after mile of the Russian Carpathian front has been rendered untenable by the steady, unchecked Austro-German advance.

The Austrian cavalry and infantry followed the Gorlice turnpike. The supporting artillery dropped shells on the road from Zmigrod to Jasio, one of the principal lines of the retreat for the Russians in the Dukla region.

The Russian forces have been in full retreat since dawn of May 5, and are being closely followed by the Austrian Carpathian army, according to official advices reaching here. More than 50,000 prisoners have already been captured by the Austrians in West Galicia.

Think Russians Can't Escape.

Field Marshal von Hoetzendorf's plan is working out with precise regularity with respect to this section of the front. Confidence is expressed by headquarters that the principal portion of the Russian army under General Radko Dimitrieff, which is attempting to defend positions in the Carpathians to the west of Lupkow Pass, cannot make good its retreat. Detachments of this army may work their way out, but it is declared that the bulk of the army, with the heavy artillery and baggage, can scarcely succeed in avoiding capture, in view of Field Marshal von Hoetzendorf's rapid advance through the Gorlice breach in the lines.

On the northern front the Russians held on desperately to Tarnow and Wal Mountain—a fortified crest 1,500 to 2,000 feet high between the Biala and Dunajec Rivers—to enable them to get great quantities of stores accumulated behind Tarnow away and cover the retirement of the armies to the southward. The Russians fortified this mountain until it was a veritable Gibraltar, but the Archduke's men attacked it with a desperate valor and were well served by their artillery. This struggle may go down in history with that for Putiloff Hill, to the south of Mukden, in the Russo-Japanese war.

The question as to whether the Russians can make a successful stand on the line of the Wisloka River is the important one from the Austro-German military viewpoint. If they cannot, the breach in the Russian line is considered complete, and the situation for the Russian Carpathian armies will undoubtedly be critical.

Great Mortar Fire Overpowering.

The heaviest artillery was employed in these operations. The 42-centimetre mortars in action were, however, not the noted German guns, but of Austrian make. They were designed originally for coast defense purposes, but have been found exceedingly valuable for land warfare. They fire projectiles 850 pounds heavier than the German mortar and are understood to be comparatively mobile and quickly set up. The effect of these mortars during the artillery preparations for battle is described as overpowering. Shells from them have reached the supply depots behind Tarnow.

The Austrians are also equipped with highly effective smaller howitzers of a new type, which were put into the field during the later stage of the war.

The fighting is taking place in the difficult country of mountain spurs and foothills of the Northern Carpathians, and the successes of the Germanic forces are not being won without the hardest efforts. All hills and bridges in the rear of the original Russian lines had been fortified with triple rows of trenches, in preparation for such an emergency, and the Russians, with all the advantages of prepared trenches and gun positions, are putting up a stubborn resistence.

Many unverifiable rumors concerning the number of prisoners taken by the Austrians are in circulation. Some report, say that the total number of prisoners reached between 100,000 and 150,000 today and yesterday, but the authorities themselves warn against credence being placed in any particular set of figures. Probably they themselves do not know within thousands

how many Russians have been taken prisoners.

The text of the War Office announcement of the operations issued today follows:

Forces of the Teuton allies are advancing successfully along the entire front in West Galicia. Troops of the enemy, still intact, are attempting, by taking up favorable defensive positions, to cover their hasty retreat.

The strong Russian forces in the Beskid region are being seriously menaced by the flank attack of our victorious armies. Already we have forced the fighting in the regions of Jaslo and Dukla, and the engagement now in progress will complete the annihilation of the Third Russian army.

The number of prisoners in our hands has been increased to more than 30,000.

On the remainder of the front the situation remains unchanged.

In the Orova Valley a strong Russian attack on the hill of Ostry has been repulsed with great slaughter of the enemy.

Berlin Cheered by Victories.

BERLIN, May 6, (via London.)—The military developments of the last week have had a visible effect on popular feeling in Berlin, which is decidedly more optimistic. Operations in the Russian province of Courland, on the Baltic; in Galicia, and in Belgium indicate that German forces are taking the offensive on a large scale, and that greater events are to be expected.

Further developments in Galicia are awaited with breathless interest, as it is believed that the events on this section of the front may give a decisive turn to the entire Eastern campaign. The view held here is that the whole Russian position in the Carpathians has now become precarious.

The operations of the Austro-German force which is now threatening the Russian lines between the Dunajec and Biala Rivers is regarded as a first-class performance, from a German military standpoint, particularly as it is the result of a frontal attack against strongly fortified positions.

The Austrians crossed the Dunajec near its confluence with the Vistula, although the Russians were strongly protected behind a dike on the eastern bank.

The Austrians, behind a dike on the west shore, advanced pontoons by night, cutting through the dike and depositing the pontoons among high reeds along the shore. They refilled and resodded the cut each night. In this way a sufficient number of pontoons was concealed in three nights for effecting a crossing of the river. When these preparations had been completed a terrific artillery bombardment enabled the Austrians to bridge the stream with comparatively little loss.

The Austro-German attack near Gorlice is described as an unparalleled artillery performance. The Russians believed their position to be absolutely impregnable. The artillery of the allies, from 42 centimeters down, so completely overwhelmed the Russians, however, that the Austro-German infantry was able to take the opposing positions at the first rush.

Attack on the Nida a Blind.

These operations were veiled by a heavy bombardment of the Russian positions along the Nida River last week, the Germans and Austrians meanwhile bringing up a powerful force, including an enormous amount of artillery, to the Dunajec for the great push eastward toward Lemberg.

The Russians still hold one strong position on a range of hills, more than 1,000 feet high, near Tuchow, but this position is now threatened from both the north and south. Artillery is already preparing the ground for an attempt by infantry to dislodge the Russians.

In view of this situation it is generally believed in Berlin that the operations in Galicia during the next ten days will yield big results.

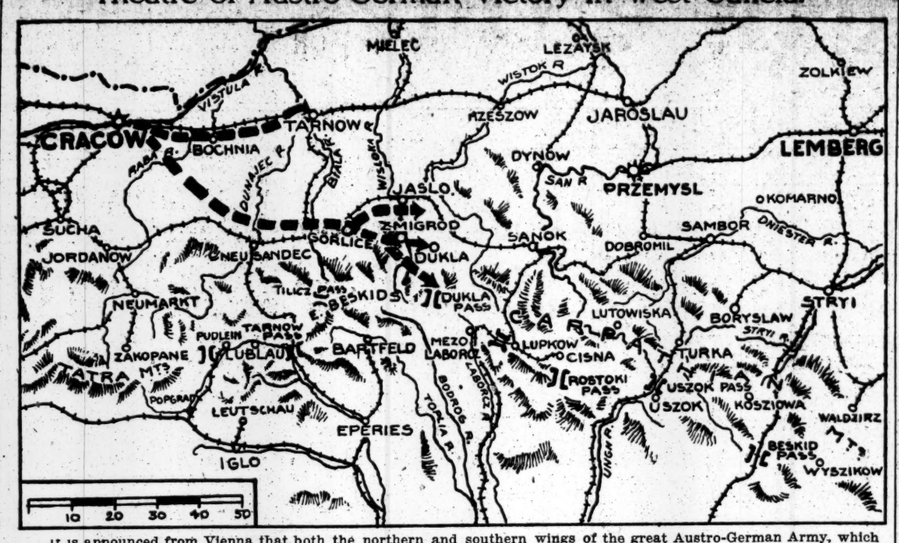
The War Office report of the latest operations there follows:

In the war area to the east of Tarnow and to the north of that place as far as the Vistula River, and on the right bank of the Dunajeo River, fighting continued far into the night. The number of prisoners so far taken has reached to more than 40,000. It is worthy to note that this is the Russian front.

In the Beskid Mountains, on the Lupkow Pass Road, an attack is being made by the forces under General of Cavalry Von der Marwitz simultaneously with an attack made by the Austro-Hungarian army which is co-operating with the Germans. These attacks are progressing favorably.

The bulletin concludes: "We not only forced a crossing of the Wisloka at several points, but firmly put our hands on the Dukla Pass, the road and the place."

Theatre of Austro-German Victory in West Galicia.



It is announced from Vienna that both the northern and southern wings of the great Austro-German Army, which was concentrated at Cracow, is succeeding in its task of rolling up the battle front of the Russians in Western Galicia. The heavy dotted lines on the map show the advance of the Austro-German Army.

The northern wing, after forcing the passage of the Dunajec River, and storming Wal Mountain, is reported to have captured Tarnow, the great Russian base in that region.

The southern wing, according to Vienna and Berlin reports, has crossed the Rivers Dunajec, Biala and Wisloka, captured the towns of Gorlice, Jaslo and Dukla, and the head of the Dukla Pass, and forced the Russians to retreat far eastward beyond the Lupkow Pass.

This means, in the opinion of military critics the collapse for the time being at least, of the entire Russian campaign in the Western Capathians, and, in the view of military circles in Vienna, the probable capture of the bulk of the Czar's Army which has been operating in Western Galicia and through the Cartpathians in the foothills on the Hungarian side of the range.

NO AUSTRIAN VICTORY RUSSIA DECLARES

Foreign Minister Sazanoff Issues Categorical Denial Through Washington Embassy.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Russian Embassy today received the following dispatch from the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs:

PETROGRAD, May 5, 1915.

The reports from Berlin and Vienna of a victory gained by the Germans and Austrians in Western Galicia are absolutely unfounded. The battle that are proceeding now in that region give no foundation whatever to talk even of a partial success of our enemies. You are asked to contradict most emphatically the reports spread by the Germans.

(Signed) SAZANOFF.

PETROGRAD, May 6.—The following official bulletin was issued today:

In Galicia, the battle between the Vistula and the Carpathians was continued yesterday with great obstinacy. Covered by heavy artillery fire the enemy continued to concentrate forces on the right bank of the Dunajec. The enemy's main efforts were directed toward Biecz and Jaslo.

Our troops were severely tried, owing to the superiority of the enemy's heavy artillery; but the enemy also suffered heavily under our shrapnel and rifle fire when he attempted to attack.

In the direction of Stryi during Tuesday we developed our success on positions on Mount Makoukwka. The number of prisoners we made in this action amounts to 2,000 men, including 40 officers. The retreating enemy was thrown back a considerable distance.

Along the course of the Upper Lomnia we also gained some successes yesterday morning.

TO ATTACK BALTIC PORTS.

Germans Plan to Capture Libau and Riga as Bases.

BERLIN, May 6, (via London.)—It is understood in well-informed quarters that the German troops in Courland are now nearing the Port of Libau, which probably will be attacked by land and sea. Field Marshal von Hindenburg himself is in command there. His design appears to be to take Libau, and probably Rige as well, and use these ports as bases for harassing Russian communications with Petrograd.

The Russians already have sent from Kovno reinforcements for resisting these operations, the results of which must soon be apparent.

The following report was issued today by the General Staff.

Southwest of Mitau, south of Szadow and east of Rossieny (Russian Courland) fighting continued.

Northeast and southwest of Kalwarya our positions were attacked several times yesterday by strong Russian forces. All these attacks failed with very heavy losses to the enemy.

The enemy advanced against our bridge heads on the Pilica River without success.

Bombs were dropped on the fortified town of Grodno during last night.

PETROGRAD, May 6.—The following official communication was issued today:

An engagement took place yesterday near Libau (on the Baltic) with a German torpedo boat.

There were skirmishes, which resulted favorably for us, south of Mitau (Courland) and near the village of Besiagola.

On the right bank of the Orzica on the evening of the 4th we repulsed an impetuous attack by the Germans, which had been prepared for by a fierce fire lasting an hour and a half. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

East of the Mlawa Railway we succeeded, by a surprise attack, in the capture of the farm of Pomlcany. Yesterday the enemy made incessant, but abortive, counter-attacks lasting six hours. In front of the farm, which still remains in our hands, the Germans left about a thousand dead.

All is quiet on the left bank of the Vistula.

ANSWERS ODENWALD NOTE.

State Department Tells Germany Steamer Disregarded Warning.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The State Department has replied to the German Ambassador's complaint that the German steamer Odenwald was "attacked" when she attempted to leave San Juan, Porto Rico, without clearance papers.

The reply was not made public, but it is understood to be confined almost entirely to reports of the military and port authorities, telling how the Odenwald was warned not to leave port, and how when she did start out she was brought to by two blank shots, and fginally a solid shot fired across her bow.

HOME FOR WAR BABIES.

British Suffragists Plan to Adopt and Rear 50 Infants.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 7.—The Daily Chronicle says that while politicians and social reformers are inquiring into the mater of war babies, the Women's Social and Political Union is taking action. Mrs. Pankhurst told a Daily Chronicle representative yesterday:

"We mean to adopt fifty war babies and to take care of them until they are grown up enough to earn their own living. The only cases to be dealt with will be those in which it is impossible for the mother and child to be together.

"It isn't necessary to know how many war babies there will be," said Mrs. Pankhurst. "We know there will be many, and we want to bring some of them up in a home that will serve as a model to other social workers. The W. S. P. U. Children's Home will be looked after by a staff of efficient nurses, and a woman doctor will reside in the house. The experiment will be limited to girls."

GERMAN GAINS NORTH AND SOUTH

Continued from Page 1.

ing to the success of the new method of "frightfulness" adopted by the Germans in poisoning the air, the salient has become perilously narrow, and it would cause little surprise, though much regret, if it were found necessary to sacrifice it and readjust the line west of the town.

reithkopf, where guns of the enemy were captured.

"To sum up: During the last fifteen days the enemy has attempted a heavy offensive, which we speedily broke down. The total of the German losses on the heights of the Meuse, in the Woevre and the Vosges has been more than 35,000. At no part have they broken through our line. They have taken no important position from us. They have allowed half a dozen of their finest regiments to be decimated."

An official communication issued by the Belgian headquarters at Havre says:

The enemy's artillery has bombarded intermittently Ramscapelle, Dude Stuyvekenskerke, and territory beyond the Yser, to the north and south of Dixmude, and also the outskirts of Oostkerke and Reninghe.

FRENCH DENY GERMAN CLAIMS OF VICTORIES

Official Note Says the Foe Has Lost 35,000 in Two Weeks.

PARIS, May 6.—An official note issued to-night says:

"The German General Staff persists in giving false details concerning their offensive engagements. During the last fifteen days the enemy has suffered complete checks and severe losses.

"The German attack on April 22 by two army corps using asphyxiating gas bombs had as its object the piercing of the Ypres front. The greater portion of the prisoners captured from us were overcome by fumes. We suffered no check. The rapidity of our counter attacks prevented the enemy from attaining the left bank of the Yser Canal, and from establishing a strong position on the right bank.

"In these combats we inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Our actual front was established only two kilometers (about a mile and a quarter) behind the original front. Our men are now provided with means to protect them against similar attacks with asphyxiating bombs.

"Being unable to pierce our lines and compel us to give up possession of Ypres the Germans used a marine gun, firing a distance of 38 kilometers (about 23½ miles) on Dunkirk. This gun, which ceased firing after two days, did damage of no military importance.

"On April 23 the Germans endeavored to retake Les Eparges with three divisions. Heavy fighting occurred in the neighborhood of St. Rémy and Calonne and on Les Eparges heights, but the Germans were repulsed by counter attacks. The number of losses was shown by great heaps of bodies. It may be said that the three divisions were completely decimated.

"Important progress has been made by the Allies in the Bois Le Prêtre, the Bois d'Ailly, and Bois de Montmare. On April 26 the Germans attacked and captured the summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf, but their success was brief. We retook the summit the following day, forcing the enemy a distance of 200 meters beyond the crest. We also made progress in the region of Schnepfen-

PUTS BRITISH STRENGTH IN FRANCE AT 540,000

Paul Leroy-Beaulieu Hopes It May Soon Reach the Million Figure.

PARIS, Friday, May 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—An interesting calculation of the approximate strength of the British forces in France appears in the Economiste Français from the pen of Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, the famous economist and statesman.

He takes Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the British forces now abroad are equivalent to thirty-six divisions. "Some French newspapers," he says, "have supposed that a British division numbers 20,000 men, and that in consequence the total in question is 720,000 men. This figure is, in my opinion, exaggerated, and it would be nearer the truth to give 15,000 men with a division, the more so as this figure fits in with the declaration of Lord Kitchener, who spoke of an average of 30,000 men being sent each week across to the Continent. At 15,000 men a division we may reckon, then, that thirty-six English divisions in France and Belgium number about 540,000. By far the greater part of these are not at the front.

"The French Communiqué of April 26 measures the western front at 950 kilometers, (about 590 miles.) Any calculation of this kind is difficult, for the front consists of a very irregular line, full of salients and re-entrants. Supposing instead of 950 kilometers a total front of 800 kilometers, (496 miles.) The British troops would not seem to occupy appreciably more than 60 kilometers. From this we are entitled to conclude that if the British effectives in France have risen to 550,000 or 600,000 men—still more, if they have reached a higher figure—about two-thirds of them must needs be still in the second line or in camps.

"Nevertheless, our allies' troops are growing continually in numbers. The British Government, in order to facilitate the transport of troops, suspended a short time ago the regular shipping services between England and Holland. We may hope more and more that the British forces that are co-operating with our troops will attain the effective, so often indicated, of a million of men, and that that strength will be kept up."

ADVERTISEMENT.

"BEAUNASH" ON STRAW HATS

This Well-Known Fashion Authority Predicts Broader Brims and Lower Crowns.

In a recent issue of the Strauss New York Theatre Programs, "Beaunash," in his columns "What The Man Will Wear," writes:

"Straw hats show a tendency toward broader brims and lower crowns. This is the shape in sailor straws endorsed by the best-dressed men."

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Pennsylvania R. R.

URGE THAT BRITISH USE POISON GAS TOO

Editor and Member of Parliament Demand Reprisals on Germany.

MOST VICTIMS SUCCUMB

Death Is Slow Torture by Suffocation, Says an Officer Who Has Watched It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, May 7.—The Cabinet is now considering the question whether the Allies should employ poison gases against the Germans, according to The Daily Chronicle, which editorially argues that "it is clear from all the evidence that the German asphyxiating gases possess serious military importance, and the enemy will continue to use them, probably on a growing scale, whenever conditions are favorable. A new and formidable weapon has been introduced into warfare, and, much as we may regret its introduction and censure the gross breach of international faith by which it was introduced, neither regrets nor censure will win battles.

"Unless our troops are to feel that they fight an unfair battle, with one hand tied behind their backs—and that is a feeling which, if justified, might destroy all the morale of even the bravest soldiers—we must fight gases with gases, and to so with the least possible delay. We must arm our front with equipment at least as deadly as the German gas equipment, and, if possible, deadlier. This is not a matter to stand arguing about, posing pros and cons, whether in Parliament or elsewhere. In justice to ou rown soldiers we need to act, and act promptly; and at the same time threreought to be as rapid a development as possible of defensive measures, not merely for the wearing of respirations, but of the spraying of alcohol, ammonia, and other chemical agents.

"Every humane person must deplore that warfare has entered on this new phase, but we cannot prevent its being entered on; all we can do is to see that our men are not put at a relative disadvantage by it. If normal weather returns, with the normal preponderance of southwest winds, the enemy may come to be sorry for their own barbarous innovation; but the fact that the Allies are compelled to copy it will not in any sense exonerate Germany for having introduced it, nor take the crime of having introduced it out of the category of those things for which an account must be duly exacted at the end of the war."

Slow Torture, Says An Officer.

The Chronicle prints a letter from a British officer who visited in hospital some of the men who were disabled by gas on Hill 60.

"The whole of England and the civilized world," he says, "ought to have the truth fully brought before them in vivid detail, and not wrapped up as at present. When we got to the hospital we had no difficulty in finding out in which ward the men were, as the noise of the poor devils trying to get breath was sufficient to direct us.

"There were about twenty of the worst cases in the ward, on mattresses, all more or less in a sitting position, propped up against the walls. Their faces, arms and hands were of a shiny, gray-black color. With their mouths open and leaden-glazed eyes, all were swaying slightly backward and forward, trying to get breath. It was a most appalling sight—all these poor, black faces struggling for life—what with the groaning and the noise of the efforts for breath.

"There is practically nothing to be done for them except to give them salt and water to try to make them sick. The effect the gas has is to fill the lungs with watery, frothy matter, which gradually increases and rises till it fills up the whole lungs and comes up to the mouth; then they die. It is suffocation, slow drowning, taking in some cases one or two days. Eight died last night out of twenty I saw, and most of the others I saw will die, while those who get over the gas invariably develop acute pneumonia.

"It is without doubt the most awful form of scientific torture. Not one of the men I saw in the hospital had a scratch or wound. The Germans have given out that it is a rapid, painless death—the liars! No torture could be worse than to give them a dose of their own gas."

Marchand's

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WAR PREPARATIONS HURRIED BY ITALY

Carabineers and Customs Men Called to Colors and All Furloughs Stopped.

ARMY MASSED AT BRINDISI

Special Defense Measures to Protect Venice and Its Art Treasures —German Press Pessimistic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, May 6.—The diplomatic situation here seems unchanged, but one regulation after another is being issued, showing that war preparations are being carried out continually.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, May 5, via Paris, May 6.—At the same time that the negotiations between Italy and Austria are being continued, Italy's military preparations are being completed with as much energy as though the country expected to participate in war tomorrow.

All the Carabineers and the customs guards, who in Italy are attached to the army, have been called to the colors, and all military leaves of absence have been supressed.

The frontier of Italy on the Austrian side has been strongly fortified. All the passes are protected with intrenchments and wire entanglements. Concrete has been used in a number of places in the erection of barricades for the protection of the soldiers.

Special measures have been adopted for the defense of Venice and the art treasures in this city. The naval authorities are of the opinion that long-range guns of large calibre are sufficient to prevent any hostile fleet from bombarding the city, but attack from aeroplanes is feared. To afford protection against the onslaughts of aviators anti-airship guns have been set up at several points around the city, and it is believed they will suffice to protect Venice from assault from above.

In addition to the troops concentrated on the Austrian frontier, another Italian army has been brought together in the vicinity of Brindisi, on the Adriatic. This concentration is interpreted as a sign that Italy foresees the possibility of action in the Near East.

The Italian Government is also taking all measures possible in a diplomatic way in expectation of a possible outbreak of war.

Foreign Minister Sonnino has prepared a long statement for publication the moment Italy joins the Allies in case she decides upon this action. This statement is designed to justify Italy's action before the world. It sets forth the historical, racial, economic, and strategical reasons influencing the nation, and dwells upon the "intolerable position" of Italy in the Adriatic and on her eastern frontier.

Riccardo Bollati, Italian Ambassador at Berlin and an intimate friend of Herr von Jagow, the German Foreign Minister, since the time they were both in Rome, has been bending every effort to preserve the neutrality of Italy. Duke d'Avarna, Italian Ambassador at Vienna, has been working in the same direction. He has been accused by Italians of having become Austrian in his sympathies, so consistently has he endeavored to bring about an Austro-Italian agreement.

VIENNA, (via London,) May 6.—Duke d'Avarna, the Italian Ambassador, conferred yesterday with Baron Burian, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. Much importance is attached to the interview, but no announcement has been made as to the result. The negotiations with Italy are generally regarded as having reached a critical stage.

GENEVA, May 6, (via Paris.)—Newspapers of Southern Germany, advices from Vienna say, discussing the Italian-Austrian situation, admit that it is "extremely grave for our ally and us."

RAIDERS SINK VESSEL CLOSE TO QUEENSTOWN

Submarine Shells Schooner Off Kinsale—Two Trawlers and Danish Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, May 6.—The schooner Earl of Latham was sunk today by a German submarine off Kinsale, on the Irish coast, thirteen miles southwest of Queenstown. The crew was permitted to take to the small boats, and was rescued by a trawler. The submarine fired nine shells at the schooner before she sank.

The Danish steamer Cathay, from Copenhagen for Chinese ports, was torpedoed late last night in the North Sea. She went down in twenty minutes. Her passengers and the members of her crew, totalling forty-three persons, took to the small boats, and all were landed safely at Ramsgate.

The trawler Stratton of Grimsby was sunk in the North Sea yesterday by the gunfire of a German submarine. The crew was taken on board the submarine. Afterward the seacocks of the trawler were opened, but this method of sinking the vessel proved too slow, and four hours later the Germans fired eight shells at the Stratton. The submarine commander said to the fishing skipper: "We don't want to hurt you, but you were taking food to England, and we must stop that."

The fishermen were then ordered to embark in a small boat which had been taken from the Stratton. They landed at Hartlepool today.

The trawler Merrie Islington was torpedoed by a submarine near Whitby, off the Yorkshire coast. A mine sweeper which picked up the crew was chased by the same submarine.

Notwithstanding the severe losses they have suffered, the trawlers continue fishing as usual.

The British steamer Cayo Romano, which left Newport News on April 19, was attacked by a submarine, a torpedo missing her by only a few feet. She escaped, aided by the fog, under a full head of steam.

KAISER IN BERLIN, GETS AN OVATION

Cheering Crowds Surround His Motor Car—Talk of Conference on Italy.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) May 6.—The Nieuw Rotterdamsche Courant says it learns that Emperor William arrived in Berlin yesterday at noon from headquarters, and that he was enthusiastically cheered by the populace.

"From the station to the palace," the newspaper adds, "the Emperor's motor car could only proceed slowly through the dense crowds. The Emperor was looking fresh and well. The Empress was visibly moved by the great ovation accorded the Emperor."

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says it is reported in Berlin that Emperor William, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor and Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, have arrived in the capital in connection with the Italian situation.

CROSS DESERT TO VICTORY.

Botha's Forces Take Important Railway Stations in German Africa.

CAPE TOWN, May 6.—The following official statement was issued today:

"General Botha has occupied the important railway junction Karibis and other stations, (German Southwest Africa.) He expects to occupy Windhuk very soon. Large quantities of rolling stock, including seven locomotives, were taken at Karibis.

"The town was occupied after a forced march of thirty-five miles over a waterless waste, under conditions of heat, thirst, and hunger, which called for the greatest resolution and grit."

GUARDS EGYPT'S COTTON.

Great Britain Limits Exports to Specified Sountries.

LONDON, May 6.—Great Britain has requested the Government of Egypt to prohibit the export of cotton to all ports other than French, Russian, Spanish, and Portugese ports.

Foreign Secretary Grey informed the House of Commons this afternoon that he expected this prohibition to become operative very shortly.

An official proclamation today prohibits the entry into Great Britain of Belgian banknotes. The prohibition of the exportation of British coal anywhere except to British possessions or to Great Britain's allies, also was officially gazetted today.

The Marquis of Crewe in the House of Lords this afternoon said that the British Government hoped that the exportable margin of wheat in India would be sufficient to prevent anything like a panic in wheat in this country in the current year.

Government interference with the export of wheat from India, the speaker said, was due to the belief that unless some strong action were to be taken a serious position would be created in India, owing to the high prices to which wheat was advancing.

The Government was prepared, the Marquis concluded, to take as much wheat from India as it could get, in view of what the price of wheat was likely to be in this country.

BRITISH CHAGRINED AT ALLIES' CHECKS

Continued from Page 1.

a sign of weakness and lack of confidence."

Spencer Wilkinson, who ranks among the best war writers, has written an exhaustive study of the eastern situation, in which he points out that a successful attack on the Russian line from Malastow through Gorlice to Gromnik would force the Russians to withdraw at any rate their right wing from the Carpathians. "If the German announcements are confirmed," says Mr. Wilkinson, "Sunday's battle might prove decisive as regards the campaign in the Carpathians.

"If that should be the case the whole aspect of the war would be changed. The Russians in Galicia would be reduced to the defense of Przemysl and of its communications through Lemberg against an enveloping attack—no easy matter—and the Germans would be able greatly to reduce their forces in this part of the theatre of war. They would then be in a position to renew their attacks against Warsaw, which would be from their point of view the preferable course because success there would enable them to remain entirely on the defensive in the east and largely to reinforce their armies in the west."

Mr. Wilkinson concludes by calling attention to the fact that the German announcements were "clever, because they were made to appeal rather to strategists than to the public at large, and were evidently meant for the military chiefs of certain armies at present neutral."

PREPARES A REPRISALS BILL

Joseph King Will Advocate the Use of Gas by the British.

LONDON, May 6.—The suggestion that Great Britain adopt measures in retaliation for the use of gases in battle by the Germans took concrete form today. Joseph King, representing the North District of Somerset in the House of Commons, announced his intention of introducing a resolution on this subject on Tuesday.

The resolution sets forth "that this House agrees to such measures of retaliation as is essential to prevent success attaching to such gross and unparalleled violation of the rules of war; subject, however, to the condition that in the preparation of any gas used by his Majesty's military forces the utmost regard be paid to the dictates of humanity."

The summer glove for business men

More and more New York men are wearing Kayser Silk Gloves because of the real service and comfort.

You can slip your hand in and out of your pockets easily. Your hands will be cool and clean.

Being Kayser's they are pure silk and are guaranteed to wear and fit. They will hold their shape after washing, until worn out.

Kayser Silk Gloves For Men

Plain greys, greys with black backs, other fashionable shades

$1.00-$1.50.

At Haberdashery and Department Stores.

(C) Julius Kayser & Co.

DARDANELLES GAINS PRAISED BY ASQUITH

Operations Being Pressed Forward Under Highly Satisfactory Conditions, He Tells House.

DESCRIBES THE LANDING

29,000 Men Put Ashore the First Day—Fierce Resistance of the Turks Causes Heavy Losses.

LONDON, May 6.—The operations in the Dardanelles are being pressed forward under highly satisfactory conditions, Premier Asquith told the House of Commons this afternoon in the course of a statement upon the combined naval and land attacks on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The Premier spoke in part as follows:

"At daybreak of April 25 the landing occurred, the troops making use of six landing places. By nightfall 29,000 men had been disembarked in the face of fierce opposition by infantry and artillery intrenched behind successive lines of wire entanglements.

"The leading troops of the Twenty-ninth Division were held up all day to the west of Sedd-el Bahr, but at sunset they succeeded in a fine attack along the heights, which made possible the taking of a good position covering the disembarkation of the remainder of the division.

"The landing brigade of the Australian and New Zealand corps went ashore at Gaba Tepe at 4:30 o'clock in the morning in complete silence. The enemy opened a heavy fire at point-blank range, but the beach was rushed with good effect and the attack carried out with the utmost dash up the slope.

"French forces effected a landing at Kum Kale and advanced with great gallantry. Every report speaks of the magnificent co-operation of the naval forces. I regret the casualties were very heavy, including the death of Brig. Gen. Napier.

"During April 26 the disembarkation cottinued. The troops ashore were subjected to continuous and determined attacks from the enemy, but these in every case were repulsed with heavy losses. The Twenty-ninth Division, under command of General Hunter, with great valor carried the Turkish position at Sedd-el Bahr, which consisted of rocky ravines, ruined houses and wire entanglements.

"By evening of April 27 the 29th Division was firmly established across the Gallipoli Peninsula, having advanced two miles from the point of landing. They were joined by the French troops who, having fulfilled the task of silencing the hostile batteries on the Asiatic Coast which interfered with the landing on the Gallipoli Peninsula, had recrossed the strait. The Australian and New Zealand Corps defeated every counter-attack and steadily gained ground.

"The disembarkation continued on April 28 and 29. By May 2 a further advance had been made by the French and British troops on the southern end of the peninsula, and the Australian and New Zealand corps had been reinforced by the Royal Naval Division. The positions everywhere had been consolidated.

"In the successful performance of this, one of the most difficult operations of the war, a landing on an open beach in the face of determined opposition, the troops engaged displayed unsurpassed courage and skill.

"The operations are now being continued and pressed forward under highly satisfactory conditions."

FLEET MAKING PROGRESS.

Heavy Attacks on the Forts and Land Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BEFORE GALIPOLI PENINSULA, Sunday Evening, May 2, (Special Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The past three days have seen continued progress by land and water. My own observations have been confirmed at many points by the refugees from various parts of the peninsula and by local traders who have been allowed to approach near the area of operations.

The prominent feature of the operations since my last message on Friday has been evidence of the great damage wrought by the guns of the fleet, aided possibly, by the artillery of the land forces, to the forts of the narrows region. I have already reported the burning of Maidos, on Thursday, and that everything in that particular spot has been battered and burned out of action was clear from the fact that the town could still be observed on fire Friday afternoon.

Shortly after noon smoke began to arise from behind the ridge which hides Killid Bahr from being seen from my vantage point. Added to the smoke from that particular spot were great clouds ascending from somewhere beyond Kum Kale, and the result was that for a time the whole theatre of fighting was enveloped in the densest curtain of smoke. About 3 o'clock, from yet another point, smoke began to pour upward. This, it is believed, was caused by the outbreak of fire at Boghali Kalessi. The various black streaks gradually died down till only one was left—that from Killid Bohr. At 4:30 o'clock black fumes were rising in tremendous masses and spreading over the entire peninsula. This continued till night.

The burning of villages and forts were also features of Saturday's operations. Early in the morning there was a noticeable concentration at the entrance of the straits of French and English batleships, and soon a vigorous firing comenced up the Dardanelles and against the Asiatic side. The Queen Elizabeth could be especially picked out. She was getting in most destructive shots at Boghali Kales, opposite Nagara, and spout after spout of each and smoke shot up till it could plainly be seen that the place was on fire.

It was a wonderful sight. First one saw a vivid flash of fire from the snipe guns. Then, about twenty seconds later, the destruction on the far hillside, where the giant ushell landed, could be noted with the naked eye. Then, following across the waves, went the noice of the 15-inch gun. Runs.

Midday brought another gigantic burst of smoke, and in the afternoon, from a position directly opposite the mouth of the strait, I could see plainly the shot from which it came. It appeared to me to be Chanak on fire. Far up the strait the warships were busily engaged and the smoke of the burning fort was like a volcano in activity.

It may be taken, therefore, as certain that the fleet has made considerable progress during the past few days. During the three days covered by this message, little activity has been observable on the southern part of the peninsula. The systematic bombardment of the woods and village, north of Tree Peak, appears to indicate that the Turks have been driven back to that line.

In other zones of operations, further north along the ridges leading to the narrows, one can see that our forces are pushing forward, for the righting recedes further and further toward the blue streak. By Nagara at times during yesterday's fighting I could clearly hear the pitter patter of the machine guns far up among the hills there, and the movement of troops were to be seen.

Late in the afternoon several battleships at the entrance began shelling the positions inland beyond Kum Kale and Erenkeui. This I took to be in order to facilitate the advance of the French troops which were landed at Kum Kale. For some hours that distrtot was densely clouded with smoke and dust. The artillery could plainly be seen moving and the dust rising along the road leading north from Yenis-Hehr and along that leading to Erenkeui denoted the advance, I should think, of the infantry.

It was fascinating in the extreme to watch the dust, which signified the battle in that particular region, so near to the scene of Troyad, after centuries of quiet and ages remote from the making of history. This classic region has once more become the ground upon which Europe and Asia are striving in battle, and the history of epic magnitude is being wrought out.

ALLIES HELD, SAY TURKS.

Official Report Claims Peninsula Is "at Our Disposal."

CONSTANTIOPLE, May 5, (Via Wireless to Berlin and London, May 6.—The following official statement regarding the operations in the Dardanelles was issued this afternoon by the Turkish War Office:

"The unfavorable situation of the enemy in the Dardanelles remains unchanged. Reports from Athens regarding the occupation of Gallipoli and Nagara by landing forces are untrue.

"The Gallipoli Peninsula is entirely at our disposal for military movements. The enemy holds only two points on the coast. Sedd-el-Bahr and Aviburnu, thanks to the constant firing of his ships. The enemy is unable to make any moves against the Turkish encircling forces.

"The Asiatic coast has been freed of our enemies."

AUSTRIA HELD EX-SENATOR.

Spy Report Entangles Lafayette Young—Promptly Released.

VIENNA, May 6, (via London.)—Ex-United States Senator Lafayette Young of Des Moines, Iowa, accompanied by a former American Deputy Consul at Berne, Switzerland, was arrested at Innsbruck, Austria, yesterday on suspicion of espionage directed against Mr. Young's companion.

Mr. Young was promptly released, with apologies, after a few hours' detention in his hotel, but his companion was held in custody in the hotel until today before he was able to satisfy the suspicions of the authorities, who apparently had been warned to look for a man of the same name.

Mr. Young arrived in Vienna this morning. Speaking of the incident, he said he saw no reason for complaint. He left later in the day for Berlin.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 6.—Ex-Senator Young left here for his European tour on Jan. 26, first visiting London, where he spent a month. He was in Belgium for ten days, and since has been in Paris and on the French battlefields. He was in the French trenches in the northern part of France on April 15, 16, and 17.

Mr. Young is in Europe in the capacity of war correspondent of his own newspaper, The Des Moines Capital.

You Don't Have To Burn High Priced Coal:

A ton of Anthracite Coal costs, on an average, $5.46—a ton of Bituminous about $3.75. And that Bituminous Coal, which costs an average of $1.71 per ton *less*, contains *more heat* than the ton of Anthracite.

There is no ordinance in the City of New York, or in any other city, that prohibits the use of Bituminous Coal. But the ordinance does say that smoke will not be permitted.

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Kewanee Smokeless Boilers Installed

KEWANEE Smokeless Boilers

are burning cheap bituminous coal, *smokelessly*, in some of the best buildings in New York City. And they are saving their owners hundreds of coal dollars every year.

As a matter of fact a Kewanee Smokeless Boiler saves fuel money in two ways. It permits the use of cheaper coal—and it gets a bigger percentage of the heat from the coal it does use.

These are facts which are proven by actual installations right here in New York City.

Ask our New York City Office.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY
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Steel Heating Boilers, Garbage Burners
New York City—47 W. 42nd St.

BREMEN BURGHERS PLAN A TRADE WAR

Organizing to Capture England's Commerce After Peace Is Concluded.

INDUSTRY ON A WAR BASIS

Times Correspondent Gets a View of the City's Orderly Adaptation to New Conditions.

From a Staff Correspondent.

BREMEN, April 8.—Bremen is certainly the most American of all German cities. You feel at once at home here, especially when you pass plate-glass windows on the main street painted with signs of American railroads, American express companies, and American bars; also when you discover that the proprietor of the corner cigar store is a German-American from Chicago and speaks with a nasal twang that makes you homesick. He admits his acquired nationality, however, in a whisper, so that a German customer may not learn his secret, adding, "It doesn't pay to be an American nowadays in Germany." The feeling against Americans because of the sale of ammunition and other war material to the Allies (fanned by the almost daily references to it in the German press) has spread even to Bremen, you note regretfully.

As far as appearances go, the ancient platitude about Berlin, "that you wouldn't know there was a war," holds good for Bremen. The life of the city seems to be continuing on orthodox lines. If there are no streams of American and other ocean travelers going and coming, the ticket windows and gateways at the railroad station nevertheless remind you of a bargain sale at a New York department store on Monday morning. Only the character of the traffic has changed. You see many sailors, going and coming, many in mufti, carrying pasteboard boxes—reserves for the Kaiser's young navy; officers of the hibernating merchant marine, with evidences of their new militant character; pursers who once smiled at $2 tips, now proudly wearing the little swords that look like paper cutters, which officers of the navy carry on land; wives, sweethearts, mothers, grandmothers, with quantities of baggage; but there is no confusion, because the Germans are orderly even when they get excited.

I was more interested in seeing the Bremen business men than the city; I was particularly interested to find out how these merchants, whose business was as dead as the proverbial doornail, whose shipping had stopped like a clock that has run down, were taking it. I had occasion to meet a score of them in the Chamber of Commerce, leading exporters and shipping men; they were not only taking their losses gamely, without whining—they were full of fighting spirit. You find yourself, paradoxically, war corresponding on the water front!

"Mobilizing for a Trade War."

If the Bremen merchants are a fair sample of the general run of German exporters and shippers, the peace treaty that must come some time will be only the starting gong for a trade war to the knife against England and English goods. You feel that they would give away their goods to capture Britain's trade on the commercial battlefields of the world, if necessary. They make no attempt to conceal their bitterness of heart toward 'the arch-foe, England.' One of them told me that the Bremen merchants were already mobilizing for the world trade war; that their committees were already at work, gathering statistics and formulating plans.

Most illuminating were the informal remarks of the chief spokesman of the Bremen merchants. When Germans feel intensely on any subject they generally orate, which makes the work of reporting easy; and what Eduard Achelis, Vice President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce, had to say about his personal feelings gave you such a vivid insight into the war psychology of the German business men whose business has been stopped by the war that I asked him to "write it out and send it around to the hotel;" and so I offer TIMES readers, by way of a novelty, an interview with a German business man. Herr Achelis, who is known to the trade in America, said in part:

"Here in this building you find yourself in a house which since centuries has been the place where our leading men in trade and shipping life were wont to sit together in earnest deliberation over questions regarding Bremen's commercial interests and such questions as involve German national life. Never, however, in all these centuries, has so much serious and hard work been done here and questions of such vital importance been consulted about and solved, as during the past eight months, since the 2d of August, 1914.

"The greater the difficulties were which our enemies stirred up, the heavier the blows seemed to fall on our heads, as far as trade and shipping and industry was concerned, the more brutal Great Britain's means grew to encircle Germany and throttle her, to render impossible commerce and intercourse between the neutral countries and Germany, the higher has the German, the Bremen merchant, held his head and the more strenuous became his efforts to overcome all difficulties. He showed his absolute defiance against all the foul means and plots born in British brains and put into efficacy against our nation.

"While our gallant soldiers—husbands, brothers, and sons—are fighting against the enemy at the frontiers, east and west, while they strive to keep close and constant touch with every invader, at home commerce and industry are doing an immense work, peaceful labor. From the very first moment it was evident that Germany's economic life could not be allowed to suffer, that it was to be furthered wherever and however it could be done. And the great task proved to be a full success. German commerce has done the utmost to provide German industry with such materials as German soil does not produce. Our soldiers could do their heart-breaking work, sure that neither poverty nor need would be the fate of their wives and children. They have all been fully provided for. And he who wanted to work has found more opportunities to do so than before.

Britain's Seizure of Colonies.

"To be sure, there are commercial interests which have come to a complete standstill; for instance, those which are focused in our colonies. In the most brutal, shameful manner have the English taken possession of these colonies; in the most shameful manner have they treated the German merchants, their employes, their wives. They had them transported back into the wilderness, and women and children shipped to England guarded by negroes.

"But even these merchants who seem to have lost everything are full of confidence and hope for a restitution of their rights and property in a future not too far away, and other men whose businesses are doing well now make new plans now already for enlarging their tade and widening their connections after a victorious and successful war.

"Bremen has always been accustomed to struggle hard for her life, being compelled to compete with mighty neighbors east and west—Hamburg, the Dutch ports, Antwerp. Bremen has learned to be strong in severe times, and just for that reason, that it never had time to enjoy a quiet life of prosperity, she was fully prepared for all emergencies—even the war! You will find on our faces the signs of earnest deliberation, as the severe time will have it. But at the same time you will find us full of confidence, of absolute certainty of a bright future, which confidence is founded in the unshaken belief of the impossibility of a defeat of our army and navy."

The Spirit of a Free City.

This militant merchant said they were all filled with the "true old Hanseatic commercial spirit," and although you had never met this particular brand in German before, you were inclined to believe him, and respect this fighting battalion of business men. The Hanseatic spirit seems to differ from the average German spirit only in being more intense, outspoken and aggressive—in other words, almost American; this probably because Bremen and others in the Hansa League are free cities, and because their business men have come in closer and more frequent contact with American ways of doing and talking.

I visited two factories here, said to be representative of Bremen's industries, and report on them only because they throw some first hand, authentic light on economic and industrial conditions in Germany. The first was the extensive plant of the Hansa Lloyd, one of the great German automobile manufacturing corporations. The Hansa Lloyd works were running at full capacity, and there was a reason—they were working almost exclusively for the army turning out military automobiles, &c. Here were long lines of heavy motor trucks, inspected, tagged, and ready for shipment, with scores of motor trucks in all stages of construction in the shops. Work was also being pushed on motor ambulances, and a new type of car, field post delivery automobile. Most interesting of all, by way of novelty, was a new war specialty of the Lloyd works—a light model motor truck with wheels as high as buggy wheels, specially designed for invading the mud roads of Poland. Specialization could go no further. In the repair room was a touring car with a past—a ramshackle, broken-down French machine, that looked as if it had fallen over a precipice and then caught fire. But its motor, they said, was still good, and the machine was worth salvaging and repairing. Unfortunately nobody on the premises knew the history of its capture.

Warning Against Spies.

The machine shops seemed to be about equally divided between making parts for war automobiles and haking shells. There was every evidence here of intensive manufacturing—and of working day and night and Sundays. My attention was not called to three placards in large black grinated handbills pasted on the walls of the various workrooms, but the ytold their own story, and a most significant one. Thye were sponsored and signed by the military authorities. The first handbill called upon German workmen to fight for their Fatherland by holding their tongues, particularly those workmen employed in factories working wholly or in part for the Government. Spies, and particularly women spies, were known to be lying in wait to eavesdrop where honest working men gathered, in the hope of snapping up items of information about the manufacture of shells and other war material. A few indiscreet words might cost the lives of many of their somrades in the field. Silence yas a patriotic duty was the message of this placard.¼

The second was more important. It said in substance that factories working for the Government must make every effort to speed up their production to the maximum, and get the product out in record time. Its tenor was an appeal to workmen, foremen, superintendents and directors to work for the Fatherland by traveling at top speed and without let-up.

The third indicated that Germany expected every workingman to do his duty either in the field or in the factory½ that when his turn came to be called to the colors he must report at once the moment he left his job. I gathered from this that there must be no useless loafing.

These three handbills (which were worth printing verbatim as quasi-historical documents, if you hadn't hesitated to take notes under the circumstances) gave you an inkling of how all German industry has been mobilized and was lined up in Germany's fight for existence. Yet there was nothing feverish, nothing exciting in the atmosphere of this big war material factory. War had proved to be the greatest efficiency expert—and here was the same quiet, smooth-running organization, painstaking and painfully thorough to the least little detail, just as you had found it at the front. What would probably have been heartbreaking to any one but Germans was to these workers merely 'discipline and duty.'

Machinists in Aprons.

I mention a visit next to a large coffee-roasting corporation, producers of a widely advertised caffein-free coffee, only because somewhat different conditions pointed the same industrial moral. Here one noticed that mostly girls and women were employed; there were even some pretty girl machinists in lac caps and long white aprons. It was a very up-to-date plant, for half of the machines and machine tools were of American manufacture. [Excision by censor.]

This corporation publishes a weekly "war paper" for circulation among its employes, and a copy of April 2 gave you some interesting details as to the part this one corporation and its workpeople were playing in the war. The whole front page was devoted to a "nachruf" (roll of honor) and biographical sketch of their most recently fallen employe. The last page bore the rubric "Table of Honor" and the Iron Cross. It contained the names and rank of four employes who had fallen to date and of ten who had won the Iron Cross. Two full pages were devoted to an address list of its employes in the field and showed that 110 were with the colors on land and sea. A modest paragraph recited that the corporation had subscribed 300,000 marks ($75,000) to the second German war loan, its Directors individually 50,000 marks and its employes 50,000 marks. Another paragraph gave the names of eleven employes belonging to the Landsturm who had been called in in the preceding two weeks, with the remark: "To continue our busiess becomes thereby still harder. Of course, we had to look around for men to take their places; but substitutes are hard to find." The rest of the paper was chiefly filled with field post letters from its fighting employes.

This one corporation was worth a more extended study, as typical of German war industries generally. It gave you an interesting insight into the way German industry had adapted itself to war conditions, and also a clue as to the source—in part, at least—of Germany's financial and military strength.

To the neutral onlooker there is something almost pathetic in the way German industry is straining every nerve and tendon to keep up maximum production by increasing the efficiency of the survivors to make up for the lack of men. I was not surprised to learn that there was virtually no unemployment in Bremen; I had heard the same statement time and again from manufacturers and business men in Berlin. Labor, in fact, is much sought after and hard to get in Germany, and the workingman who has not yet been called to the colors is earning wages never dreamed of even in boom times of peace. What I had seen here also tallied up with what I had heard elsewhere; it is not too sweeping a statement to say that the Germans, with their peculiar talent for organization, are putting their industrial house in order and preparing to wage war as long as the enemy will keep it up. This is the clue you must follow if you want to understand social and economic conditions in Germany. It is a process of adaptation on a stupendous scale; but the Germans have gone about it so gradually that they are making the transition to the new State without any noticeable violent derangement in the whole complicated machinery of modern life—as yet.

Bremen's principal shock absorber in this difficult transition period is its "super-Red Cross Organization," to which the North German Lloyd, whose shipping had been reduced to a state of suspended animation, turned over its whole palatial office building. The burghers of Bremen got away at the sound of the gun, and on the very day of troop mobilization mobilized their peace Red Cross, their women's organizations, their charitable and patriotic organizations, and other allied civic bodies into one big Central Help Committee, with subsidiary committees, to solve the new social and patriotic problems arising out of the war. The printed report of this super-Red Cross and its work to date looks like the annual report of a giant corporation in a small stockholder. One of the moving spirits, Pastor Frick, sketched out for me in popular form some of its activities, as follows:

The Bremen Red Cross.

The theory was to make all relief work concentric. It is run like a modern industrial corporation. There is an elaborate system of card-indexing and cross-indexing covering all aid given privately or publicly in Bremen, this for the purpose partly of gathering statistics as a guide to the future, partly to eliminate graft. It was found that before the card index was complete one woman had obtained Christmas presents from ten different sources, for example. The war Red Cross has fed 150,000 soldiers and sailors at the railroad station since the beginning of the war. It has established sleeping quarters at the station, with beds for 900. Pastor Frick told a humorous story about a bowlegged tramp who had toured all Germany, posing as a "war volunteer" looking for a cavalry regiment to join. When caught by the card index on attempting to play a return engagement in Bremen he remarked: "The food at Frankfort is the best."

Many tons of literature have been sent to the soldiers in the field. The demand for moral literature is great, and curiously enough, the classics and so-called heavy literature are preferred by the men in the trenches. The fighters appear not to want war literature at all.

The Red Cross has sent out altogether 150 freight-car loads of "Liebesgaben," or love gifts, each carload of an average value of 30,000 marks. It has also sent $75,000 worth of "ways and means for destroying vermin" in the field, which speaks volumes for Poland, for this is from one city alone!

It has equipped and is maintaining three hospital trains, given by private individuals, each at a cost of about 70,000 marks. Coffee and reading rooms have been established near the railrod station, which are visited on an average by 500 to 600 soldiers and sailors daily.

Its real work, however, is in caring for the families of the fighters in the field—a delicate task, for, as Pastor Frick put it, "there are no X-rays for people's hearts." The Red Cross gave away 20,000 meals a week at the start of the war, but found that it was making life too comfortable for the poor; many of the women getting up late, eating free meals, and then going to the "movies."

The Red Cross has departments for the unemployed, also for "war cripples," as well as a special department for needy musicians and artists. Assistance is being given to 2,000 families. Over 2,500 have received employment in special sewing and knitting rooms. Cooking schools for teaching thrifty war cooking have been established. These are only a few features of the activities of this amazing war organization. Best of all, no peripatetic collecting for charity is allowed in Bremen. Once every month the city is canvassed for contributions of money and goods; so, whether you are a millionaire or a man of modest means, you know that you will be approached equally and democratically on the first of the month.

A German Confession of Faith.

I had occasion this evening to meet and talk with the Mayor of Bremen, half a dozen Senators of the Free and Hansa City, President F. Achelis and General Manager Heinecken of the North German Lloyd and other hard-headed, confident business men worth knowing, who differed from their comrades on the front in East and West only in fighting at the water front in frock coats instead of field gray. The Mayor of Bremen, as we should call him, Dr. Buff, but who rejoices in the high title of "President of of the Senate and Herr Burgomaster," is worth quoting in part, to round out this one-day study of Bremen and "get across" the Atlantic some of the atmosphere as I breathed it here. Mayor Buff referred grimly to the heavy sacrifices which the war had imposed upon Germany and the German people, and then he burst into the following interesting and quite characteristic (of the Germans) confession of faith:

"We have faith in his Majesty our Kaiser and in his Hauptquartier; we have faith in the courage and thoroughness of each one of our warriors in the field; in the force and preparedness and strike of our field-gray ones and our brave bluejackets, who sit in their submarines and now wage the 'hunger war' against England. We have perfect faith that this German Empire will not go to pieces, and that a friendly Fate will continue to watch over Germany's welfare in the interest of humanity.

"But we are waging war not only against our enemies, against brigades and divisions of Russians, English, and French, but since the beginning of the war we have had to fight against brigades and divisions of lies. That leaves us quite cool and unconcerned, but we regret that the people outside are not in a position personally to inform themselves as to the real state of affairs.

"Write them about our Hansa city, that the old Hanseatic spirit is marching with head erect and full of courage, with all Germany, looking toward a glorious, sunny future for our dear Fatherland."

Dr. Buff's few words will give THE TIMES readers a good insight into contemporary German psychology. More important for practical purposes was the fact that in the afternoon I had seen a brand-new regiment drilling on the banks of the Weser—and Bremen had already sent out at least three regiments into the field, of which I have personal knowledge, to say nothing of its sailors.

TRIES TO REASSURE DUNKIRK

Military Governor Belittles the Danger from German Guns.

PARIS, May 6.—General Eydoux, Military Governor of Dunkirk, issued a statement today to reassure the people of the city that there was no longer danger to them of a renewal of the bombardment such as was directed against Dunkirk on two days recently by the Germans. The statement says:

"The continued exodus of inhabitants as a result of the recent bombardment might cast doubts on the calm self-possession shown thus far. The positions of the Allies are intact, and the situation on the Belgium front is excellent.

"Measures have been taken to prevent a further bombardment by heavy guns. The result of these measures can be seen, and the inhabitants of Dunkirk need only to remain quietly at home. Nearly all the victims of previous bombardments were killed in the streets, and all that is needed is to seek shelter if the bombardment is renewed."

SEES GERMAN PLAN TO DEFY THIS NATION

Alfred Noyes Shows Maps to Pilgrims of Proposed Colonies in South America.

ASSAILS GEORGE B. SHAW

With Viereck and Frank Harris, He Is Responsible for Confusing the Issues, Poet Says.

A warning that Germany has long contemplated establishing colonies in South America in disregard of the Monroe Doctrine was sounded yesterday by Alfred Noyes, the English poet, at a luncheon at which he and Sir Walter Raleigh, a direct descendant of the original Sir Walter, and Professor in Oxford University, were guests of the Pilgrims at the Whitehall Club. Mr. Noyes bitterly arraigned the whole place-in-the-sun policy of Germany and denounced the pro-German propagandists in this country and in England for beclouding the fundamental issues of the present war.

In proof of his assertion that Germany had designs on South America Mr. Noyes produced a small atlas published by a prominent firm in Germany and containing a map of South America with a score or more of places marked in red as proposed German colonies. Mr. Noyes explained after the luncheon that he was not sure whether the atlas had ever been used as a text book in the German schools, but that this did not seem unlikely in view of the fact that the book had been put out by one of the leading German educational publishers—Perthes.

Replying to the charge made by G. Bernard Shaw that England had played the part of hypocrite in the case of Belgium, Mr. Noyes said that far from being hypocritical England would insist upon reparation for the "unspeakable wrongs" of Belgium as one of the first conditions of peace. Germany, he declared, had no more right to be in Belgium today than to be in New England for the purpose of invading Canada.

Atlas Shows New Colonies.

"Once admit that right and there is nothing left secure either to ourselves or to the United States," he continued. "Do you think the Monroe Doctrine, for example, could escape? The Germans have no intention of colonizing on this Continent, they tell you. Well, it is fair once more to convict them out of their own mouths. I have in my possession an atlas published in Germany by one of the leading publishers—Perthes. This atlas contains a map of South America upon which between twenty-five and thirty places are inscribed in red as German colonies—not spheres of influence—but colonies.

"This map it might be well worth while to study as to whether it is preparatory to making much larger spaces red upon the Continent.

"And Germany," he added, "with her heel in a little neutral country whose neutrality she had guaranteed is now proposing the neutrality of the seas guaranteed by Germany. Historically, the British fleet has always been used to secure the freedom of the seas. The Germans were as free to go to India as Englishmen."

Mr. Noyes contended that this country had much in common with England in the present struggle. He pictured England as having reached the most democratic stage of her development waging war "against your old enemies, tyranny and domination of brute force."

He mentioned Shaw in England and George Sylvester Viereck and Frank Harris here as the men chiefly responsible for confusing the issues on the British side. Shaw, he said, had tried to show that the war was merely a fight of one military caste against another, while Harris attempted to explain it as a war "waged by the great landowners of England and the official aristocracy against the democracy of Germany."

"This campaign," he said, "has obscured the great fundamental fact that it is the most democratic Government we have ever had; the Government that gave the old age pensions and home rule, that seemed on the verge of armed conflict with these reactionary elements in England—it was this Government, with its heart set above all things on the reduction of armaments and the devotion of all its resources to its own social needs, this Government, including the statesman who was mobbed for his bitter denunciation of the Boer War, that determined to uphold international law against force, and not to suffer the tyranny of the old wing under any name. In that war, and on that fundamental basis, England and this great republic are at one. The neutrality observed by this country is a real and dignified neutrality, and every Englishman who understands it respects it."

Of Shaw, Mr. Noyes said he was one of the two greatest hypocrites in English literature, for Viereck he said:

"After reading the published books of the editor of the Fatherland, including his 'Confessions of a Barbarian,' England is happy indeed in her enemies."

Expects a Long War.

Sir Walter Raleigh, who sails for home today, expressed the belief that the war would last much longer and grow ever more terrible. For this reason he urged the Pilgrims to bear in mind that in the thick of the fighting there was true courtesy being shown on both sides. During his brief visit here, he said, he had not noticed any particular difference between this country and England.

"I believe your traffic does go to the right instead of the left," he added, "and that you have more rocking chairs than we have. Also, I must say that the facilities for enjoying alcoholic liquor here are more spotted than at home"—this with a gesture at assorted brands of cocktails at the guests' table.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia, who presided in the absence of Joseph H. Choate, President of the Pilgrims, introduced the speakers by declaring that for some months Americans had been trying to solve the problem how to be neutral though intelligent.

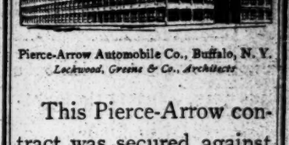
"Today," he remarked, "we gather here to show how to be intelligent though neutral."

He then proposed this toast:

To those great principles of civil and religious liberty, of representative government, and of the right of every man to control his own opinions, his own actions, and his own possessions, subject only to the equal right of every other man to do the same, which principles have brought the British Empire to its present broad place in the history of mankind and which have laid the foundation for the social and political fabric of these United States. May these principles win quick and peaceful conquest in the hearts and minds of every people on this globe.

The customary Pilgrims' toasts to the President of the United States and the King of England were drunk standing.

Among those at the guests' table were Bishop David H. Greer, Sir Arthur Herbert, Alton B. Parker, Admiral Usher, U. S. N.; Dean West of Princeton, Robert Bridges, E. H. Gary, Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's secretary; Sir Walter Courtenay Bennett, British Consul General; Cornelius Vanderbilt, George T. Wilson, Oscar S. Straus, and Major Johnson, representing Major Gen. Leonard Wood.



Pierce-Arrow Automobile Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Lockwood, Greene & Co., Architects

This Pierce-Arrow contract was secured against 12 bidders because of Turner's known ability and speed records.

"Turner for Concrete"

Turner starts on time, finishes on time—12 years without a penalty.

TURNER
Construction Company

DRINK RITZ
THE NEW COCKTAIL
APPETIZING-DELIGHTFUL
HAS A FLAVOR OF ITS OWN.
For sale by Park & Tilford, Acker Merrall, Charles & Co., Occker Stores in Jersey. Other dealers and cafes.
$1.00 A BOTTLE.
RITZ IMPORTING CO.
51 FRONT STREET, NEW YORK

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

Straw Hats, "Front!"

OUR Straw Hats were designed a month ago, not a year ago, and designed to harmonize with the prevailing fashions in Summer Suits, Collars, Cravats. That means *becomingness.*

Besides broader brims and lower crowns, we show *every sort of shape,* having that tang of individuality which fences you off from "the crowd."

All braids—Sennits, Splits, Leghorns, Bangkoks, Milans—with our "tailor-made" ribbons.

$2, $3, $4, $5, $6

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** 34th Street

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Women and Children

Saks' Men's Suits at $17.50, $20, $23 and $25

are Suits of sterling character, representing correctness of style, integrity of materials and skilled workmanship

Price aside, there are certain well-defined and indispensable requisites which must characterize every satisfactory Suit of men's clothing.

These requisites have been the constant study of the Saks Tailoring Organization for many years. We make Suits for men at a number of prices, from $17.50 up. It is of our Suits at $17.50, $20, $23 and $25 we desire especially to speak at this time.

135 patterns and colorings of fabrics alone

FIRST—These Suits are made after the patterns of the master designers, just as though they were the highest priced Suits we sell.

SECOND—We buy *direct* everything that goes into these Suits; every inch of fabric, every yard of thread, every button, every item of trimming.

THIRD—The tailoring and finishing is under our direct supervision. The famous Saks Tailoring Organization makes all Saks Clothing; we do not buy "here and there, hither and yon," of manufacturers whose standards vary and whose product smacks more of the hot iron and tailor's "goose" than of lasting goodness.

FOURTH—We maintain, the year 'round, a steadily employed corps of highly skilled tailors, harmoniously working under ideal physical conditions and according to modern executive methods. Nothing is "haphazard," nothing accidental. We simply plan to turn out the best Suits that can be built at each price *and then do it.*

these Suits are ⅛-, ¼- or ½-lined and are shown in every prevailing model

So then, if you will be good enough to come to the Store and ask to see the wonderful assortment of fabrics, colorings, patterns and styles in these Suits at $17.50, $20, $23, or $25, we will be sure to sell you one of them.

5th Floor.

Chauffeur's Suits at $25.00

Pleated, plain or Norfolk Coat, with trousers or breeches. All-wool whipcord or worsted serge, in Oxford gray. Made and finished as only Saks makes Chauffeurs' Apparel. Correct in style, a perfect fit assured, and satisfactory wear guaranteed.

Motor Apparel Shop, 6th Floor.

"Separate Shops" for Men

Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes of the better grade for Men, at popular prices

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Special for (To-day) Friday and Saturday

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th Street—Store Floor—*Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue*

Men's Sack Suits

Mohair, Full or Half Lined; Unlined with Silk Sleeves

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

Two, three or four button soft roll front models of checked or pencil striped cassimere or worsted, overplaids, tartan plaids, Oxford vicuna, English tweeds and navy serge; mohair, full or half lined; unlined with silk sleeves.

17.50 *Regular Price $21.50*

Men's Hand-Tailored Suits

Unlined, Half or Full Lined

FOR MEN OR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 46 CHEST

One, two, three or four button models, of English tweed, overplaids, tartan plaids, club or shepherd checks, striped cassimere or worsted, Oxford vicuna or navy serge, soft roll front; natural shoulders.

24.50 *Regular Price $30.00*

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th Street—Store Floor—*Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue*

FIELD CLUB Shirt
"STYLE REGISTERED"
Made by Franklin Simon & Co.
The Only Practical Shirt for Outdoor Wear with elbow, long or surgeon sleeves

Entirely new convertible collar shirt, in white, tan or light blue Oxford, elbow or long sleeves, *also in white cotton pongee with surgeon sleeves,* with a collar that looks equally well worn with a tie or thrown open at neck. The ideal shirt for golf, tennis and all outdoor wear. 13½ to 18 neck.

Special 1.75

Men's Silk Mixture Shirts

Also a Number of All Silk Shirts

Negligee shirts of silk or silk mixture in neat stripes and desirable colorings.

1.65
Regular Prices $2.50 and $3.00

Men's Silk Crepe Shirts

Of fine quality satin striped silk crepe de chine.

Value $6.50 4.50

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th Street—Store Floor—*Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue*

Men's Low or High Shoes

Newest Lasts and Leathers

Black, tan or mahogany Russia calf, also patent colt, with same, tan or grey fawn genuine buckskin or cloth tops. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths A to E.

4.50 *Value $6.00*

Men's Low or High Shoes

Made by a Foremost Custom Shoe Maker

Mahogany, dark tan or black Russia calf, also imported French patent calf, with tops of same, taupe, fawn or lemon buckskin. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths AA to D.

6.50 *Values $7.00 to $9.00*

White Buckskin Shoes combined with black or tan leathers, 6.50

PEOPLE OF JAPAN WANT NO MORE WAR

Famous Architect, Here on Business, Expects No Fighting with China.

SENTIMENT FOR LONG PEACE

Architecture Advancing in Mikado's Kingdom on Mixed Lines—Only One Skyscraper.

Ryutaro Furuhashi of Tokio, one of the leading architects of Japan, left last night for Pittsburgh to examine structural steel at the Carnegie works. He is the Japanese Commissioner of Architecture to the Panama-Pacific Exposition and designed the Japanese Building at San Francisco.

Mr. Furuhashi, who has lived several years in China, having been consulting architect to the Chinese Government, does not believe there will be more war in the Far East. "Perhaps it may be impossible to avoid some trouble," he said at the Imperial yesterday, "but it is a fact that the Japanese people do not want war. We have had enough of it to last for a long time. We want peace.

"Architecture in Japan has now passed the transition stage," said Mr. Furuhashi. "Naturally, we have been much influenced of late years by European schools and styles, and we have adapted ideas from the French and the English, and to some exteht from the Americans. But we have had to fit them to our surroundings. I designed last year what is perhaps the nearest approach to an American skyscraper that exists in Japan, the Tokio Marine Insurance Building, but it is only eight stories high, though it goes up 130 feet and contains 650 rooms.

"In designing the Japanese Building for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, I took the outline of the old temple of Kiukaku, at Kyoto, which dates back to the twelfth century. The inside, however, I had to modernize. For one thing, it would never have done to insist that visitors to the building remove their shoes, so I put parquet floors in the building.

"While I was in China I designed a number of Government buildings in Peking, Hankow, and Nankin.

"We have adopted modern methods of construction in Japan in the new big buildings. We have abundant building material, except that American structural steel is better than what we have. I should say that of the foreign styles of architecture we rather favor the English.

"Many wealthy Japanese have in the last few years built mansions after the European style. With us an architect has to be a contractor as well as designer. I was educated at the Imperial University in Tokio, and there I had to become thoroughly familiar with European as well as with Japanese and other Oriental architecture.

"Last year I designed and put up for Baron Tokugawa a mansion of stone in the northern part of Tokio. It was something like a great English house, but I had to modify the style to Japanese requirements and ideas of decoration.

"While the Japanese workmen excel, I think, in joiner's work, the fittings in the house, and particularly locks, have interested me over here. Usually the lock on a Japanese door is a wooden contrivance, concealed in the door, and worked by a secret device. I have been up looking over the plant of one of your biggest lockmakers and found truly wonderful safety devices. I am not buying materials, I am simply looking things over. This is my first trip to New York, and I have been much impressed, but I don't know when we shall demand the skyscraper in Japan. The tendency to earthquakes is rather against tall buildings."

SWOBODA GERMAN OFFICER.

Alleged Spy's Adventurous Career as Recounted by Paris Paper.

PARIS, May 6.—Raymond "Swoboda," whose arrest was due to the fire in the steamship La Touraine, and who now is charged with espoinage by the French military authorities, once served as a reserve in the German Army, according to information the Petit Parisien says it has obtained.

"Swoboda" has led an adventurous life, the newspaper says, if stories told by his acquaintances are to be believed. He was born in San Francisco, but was taken by his mother to Switzerland at the age of 5, after she had had a disagreement with his father. From Switzerland he is said to have gone to Germany, where he became associated with a man named Schwind, under which name "Swoboda" attended various schools in Switzerland and England.

He attended the university at Heidelberg in 1897. About this time two German missionaries were murdered in China and "Swoboda" enlisted with other students in the punitive expedition which was organized. After ten months' military service he resigned from the army and was employed by various business houses in Hongkong, Canton, and Tien-tsin, working at one time for an American geologist who was prospecting for oil.

"Swodoba" finally entered the service of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai, where he remained eighteen months. The Boxer rebellion then broke out, and he took service in the German expeditionary force, passing the examination for reserve officer.

When the uprising was quelled "Swoboda" again left the army and went to England but after a short stay there returned to Shanghai and was re-employed by the Russo-Chinese Bank. He is then alleged to have become involved in an embezzlement after which he fled, was arrested, escaped, was recaptured, tried and sentenced in the German Consular Court.

Part of his term was served in a German fortress, but his sentenc is said to have been commuted, and he was released in 1904.

After his release from prison, his acquaintances assert, he came to France determined to start life anew, and took the name of Swoboda, which really was his, since he had not been adopted by Schwind. He had lived ten years in Paris and had built up a successful business as a broker when the war began.

Two Freed in Roseville Trust Case.

Frank Bruno and Antonio Miele, the West Orange constractors who were among those indicted in connection with the failure of the Roseville Trust Company and were placed on trial on Monday, were acquitted before Judge Osborne and a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark yesterday. The indictment charged the men as partners with conspiring to default, alleging that they "procured the embezzlement" of $28,221.12. According to the State, the account was first carried by the bank as Miele & Bruno and later as the Frank Bruno Company.

Intelligent Floor Walkers.

Josiah Jenkins of Sedgwick thinks city store floorwalkers are possessed of intelligence which has never been appreciated, reports The Sedgwick Pantagraph. In a Wichita store the week before Christmas Josiah approached a floorwalker and asked where he could find a suitable present for his wife.

"How long have you been married?" asked the well-dressed guide book.

"Twenty years," answered Josiah.

"Bargain counter to the left, clear back," directed the floorwalker.—Kansas City Star.

Where Woman Shines.

A woman may shine more or less at the polls shoving in a ballot, but she wears an aureole of glory and light when she stands in a clean kitchen with a cook apron on putting the imprint of her angelic fingers on the top of a corn dodger.—Houston Post.

JAPAN TO PRESENT ULTIMATUM TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

accept the further concessions offered on Thursday by China, and will present an ultimatum before 3 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon unless the twenty-four demands are accepted by China without qualification.

The Japanese Legation continued yesterday its efforts to persuade the Chinese Government to concede Japan's demands without the necessity of serving upon China the ultimatum of the Japanese Government, which was received early yesterday morning.

The Secretary of the Legation visited the Foreign Office and informed Vice Minister Tsao Yulin that the Legation had received the ultimatum and that it would be presented unless China agreed to Japan's twenty-four demands before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Tsao Yulin immediately visited the Winter Palace, the residence of Yuan Sid-kai, and, after a conference with the Executive and other members of the Governmnt, convyed to the Japanese Lgation the following cncessions:

China's New Grants.

China reiterated, regarding Shantung Province, that she would grant Japan everything that already had been granted to Germany there by treaty.

China agreed to grant Japan the right to work mines in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia; that all disputes between the Japanese in Manchuria, of whatever nature, shall be under Japanese jurisdiction; that schools and hospitals may lease land from the Chinese, thereby reserving land ownership; to grant a concession to Japan to build the Nan Chang-Chaochow-fu Railway, if Great Britain consents to the release of China from the negotiations begun concerning this railroad two years ago. The Japanese say they requested the concession for this railroad in 1907.

The three stipulations China made to the demands in the nature of counterproposals last Sunday were not withdrawn by China. These were that China asked the right to participate in an international conference for a rearrangement of the altered status of Shantung; indemnity for the losses incurred in consequence of the Tsing-tao campaign, and the restoration of the status of Shantung as before the war.

It is said that the Chinese Government has resolved to communicate with the United States, Great Britain, Russia and France on receipt of the ultimatum, and that the nature of this communication will depend upon the nature of the ultimatum.

Ultimatum Expires Sunday.

TOKIO, May 6.—Official announcement was made here this afternoon that Japan had sent an ultimatum to China.

[As explained above, the presentation of the ultimatum is delayed.]

The Kokumin Shimbun states that in its ultimatum Japan stipulates that China must accept unconditionally the Japanese demands. The newspaper says in an extra edition that this was decided upon by the Imperial Council.

It is understood that the Japanese ultimatum demands acceptance by China of the Japanese demands within a time limit which expires at 6 P. M. of Sunday, May 9.

It is understood here that China, in one of the recent answers to the Japanese diplomats who are conducting the negotiations over the demands of Tokio, in addition to asking Japan to put in writing the promise to restore the Kiao-Chau concession to China, wanted Japan to agree to secure from the Allies the right for Chinese delegates to participate in the peace conference following the great war, to which gathering the question of the disposal of Kiao-Chau should be submitted. Japan likewise was requested to reimburse China for the expenses connected with and the damages arising from the campaign against Germany for the possession of Kiao-Chau.

Private advices have reached Tokio from Peking to the effect that Yuan Shih-kai, President of China, is anxious to avoid a rupture. These dispatches are declared to be reliable.

LONDON, May 6.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Tokio says Emperor Yoshihito gave his sanction to the ultimatum of China.

Reuter's Peking correspondent says the Japanese Legation has received instructions regarding the ultimatum. The correspondent adds that it is believed the Chinese Cabinet, in the event of the presentation of the ultimatum, will yield to main force.

JAPAN WOULD DEAL DIRECT WITH YUAN

Commissioner May Be Named as New Peace Effort—Bryan Explains U. S. Position.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Information has been received here from an authentic source that the Japanese Government has decided to make another effort to adjust with China the differences produced by the demands that have been construed in Peking as infringing on the territorial and administrative integrity of the Chinese Republic. This information comes from a source that is in close touch with the situation, and for that reason it gave encouragement to those who are anxious that there shall be no hostilities between China and Japan.

These advices, which are considered of great importance, were received just prior to the announcement of the Japanese Government tonight that an ultimatum had been sent, and the delay in presenting the ultimatum, as reported in Peking advices, may be for the purpose of gaining China's consent to a new way of settling their differences.

According to this information, the Japanese Government will send to Peking a commissioner with plenary powers to deal directly with President Yuan-Shi-kai in the hope of reaching an agreement with him in behalf of his Administration that will harmonize the present troubles and obviate a resort to hostilities on Japan's part.

Reports reaching Washington are that popular feeling in Japan is inflamed, and there is a loud clamor for war with China. Knowledge of this condition caused those who learned of the understood intention of Japan to send a commissioner to deal directly with President Yuan, to express the fear that such a move would not meet with popular approval and that the Japanese Government would be compelled to demand that China accede to the Japanese conditions or take the consequences of refusal.

First Washington Statement.

For the first time since the Japanese-Chinese negotiations became a matter of interest in the United States, the Washington Government tonight made a definite statement concerning it. This statement recites that at the beginning of the negotiations the Japanese Government informed the United States confidentially of the matters under discussion and at the same time gave assurances that there would be no interference with the "open door" or the rights of either China or the treaty nations, including the United States. These assurances, which the statement does not in any way combat, are directly opposed to China's understanding of the Japanese demands, which she regards as infringing on her political and territorial rights.

The official statement of the State Department follows:

> In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the position of the United States in reference to the negotiations pending between Japan and China the following announcement is made:
>
> At the beginning of negotiations the Japanese Government confidentially informed this Government of the matters which were under discussion, and accompanied the information by the assurance that Japan had no intention of interfering with either the political independence or territorial integrity of China, and that nothing that she proposed would discriminate against other powers having treaties with China or interefere with the "open door" policy to which all the leading nations are committed.
>
> This Government has not only had no thought of surrendering any of its treaty rights with China, but it has never been asked by either Japan or China to make any surrender of these rights. There is no abatement of its inetrest in the welfare and progress of China, and its sole interest in the present negotiations is that they may be concluded in a manner satisfactory to both nations and that the terms of the agreement will not only contribute to the prosperity of both of these great Oriental empires, but maintain that cordial relationship so essential to the future of both and to the peace of the world.

In some quarters here tonight the concluding portion of the statement was pointed to as being capable of the construction that the United States Government was inclined to believe that the Japanese demands would contribute to the prosperity of both Japan and China. If that is the meaning of the department this assertion is bound to bring criticism from Americans in China and a considerable body of people in this country who have a deep interest in the welfare of the Oriental republic as well as in the preservation of the rights that have been granted to the United States in its dealings with China.

No reason for issuing the statement was given and it can merely be surmised that the purpose of the Government was to make some explanation of its attitude toward the Japanese-Chinese negotiations at this critical time after having remained silent throughout the period of three months when Japan was pressing her demands at Peking, and China was hoping for some sort of assistance from the United States, the only great power not involved in war and able to act the part of a friend.

No Mediation Plan.

A few hours prior to issuing his formal statement, Secretary Bryan said that it was not true, as stated in a newspaper of Tokio, that the United States was endeavoring to mediate between Japan and China. With reference to the cabled report that Japan had delivered an ultimatum to China, Mr. Bryan said that the State Department had no such information. In making these statements Mr. Bryan confirmed a Washington dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES today dealing with reports concerning American mediation and a Japanese ultimatum. Mr. Bryan had heretofore declined to discuss for publication in any way the matter of the negotiations between the two Oriental nations, in which this Government is reported to have taken a rather prominent part.

Announcement that a formal statement on the subject of the Oriental crisis would be issued tonight by the State Department came soon after visits of Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, and Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese Minister, to Secretary Bryan. Viscount Chinda was with the Secretary of State for more than an hour. Nothing could be learned as to the purpose of these visits, but it was suggested that Mr. Bryan had called the two diplomats to the department to hand them copies of the statement that he issued tonight.

It is apparent from the formal statement that the United States Government has been cognizant of the terms of the Japanese demands since their delivery or since shortly thereafter.

The State Department has also been kept informed in regard to the progress of negotiations by Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister at Peking.

Significance is attached here to the fact that Minister Reinsch is to return to the United States. This became known today. The official explanation is that Mr. Reinsch is merely coming home on leave of absence, but it is considered strange that he should leave his post at this critical time in the history of China, with all that a war would mean to the many Americans in that country.

BRITAIN EXPECTS ADJUSTMENT

No Fears There That United States May Be Drawn In.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 6.—Despite insistent reports to the contrary, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns tonight on unquestionable authority that no ultimatum has yet been presented by Japan to China on the former's demands, following their long period of negotiations. While secrecy is maintained by Sir Edward Grey as to the information given him by the Japanese Government, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent is assured that the British Foreign Office is quite satisfied that the whole affair between Japan and China will be diplomatically adjusted.

So far as the negotiations have now gone between the two Oriental nations, the Foreign Office knows nothing that makes it believe the ultimate outcome will be anything but amicable. While China's reply to the modified demands of Japan is not entirely satisfactory to the latter, further negotiations, there is reason to believe, will adjust the existing points of contention.

It may further be stated that in the circles best qualified to form an opinion here, fears that have been expressed of the Chino-Japanese situation requiring active intervention by the United States are considered quite unjustified. British and American interests in China practically follow the same lines, and it is understood that both the London and Washington Governments have received full assurances that the territorial integrity of China and the open door will remain safe at Japan's hands.

British diplomacy, on the other hand, is not shutting its eyes to the facts that such reports as have been made public of the character of the Japanese demands on China and the mystery surrounding the negotiations have together caused considerable disquiet in influential British quarters with special interest in China. Such action as the Washington Government is taking in the matter is individual, and it is inferred here that Washington sees no more reason for alarm than does London.

No communication on the subject has been received here since February last, when Washington made certain inquiries, which presumably would have been repeated had the State Department not been thoroughly well acquainted with the facts of a situation which has given rise to the recent alarming reports.

At the American Embassy today THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learned that the embassy shared the feeling of the Foreign Office in expecting the trouble to be settled. The Japanese Embassy today preserved a sphinxlike silence. Inquiry about the ultimatum only brought a shake of the head from the Ambassador's secretary. The Ambassador resolutely declined to talk.

WAR MOVES IN MUKDEN.

Japanese Troops Take Up Positions—Hankow Prepares for Siege.

MUKDEN, (via Peking,) May 6.—The Japanese Consular orders issued on May 3 resulted in a general flight of Japanese from Mukden the following day. The value of a gold yen increased thirty silver cents and a rich harvest was reaped by exchange brokers. All Japanese civilians except a few bankers and railway officials now have left the city.

All classes of Chinese view the exodus with stolid indifference, not insulting or molesting in any way the persons leaving the city. Although the natives are deeply perturbed the city remains absolutely quiet.

Japanese troops occupy strategic positions in Mukden, while Chinese soldiers are reported to be moving into position to the south of the city. Many of the residents in that district are coming north.

HANKOW, (via Peking,) May 5.—The Japanese barracks here have been prepared for a siege. Following the Consul's advice many Japanese have left the city, although the Chinese appear wholly indifferent. Several prominent native residents were entertained at dinner last night by some of the leading Japanese citizens.

JAPAN'S AIMS IN DOUBT.

Shailer Mathews Suggests an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine.

CHICAGO, May 6.—Shailer Mathews, Dean of the University of Chicago, who spent the month of February in Japan as an emissary of the Cederal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in the interests of a better understanding between the two countries, issued the following statement here today:

"Just how far Japan is planning to build up a sort of Asiatic Monroe Doctrine the future alone will enable us to see. Even if we knew the entire plan of Japan we should still need to form conclusions with great hesitancy. Our first attitude should be to understand; then, if necessary, to criticise.

"To bein in any sense a duplication of our Monroe Dictrine, Japan's policy for China should content itself with protecting China from being exploited and dismembered by European powers. That China is exposed to such danger is evident from her recent history. Further, in this danger to China, Japan undoubtedly sees danger for her own development, just as the United States sees danger in further European colonization in political control of the American continents. In thus protecting China, Japan would undoubtedly gain great commercial advantages, to which she may be said to be fairly entitled, in view of her geographical situation. But if Japan plans to control China politically, and if, while maintaining a technical integrity of the republic, she makes use of commercial concessions as excuses for interference with Chinese policies, she will be very far off from duplicating in Asia the Monroe Doctrine of America.

"Time alone can show whether Japan is to be moved by truly great statesmanship or whether she is to follow the short-sighted policy of taking advantage of the present European cituation to profit at the expense of China's weakness. * * * I feel that Japan has quite as much at stake in her policy as has China. At the very least, she will be determining what estimate the world at large is to put upon explicit promises of her statemens."

PREDICTS A WORLD WAR.

Professor Kuno Meyer Says United States Will Be Drawn In.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Prediction that a world-wide war was drawing near and that the United States would be drawn into it was made this afternoon by Professor Kuno Meyer.

Asked whether he thought China and Japan would go to war, Dr. Meyer said:

"I think so. This will be a whole century of wars. China and Japan will fight. The war will extend to the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. America will be drawn into it, despite her efforts to remain neutral. In fact, it will be a world-wide war between the white and the yellow races, as my Emperor has expressed it.

"This is a golden opportunity for Japan. She realizes that the European nations cannot interfere with her and that America will not. Those who think the statesmen of various countries are suffering from an aberration will change their minds later on. It will be a question of superiority. There are so many underlying reasons for the great war that is to come that it will take a great deal of time to explain it all.

"It will not be a question of Belgium. Nor will it be a question of Serbia, nor will it be a question of Alsace and Lorraine. Enormous interests are at stake. The nations will fight for commercial development, and finally against England's control of the seas. That is one reason for the present war. Germany will not stand for it.

"America will try to remain neutral. Nations will gradually encroach upon her rights, and the United States Government will have to fight to protect her own interests."

PROFESSOR ANESAKI'S VIEWS.

Can't Indorse Japan's Policy if Reports Are True.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—Masaharu Anesaki, exchange professor at Harvard from the University of Tokio, said today that he believed that the seeming crisis in the relations between Japan and China would prove to be merely "a passing phase," and that the questions at issue would reach a peaceful solution through diplomacy.

"I cannot believe," he said, "the reports of the high-handed manner in which Japan is said to have forced her demands upon China. If these reports are true I personally cannot indorse the Japanese policy."

Arrested as Drug Traffickers.

Detectives Charles Grand and Samuel Massan of Dope Squad 3 saw at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street last night a man whom they had been seeking as a cocaine peddler. They said he was approached by another man who said "Sell me some quick, or I'll die." The loon detectives followed the two men into a saloon on Forty-sixth Street near Eighth Avenue where, they said, they saw the sale consummate. The men were taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where the alleged drug seller gave the name of John Sheehan, 305 Columbus Avenue. The other said he was Arthur Staffinger, 8 West 109th Street. Seven "decks" of cocaine were found on Sheehan, who was charged with selling narcotićs. Staffinger was charged with having habit-forming drugs in his possession.

BARNES WAS PAID BY PRINTER LYON

Continued from Page 1.

business concern become public property. He sat with his back to the jury and the witness chair and dictated notes and instructions to Mr. Ivins's private secretary, Miss Cassie Doran.

Justice Andrews carried out his plan of adjourning at 4 o'clock in order to ease the strain on the lawyers, jurors, and others connected with the case. Mr. Bowers said tonight he did not expect to conclude his case before early next week. Today's proceedings ended with an expert printer, Henry J. Home, Chief of the Bureau of Printing of Columbia University, on the stand. Mr. Bowers expects to prove by him and another expert that the prices charged by the J. B. Lyon Company for public printing were greatly excessive and that the work done was inferior.

Gilbert C. Bishop, who was bookkeeper for the Albany Journal Company until two years ago and who is supposed to have an intimate knowledge of the business affairs of Mr. Barnes's publications, arrived here tonight. The Roosevelt counsel had tried to find Mr. Bishop for months, and the other day it was asserted in court that he had disappeared. As the only other person connected with the Journal Company who had an intimate knowledge of its affairs during the time under question, Mr. Lindsay, was dead, the Roosevelt counsel despaired of getting any witnesses to help them and were convinced that they must rely entirely upon the books of the concern. Mr. Bishop is expected to reveal secrets that the Roosevelt counsel could not possibly get in any other way.

Barnes and Albany Vice.

When court opened this morning Justice Andrews cautioned the jurors against reading newspaper accounts of the court proceedings, and asked them if they had read anything about the case since the trial started. Each one said he had not.

The session ended last night with Colonel Roosevelt being asked about conditions in Albany County and city, and this morning his counsel, Mr. Bowers, began a long argument that such testimony should be admitted as bearing both on the question of malice and on mitigation of the alleged libel, as it had been charged that Mr. Barnes and Charles F. Murphy had entered into a political alliance. After citing a number of authorities Mr. Bowers said:

"Mr. Roosevelt will, if allowed, testify that he was informed that for many years Mr. Barnes had been building up an organization and machine in the City and County of Albany in alliance with one McCabe, who was the recognized organization Democratic leader in Albany, so that the two together might strengthen the organization of the other. We have been shown from the start of this trial that what we would have to prove would be conspiracy—an alliance between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, but we feel that we have a right to show that Mr. Barnes was cognizant of a state of corruption existing and in acts of corruption performed in the City and County of Albany and to show that Mr. Barnes, in spite of protests made to him of existing conditions, had obtained positions for his own followers in gambling houses in that city."

Mr. Bowers read from the Colonel's article of which Mr. Barnes complains the reference to the "moral and political" resemblance between Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy, and went on:

"If there is a domination of New York State by Mr. Barnes and Mr. Murphy that domination exists as well in the furthest hamlet as in the great metropolis. I had believed until your Honor's rulings that almost any article which had a bearing on the question of malice should be admitted in evidence, and I now ask that you will extend the ruling recently made by permitting Mr. Roosevelt to give what he has been told as to an alliance existing in regard to conditions in Albany."

Court Rules for Barnes.

Justice Andrews ruled against allowing the evidence in question to be presented. He said:

"This is a question bearing entirely on the question of damages. I agree with you that the defendant has a right to give any evidence of any kind which will show that he believed that the charges when he made them were true. He may tell of anything which was said to him, or anything which he read, or anything which he learned from any source which led him to so believe.

"But, with regard to the admission of facts, they must have a direct bearing upon the accusations made. In this manner I believe that any information which Colonel Roosevelt may have received in regard to local affairs in the city and county of Albany, no matter whether he believed them or not, are immaterial and should not be received."

The jury, which had been excluded from the room during the argument, was brought back, and Mr. Roosevelt was recalled to the stand.

"At the time this article appeared there was an election coming on?" asked Mr. Bowers.

"A primary election in September and a general election in November," replied the Colonel. "In the Republican primaries the candidates for Governor were Messrs. Hinman, Whitman, and Hedges; in the Democratic primaries Messrs. Glynn and Hennessy, and—do you want me to name those mentioned in the Progressive primaries?"

"Oh, yes, that is still historical," said Mr. Ivins.

The Colonel named the Progressive candidates. Then Justice Andrews asked Mr. Ivins if he cared to cross-examine the witness.

"I don't know that I care to have anything more to do with Mr. Roosevelt," said Mr. Ivins with a smile. The Colonel looked startled, and what was almost a groan went through the courtroom. Many women had appeared, attracted by the prospect of another duel of wits between Roosevelt and Ivins. The Colonel reluctantly left the stand, and then, as if discovering an oversight, mentioned the fact that William Sulzer also had been a Gubernatorial candidate.

"Oh, we'll concede that he ran," said Mr. Ivins.

Fred C. Foster, Secretary of the State Printing Board, was recalled merely to say that the printing contract awarded to Oliver A. Quayle was performed in the plant of the J. B. Lyon Company, to the best of his knowledge, and that the Quayle Company had no plant of its own.

Delve in Journal Books.

The Roosevelt lawyers then took up the question of going into the books of The Albany Journal Company to show records of payments to or money received from The Argus Company and the J. B. Lyon Company. Mr. Ivins was asked to make certain concessions in order to save time, but he objected on the ground that an effort was being made to get Mr Barnes's private accounts mixed up with the others.

Stewart F. Hancock, local counsel for the Colonel, then asked to have admitted in evidence a list of the State contracts for departmental and legislative printing for he last fifteen years and also for the printing of the session laws for the same period. Mr. Ivins was asked if he would concede that on certain dates the Journal Company made payments to the Lyon and Argus Companies and that Mr. Barnes knew of the transactions.

"We will agree to nothing that these gentlemen ask," replied Mr. Ivins with some heat. "They are delving into our books and taking out whatever they want and taking an unfair advantage of us."

Mr. Bowers was on his feet immediately.

"No advantage is being taken of any one," he declared.

"You are doing that very thing now in the next room," shouted Mr. Ivins.

"You have the privilege of going on the stand and showing the court and jury if I have done so," Mr. Bowers retorted.

Justice Andrews ended the quarrel, and William J. Nussbaum, a certified public accountant who had examined the Journal books, was recalled to identify the dividend account running from April, 1908, to April, 1913, and the dividend check book, showing that all checks were signed by Mr. Barnes, thus proving that he had a knowledge of what was going on in the Journal office.

Mr. Ivins was willing to stipulate that the dividend checks were countersigned by Mr. Barnes as far back as April 10, 1901, but he objected to the matter being put in evidence, contending that it was not material. He was overruled, and the witness, with the help of Mr. Bowers, brought out the dividends for the five-year period.

Frequent "Melons" Cut.

The list showed that, besides the regular quarterly dividends, special ones were declared at the beginning of each year. The regular dividend, each quarter was $3,125, of which Mr. Barnes received $2,020 as his share. The first "melon" was cut on Jan. 11, 1909, the total being $13,125, of which Mr. Barnes received $8,080. Again, on July 10, 1909, Mr. Barnes received an extra share of $4,040. On Dec. 21, 1909 he received an extra 20 per cent. dividend, or $16,160. On Jan. 11, 1911, he received an additional $12,120. On Dec. 28, 1911 he received $6,060.

Mr. Barnes's regular dividends for the five-year period amounted to $40,400 and his extra dividends $46,460, making his total $86,860.

The next hour was taken up with an examination of the books regarding profit and loss, credit and other items. It all seemed a hopeless snarl, but when the lawyers got through Justice Andrews made one of his clearcut summings up. Addressing the Roosevelt counsel, he said:

"Now, let's see what you've got. You've got the fact that Mr. Barnes countersigned all dividend checks, and that dividend checks were transferred by some one to the ledger. You have got also the fact that the dividend credits were transferred from the profit and loss account and that the profit and loss account was referred in the books to the job printing account. Your contention is that Mr. Barnes had knowledge of this job printing account, because he countersigned these checks, and because, as President of the Journal Company, the by-laws requested him to have supervision. Now, what authority have you for bringing these books into evidence? We'll take a recess until 2 o'clock, and take the matter up then."

At the opening of the afternoon session William H. Van Benschoten of the Roosevelt counsel offered in evidence the minute book of the Journal Company, entries in which, made by the late John D. Lindsay, Secretary of the company, showed that Mr. Barnes had been present at the Directors' meetings. Mr. Barnes's counsel made one of their vigorous fights to keep it out. The court said:

"I question how far the minute books of a corporation are competent evidence against a third party. The book does not show that Mr. Barnes was present. It merely shows that Mr. Lindsay, who is now dead, said he was present. If you have any authorities I shall be glad to see them."

Minute Book Admitted.

Mr. Van Benschoten produced decisions in several similar cases, and the justice finally said: "I am inclined to think the evidence is competent."

The minutes showed that from 1897 to 1914 Mr. Barnes, as president of the company, was authorized to assign to the Albany County Bank various claims the company had against the State for printing; to receive and pay out money and to indorse checks and warrants. Dozens of such resolutions were read, during which a listlessness came over the court room. Mr. Ivins apparently fell asleep, Colonel Roosevelt read his magazine and the jurors yawned.

The next matter Mr. Bowers took up was the assignment of Mr. Barnes's salary claim of $20,000 for two years against James B. Lyon to The Journal Company. The reading of the resolution awoke the courtroom to new life. Mr. Barnes was seemingly perturbed. His lawyers worked hard to keep the matter out of the record. Finally Mr. Ivins agreed to submit that the assignment of the $20,000 claim was made in accordance with the resolution. He was asked to stipulate that it was an accurate transcript of the records.

"We do not," he replied. "We stipulate that it is on the minutes, nothing more."

Mr. Bowers had won his point in getting the matter before the jury and into the record, and now he turned to the report of the Bayne Committee that investigated Albany conditions, calling to the stand Arthur G. Warner, an Albany lawyer, who was associate counsel to the Bayne Committee. Testimony was read given by Michael V. Dolan before the Bayne Committee, in which he was asked if he believed it was fair to the City of Albany and of financial advantage to The Argus Company for The Argus Company to pay to The Journal Company 15 per cent. commission on all work it obtained from The Journal Company, and then the witness was asked if Mr. Barnes was present at the time and heard the evidence given. Mr. Bowers said he wanted to show that Mr. Barnes was present when Dolan's testimony was given and hence had full knowledge of the payments made, and that consequently it was his duty at that time to stop them.

"This examination is unfair," shouted Mr. Ivins. "Mr. Barnes was not permitted to have counsel at that investigation."

Mr. Bowers objected to such a remark being made before the jury. The court, after argument, decided to strike out the entire matter. Mr. Bowers remarked: "I merely wanted to show that in that year Mr. Barnes certainly knew from the testimony given that these commissions had been paid, as I guess I have shown it."

Burd Corroborates Hotchkiss.

The next witness was George B. Burd of Buffalo, who was Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing at a time when William H. Hotchkiss was State Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Burd testified that certain bills to change the law so as to diminish the amount of State printing had been introduced in the Legislature, but that the bills never had been reported out of Committee. Mr. Ivins's cross-examination was brief.

> Q.—Did Mr. Barnes ever talk to you in any way, directly or indirectly, about these bills? A.—He did not.
>
> Q.—Did you ever talk to Mr. Barnes about any bills? A.—I did not.

Mr. Hancock then offered in evidence reports of the State Printing Board since 1899, and sought to show that Mr. Barnes had dealings with the members of the Board, made up of the Controller, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of State. Mr. Ivins said that if the Justice allowed the matter in evidence it would be necessary to call as witnesses all the members of every State Printing Board during the time in question.

The last witness was Henry J. Home, the printing expert. He had barely started to testify when the court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

HAIL DR. JACOBI AS LEADER.

200 Physicians Honor Him at Eighty-fifth Birthday Dinner.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi's eighty-fifth birthday was celebrated at a dinner given by the medical staff of the Bronx Hospital last night, which was attended by more than 200 members of the medical profession and their wives. Dr. Jacobi was hailed as one of the greatest leaders today in the field of medicine.

Dr. James P. Warbasse, the toastmaster, told how Dr. Jacobi had been born in Westphalia, Germany, educated at the University of Bonn; how he had spent a year and a half in a Prussian prison after his arrest in connection with the revolutionary movement in Germany at the time, and how he had come to this country sixty-two years ago. Dr. Warbasse said that Dr. Jacobi was a pioneer in the movement against child labor and against the overworking of women. The writings of Dr. Jacobi, he said, had showed more clearly than anything else on the subject the economic waste due to the overworking of women.

Nathan Straus said that his own work for the saving of lives of children through the pasteurization of milk had been done under the inspiration and guidance of Dr. Jacobi and would never have been accomplished without Dr. Jacobi.

Dr. S. W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University, said the guest of the evening had been the leader of many reform movements and that he had been invariably in the right.

Acting Mayor George McAneny, a son-in-law of Dr. Jacobi, told how the death rate among children had been cut down in recent years and he said that Dr. Jacobi had played a great part in it. Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, said that Dr. Jacobi's work could be clearly seen in the reduction of the death rate in the city.

Other speakers were Dr. M. Aronson, Dr. W. J. Robinson, Dr. H. Edwin Lewis, and Dr. Alexander Goldman. A bas-relief of himself was presented to Dr. Jacobi at the conclusion of the dinner.

To Arrest Those Who Litter Parks.

In order to facilitate the prosecution of persons who litter parks with refuse, paper, or rubbish, the Magistrates' Courts will sit next Saturday and Sunday from 3 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Chief Magistrate McAdoo yesterday assigned Magistrates to sit in West Farms Court, near the Bronx Park; West Side Court, near Riverside Park; Harlem Court, near Mount Morris Park, and Yorkville Court, near Central Park.

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URGES STATE BOARD OF CENTRAL CONTROL

Constitutional Convention Committee Hears Plan for Drastic Change in Government.

FIVE MEN TO CHECK UP

Proposal of Delaney, Ousted Democratic Official—Radical Rearrangement of Departments Favored.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—The Committee on Governor and Other State Officers of the Constitutional Convention at its first meeting today received recommendations for the creation of a Central Board of Control in the State Government to have supervision over the letting of contracts, the purchase of supplies and the preparation of the budget, and for the grouping of the administrative activities of the State in nineteen departments to replace the 169 departments, commissions and bureaus now in existence.

John H. Delaney of Brooklyn, former Commissioner of Efficiency and Economy, appeared before the committee as the advocate of these reforms. Mr. Delaney was ousted from office by the present Republican Legislature after a bill abolishing his department, which had been recommended by Governor Whitman, had passed the Legislature. He came before the committee today at teh invitation of the convention, which is controlled by the Republicans quite as overwhelmingly as is the Legislature. Mr. Delaney talked for nearly two hours to the committee. When he finished, Republican State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner, who happens also to be Chairman of the committee, put through a vote of thanks to the former Democratic official.

Mr. Tanner's committee is more commonly known as the Short Ballot Committee.

The Central Board of Control, as Mr. Delaney conceives it, would be composed of five men, elected as are the Regents now at a join session of both branches of the Legislature.

"It might be suggested that the Governor should appoint them," said Mr. Delaney, "and I do not say that he should not have the power of appointing them, but the Governor surely should not have the power of removal over the members of the board. Taking everything into consideration, I think the other plan of having them elected by the Legislature is safer. They should be men of conscience and of common sense and should be removed beyond the possibility of political control or coercion. Even Governors have proved themselves at times too amenable to political influences for the good of the State."

"And, pray, where could you find five such men to take the jobs?" asked Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego, one of the Republican Delegates at Large, with a smile of incredulity.

"Oh, the men could be found, all right," said Mr. Delaney. "I have abundant faith in human nature. I have found the average for integrity and capability among men pretty high. I tried to do my best when in office. And, let me add, while I found now and then a subordinate who ought to be removed, I can testify that a majority of the department heads were loyal to the best interests of the State as a rule. I found lots of confusion, many mistakes, and much waste; but I found very few crooks in the State service." Mr. Delaney urged this distribution of the State activities:

1—Legislature.
2—Executive.
3—Secretary of State.
4—Controller.
5—Treasurer.
6—Attorney General.
7—Judiciary.
8—Board of Control.
9—Department of Banking and Insurance.
10—Department of Taxes and Revenues.
11—Department of Public Welfare.
12—Department of Public Utilities.
13—Department of Education.
14—Department of Elections.
15—Department of State Militia.
16—Department of Agriculture and Conservation.
17—Department of Public Institutions.
18—Department of Public Works.
19—Department of Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Delaney expressed the opnon that the State Engineer should be the head of an adequate engineering bureau in the Department of Public Works. All the functons of nspection which now are scattered through a number of departments, he thought, should be consolidated to prevent overlapping and annoyance to the owners of establishments which are subject to inspection. The Labor Department and the State Department of Health, under the present plan of government, each has inspection as one of its most important dutes.

"The Health Department inspects milk, the Agricultural Department inspects butter. Is there any reason why one department should not perform both of thee functions?" asked Mr. Delaney.

"There would be no such confuson under my plan," he contnued, "because the Labor Department and the Health Department would both be mportant dvsons in the Department of Public Welfare."

"Do you think that the entire list of departments as laid out by you ought to be written into the Constitution?" asked ex-Secretary of War Stimson, who is a member of the committee.

"I do," said Mr. Delaney. 'If you don't you will soon find that the Legislature would get to work and extend the list ad infinitum, as it has in the past, and possibly rearrange the entire plan. Experience justifies that opinion."

Another member of the committee thought that this plan would place too many difficulties in the way of the Legislature's efforts to meet changing conditions.

"I have no such fear," said Mr. Delaney. "Let us look backward twenty years. Only one really important department has been created in that time for carrying out a new State policy—that of the supervision of public service corporations."

President Schurman of Cornell, Mr. Stimson, Chairman Tanner and half a dozen other men who will figure prominently in the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention plied Mr. Delaney with questions. Mr. Stimson thought the creation of a Board of Control, not directly answerable to the Governor involved a drastice change.

"This board would have power to overrule the Governor in some matters," said Mr. Stimson. "It would virtually create two governments of the State of New York."

"My point is that these men should be independent and beyond every form of coercion," said Mr. Delaney. "The Governor under the present system has only a limited veto power, or ability to reject, for instance, the sal accept or reject an item in the appropriation bill, but he cannot reduce it. In this respect his hands are tied now. The Board of Control should have the right to reduce items."

President Schurman asked Mr. Delaney why it would not be a good plan to have the Board of Control composed of the Governor and the members of the Cabinet he would have if the short ballot plan were adopted.

"No," was the reply. "These men would have the spending of money which is provided in the budget. The Board of Control would be expected to check up the expenditures in the interest of economy. The Board of Control should be independent and as it were stand outside of the Government or at least occupy a middle position between the appropriating power—the Legislature—and the departments which spend the money which the Legislature appropriates.

"Besides, you cannot make men run their own departments and an Efficiency Bureau at the same time and make a good job of it."

Mr. Delaney said that the Board of Control should have powers approximating those of the Board of Estimate in the New York City Government. It should have the necessary machinery to investigate demands for appropriations and the terms of contracts, as well as to test the qually of supplies purchaed by the State and the reasonableness of the prices.

"The Governor and the State officials do not, as a rule," he said, "know anything about such technical matters. Look, for instance, at our printing contracts. The State spends twice as much as it should spend for printing because there is no one who knows anything about the business with the power to check up these contracts, and because each department is permitted to its own buying of stationery and because of the absence of any standardization of supplies or uniformity of specifications."

MAY REDRAW DISTRICTS.

Convention Insurgents to Fight for Senate Reapportionment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—A clique among Republican delegates to the Constitutional Convention mostly from up-State districts is planning to force the convention to undertake before its adjourns a new reapportionment of the Senate districts. The report came today as a surprise to President Root and other leaders.

It was learned tonight that ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, who has shown unmistakable symptoms of insurgency, is the leader of this new movement. The members of the Committee on the Legislatur and its Organization, of which he is Chairman, at a secret meeting held this week, practically reached an agreement in the matter. Senator Root is opposd to this plan, or to any other project that would tend to lend a political color to the convention.

A number of the leading delegates are known to be in thorough accord with Mr. Root. Nothing could arouse political passion to a great degree than the reapportionment project of Senator Brackett and his following. The leaders of the convention admitted with much concern tonight that the movement had gathered considerable strength.

The present State Constitution in Section 4 of Article III., provides that there shall be a reappointment of Senate districts by the Legislature in the yaer following the State census of every ten years. A census will be taken in this month and next, and under the circumstances the reappointment should be left to next year's Legislature.

The consensus at the Capitol tonight was that nothing but fear that the Assembly elections this Fall would result in a Democratic victory could have inspired the proposed action of Senator Brackett and his friends. The present Senate Districts were mapped out by a Republican Legislature, and are all that the Republicans could desire from a partisan point of view.

Should the men behind the reapportionment project succeed in forcing their plan through, it is almost certain that the present Constitutional Convention will be compelled to remain in session until late in September, a situation which Senator Root and other leaders have sought to avoid.

CREDITORS DIVIDED ON SIEGEL'S OFFER

Bank Depositors at Stormy Meeting Fail to Agree on $150,000 Proposal.

MAY LET COURT DECIDE

Many Assert Sum Put Forward Doesn't Constitute a "Substantial" Payment.

Some 200 creditors of the bank of Henry Siegel met last night in the University Settlement, 184 Eldridge Street, to consider the offer of Mr. Siegel to pay them $150,000 on account. There was much disorder at the meeting, as many persons tried to speak at the same time, and the Chairman, A. Schwartz, rapped in vain for order. The purpose of the gathering was to put before the depositors the result of the meeting between Mr. Siegel and a committee appointed to receive his offer It was said by some of those present last night that they suspected that influences were at work to "upset plans already made." The creditors were divided in opinion also as to whether Mr. Siegel should go to jail or the depositors should save part of their deposits from the wreck of the Siegel enterprise.

No definite decision was made as to accepting the $150,000. Though the offer was not turned down it was thought likely that the matter would be left to Justice Clark of the Supreme Court of Geneseo, N. Y. A suggestion was also made that the money received should be used in insuring Siegel's life for a large amount, and for the benefit of his creditors. This suggestion received but scant hearing.

The first person to report last night was Henry Hagmaier, a member of the committee which received the Siegel offer in the office of Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for Siegel. He asked Mr. Levy whether if the the offer was accepted Mr. Siegel would apply for discharge in bankruptcy and he was assured that Mr. Siegel would no nothing of the sort. Of the suggestion that a committee should be appointed to take the money and to see that it was distributed to the best advantage, Mr. Hagmaier said he thought it would be wise to ask Justice Clark first whether he considered the sum as complying with his stipulation made after Siegel's conviction that he must make a substantial settlement with his creditors. "A substantial amount is 15 per cent. a depositor called out.

At this many persons tried to talk at cnee and Mr. Schwartz had trouble in restoring order.

Irving L. Coons went with Mrs. Emmeline Baker to the Hotel Majestic to see Mr. Siegel, and he told of that visit. Frequently he was interrupted, and more than once his version of what transpired was questioned. He said his object was to try to get Siegel to increase his offer. He reported that Siegel had admitted he knew the amount was n ota" dro p in the bucket." But he asserted the convicted merchant had said it was the best he could do, and was only possible because friends bad come to his assistance.

"He pays $75 a week for his rooms?" shouted a depositor, and again Mr. Schwartz had to restore order.

Mr. Coons said that Siegel told him that if his offer was accepted within thirty days he would be in business and would issue certificates to depositers.

PRAISE WAGNER AT DINNER.

Friends Nominate Senate Leader for Governor.

Seven hundred persons crowded into Yorkville Casino, in East Eighty-sixth Street last evening, and as many more tried in vain to get in to attend the dinner in honor of State Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate. Wagner was praised and lauded and a diamond ring was presented to him from his friends in the Twenty-second Assembly District, and then Senator Bernard Patten of Queens declared that he hoped to see Wagner the next Governor.

James M. Holland, Vice President of the State Federation of Labor, who said he had been asked by the Federation to extend its heartfelt thanks to Wagner and to Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, pointed to an electric sign over the speakers' table blazing forth "Our Bob," and declared that the Federation meant now to make Wagner "Our Bob, too."

Abram I. Elkus said that it was a high compliment that sluch a demonstration should be made so long after Wagner had begun his services in the Senate. Usually, he said, dinners had to be given soon after the honored one's election , and he added, referring to Governor Whitman:

"If the admirers of the man who now holds the highest office of the State got together at this time to give him a dinner there wouldn't be a corporal's guard present."

Mr. Holland attacked Mayor Mitchel's administration, recalling the request of the Mayor to employers last Winter not to cut down forces when lack of work would effect such hardship, and declaring that the Mayor then reduced the city payrolls.

Maurice Block, who is 23 years old and the youngest member of the Assembly, presided and among those present were Charles F. Murphy, Edward E. McCall, Thomas F. Smith, Senator Boylan, Justice Moss and Alderman Edward V. Gilmore, who presented the diamond ring. Ex-Governor Glynn telegraphedy regrets because of his wife's illness.

Jewish Publication Society to Meet.

The annual meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America will be held at Dropsie College, Philadelphia, on Sunday, May 16. Addresses will be delivered by Professor Max L. Margolis and Horace Stern. The society announces the forthcoming publication of a new English translation of the Bible, the annual American Jewish Year Book, and of Max Radins history of the Jews among the Greeks and Romans.

FIGHT DOG ON ERIE TRAIN.

Two Railroad Men Battle for Life in a Baggage Car.

PASAIC, N. J., May 6.—Two trainmen on an Erie Railroad express this afternoon had a fight for their lives with a bull dog in the baggage car as the train was passing through Rutherford. The dog suddenly attacked the trainmen, who grabbed clubs and beat the animal off. hile one of them cowed the dog in a corner of the car, the other threw open the side door, and then they hurled him from the train.

The dog then ran through Rutherford, attacking several dogs and snapping at a number of children, until policeman Fisher shot the animal. The head was sent this afternoon to the Board of Health at Trenton to determine whether the animal was rabbid. It is said the dog was consigned so a wealthy woman in Suffern, N. Y. There was no license tag or other mark of identification on the dog's collar.

City's Light Bill Cut $75,000.

Commissioner Williams of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity announced yesterday that a saving of $74,000 had been effected in the lighting of public buildings in the first three months of the year. This was accomplished by enlisting the aid of employes, especially janitors, in checking waste, and by replacing gaslights by tngsten lamps; 1,800 arc lamps on metered service were also replaced by nitrogen lamps.

Generous Hospitality.

Everett Blackman and Dudley McMillan entertained at a dancing party Friday evening at the home of Mr. Blackman on Ten Broeck Street. Ice was served throughout the evening.—Paris (Ill.) News.

The Dollar Dinner with Wine. Also a la Carte.

Two minds with but a single thought—
OUR SPECIAL GRILLED DINNER (TO ORDER) $1.25

5th Avenue Restaurant
Entrance 24th St.

URGE GIRLS' REFORM SCHOOL

Educators Seek Constitutional Amendment to Provide for One.

At a conference of the Public Educational Association o nthe subject of delinquent children, held last night at the Russel Sage Foundation, 130 East Twenty-second Street, Miss Olive M. Jones of Public School 120 said that, under the present system of studies in the public schools, the schools are making criminals of the children b yteaching them studies, which they are unfitted for or unwilling to learn. She suggested as the remedy that they should be prepraedl for dinsutries as eary as possible.

The meteing discusse the need for a constitutional amendment to provide for institutions, where delinquent girls may be sent for reform. At present, laws exist only for the care of delinquent boys.

What's the Answer?

While Mayor Cyrus Perkins Walker was addressing the Women's Betterment League last night on "Wine as a Destroyer," Hod Barnett requested to be allowed to ask a question. The Mayor said he would gladly answer it, and Barnett asked how many ham sandwiches there are in a pig.—Delhi (Texas) Bazoo.

SIT UP AND TAKE NOTICE

When we get a contract we do not sit back and take it easy.

On the contrary, we sit up and take notice, and then get a move on.

And it is that very celerity of action which enables us to lead the world for rapidity of construction, itself one of the most vital factors in achieving economical results.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

GIMBELS

Broadway and Thirty-third Street

"Not Again in a Generation"

Such Amazing Opportunities to Buy

Fine China and Glass

As in This BAWO & DOTTER Sale

This war, which brought the downfall of Bawo & Dotter, Ltd., will also make it impossible to sell what China may be made hereafter at the old lower prices. When orders are filled, they will be filled at an advance of 10 or 15% in cost.

That is why these $120,000 stocks (figured at wholesale) of Bawo & Dotter, which we are selling at so much below old retail prices, are providing the greatest bargains that housekeepers, or seekers after fine wedding gifts, can hope to find duplicated in many years.

Today---These Superb Dinner Sets and Open Stock Patterns

The Bawo & Dotter stock, augmented by some new arrivals, fully in keeping with its great economies.

$75 French China Dinner Sets, $50
Rich ivory borders and fine conventional designs; half dull gold handles—a remarkably handsome service.

$200 French China Dinner Sets, $110
Broad gold encrustation on each of the 106 pieces; full dull handles—superb sets.
Other Dinner Sets at $29.50, $75 and $180; Bawo & Dotter's IMPORT prices, $55 to $360.

$65 French China Dinner Sets $47.50
A famous Limoges make, 100 pieces; border decorations and gilt handles.

French and Austrian China Open Stock Patterns
A good variety of pieces, from 10c to $1 each, including Plates, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Ramikins, Platters, etc. All at about half Bawo & Dotter's cost to import.

"Elite" French Fancy China
Many fine pieces, at 25c to $5, including Bonbon Dishes, Salad Bowls, Chop Dishes, etc.—all at half import prices.

"Elite" China—Plain White, for Decorating
About 350 pieces, hardly more than one of a kind. Included are Bowls, Salad Dishes, Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, etc. At ¼ their actual import cost!

The Famous Wedgwood China at Half Price

Finest White China, with edges of cobalt blue and coin gold, in the characteristic shape illustrated.

Meat Dishes, $2.75 to $8.75; regularly $5.50 to $17.50.
Casseroles, $8.25; regularly $16.50.
Salad Bowls, $8.25; regularly $16.50.
Baking Dishes, $2.50; regularly $5.
Fruit Saucers, $10 doz.; regularly $20.
Coffee Cups and Saucers, $15 doz.; regularly $30.
Plates, all sizes, $9.75 to $20 dozen; regularly $19.50 to $40. Fifth Floor

FOWNES SILK GLOVES FOR MEN

Stylish, comfortable and sanitary.
Worn by good dressers when heavier gloves are too warm.
Ideal for travelling.
Fownes quality and Fownes name in every pair.
Latest shades.
Double-tipped.
Ask your dealer.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Removal Sale (7) Friday Specials

Wash Dress Goods—*Savings 50% to 75%*

Novelty Ratines
Formerly 50c yard
Chiefly mixtures in a pretty snowflake pattern, comprising pale blue, pink, lavender, tan and grey combined with white; 41 inch.
18c

6500 Yards Imported Ratines
Double width—Formerly 75c yard
Double width. A very superior medium weight grade in a beautiful range of the following plain colors: Pink, sky, Copenhagen, cadet, navy, delft, green, gray, chamois, tan, helio and white.
19c yard

Wash Fabrics
Formerly $1.00 to $1.50 yard
Extremely smart for afternoon dresses; patterns are chiefly pompadour and Boutonniere effects on white and colored grounds; 36 to 44 inch.
48c

NOTE—No Mail, Telephone or C. O. D. Orders Can Be Filled.

Another Most Important SILK EVENT

Friday and Saturday—6,500 yards of the season's most favored Taffeta Silks, Crepe de Chines and Striped Satin Messalines **at most unusual concessions in prices at the very height of the Silk season.**

PRINTED CHIFFON TAFFETA—26 inches; in a variety of fashionable color grounds; printed in small and medium floral designs. *Value $1.50 yard.* 95c

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.00 yard.* 68c

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.25 yard.* 78c

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—35 inches; soft finish; bright lustre. *Value $1.50 yard.* 95c

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETA—Imported; 39 to 40 inches; soft finish; high, brilliant lustre. *Value $2.25 yard.* 1,38

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SILKS—26 inches; a variety of small and medium checks. *Value $1.00 yard.* 68c

CREPE DE CHINES—40 inches wide; a variety of colorings for evening and street wear. *Value $1.25 yard.* 95c

STRIPE SATIN MESSALINE—26 inches wide; fashionable colorings with various width stripes of white. *Value 85c yard.* 55c

STRIPE SATIN MESSALINE—23 inches; a variety of stripes on fashionable color grounds. *Value 75c yard.* 42½c

500 Children's Cotton Dresses
Smart, simple styles for girls 4 to 14 years.
350 DRESSES of Gingham, Percale and Repp. Values $1.50 to $2.50 95c and 1.65
150 DRESSES of extra good Nainsook, trimmed with Lace and Embroidery. Value $3.00 2.25

Quick Clearance Sale of 875 Yards Fine Woolen Dress Goods
Formerly 1.75 to 3.50
1.25 per yard
This most desirable lot of fine Dress Fabrics consists of the highest grade Imported and Domestic makes and includes Cachemire de Soie, Striped Serges, Striped Mohairs and Wool Suitings, Brocades, Rose Silk Marquisette, also Basket Cheviot.

Other Dress Goods Specials
54-INCH CREAM SERGE—An unusual quality; for tailor suits and separate skirts. *Regular price $1.50 yard.* 95c
46-INCH IMPORTED FRENCH SERGE—In midnight blue and black only; all wool; very fine grade. *Special price,* 1.00
27-INCH WHITE WASHABLE CORDUROY—Another lot just opened; the ideal fabric for Summer suits and skirts; snow white and cream. *Special price,* 75c

Women's Jackets
For the Boudoir and Breakfast Room.
Smart new models—decidedly reduced prices.
DOTTED SWISS DRESSING JACKETS, with Valenciennes lace insertion. *Regular price $1.45* 95c
DOTTED SWISS BREAKFAST JACKETS, Valenciennes lace edge and insertion at neck, sleeve and around bottom. *Regular price $2.25* 1.45
VOILE HOUSE JACKETS, Bolero model; lace and ribbon trimmed. *Regular price $4.50* 3.25
IMPORTED LINGERIE JACKETS, beautifully hand embroidered scallop and design; high roll collar and cuffs. *Regular price $7.50* 6.25

Men's & Women's Handkerchiefs
MEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Of pure Irish linen; hemstitched; ¼ and ½ inch hems. *Regularly $3.00 dozen.* 2.10
WOMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS—Of sheer and medium pure linen; ⅛ and ¼ inch hem. *Regularly $1.75 dozen.* 1.35
Of pure linen; hand drawn; ⅛ and ¼ inch hem. *Regularly $6.00 dozen.* 3.95

A Remarkable Reduction Sale Women's Silk Stockings
Averaging Less Than ⅓ Former Prices
PURE THREAD FRENCH SILK STOCKINGS—With openwork or embroidered insteps. Black only. *Were formerly $4.00 to $7.00 pair* Now 2.00 Pair; 3 pairs for 5.85; 6 pairs for 11.50
PURE THREAD SILK STOCKINGS—With openwork or embroidered insteps; Black or White. *Formerly $3.00 to $4.00 pair* Now 1.25 Pair; 3 pairs for 3.65; 6 pairs for 7.25

Broadway & 19th St.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Outfitting Girls for Summer

Out-of-door frocks of linens, chambrays, mullcords, pongees and China silks, for the little misses of six to fourteen.

Typical De Pinna productions for warm weather and the holidays at the seaside and in the country.

Assortments unusually large and attractive, to meet the extra demands of those who ordinarily visit Europe.

All the distinction of the foreign-made dresses and garments.

"Middy" Outfits

With that characteristic swing and grace which attaches to the English middy suits.

Regulation girls' middy outfits of white galatea, with white galatea or blue serge skirts—specially tailored—the same designs as in the De Pinna custom department.

White blouses with white or Navy trimming, with kilted skirts—unusually fine materials, well tailored.

Navy serge skirts tailored on detachable muslin bodies—exclusive De Pinna models.

Pongee middies, of imported Shantung silk—the complete suit—a De Pinna idea.

White China silk middy suits or separate blouses—ideal hot weather outfits.

Novelty Summer Dresses
French and English Models

Of imported linens, for girls from three to fourteen.

Sufficient variety of styles to meet every requirement and to becomingly dress any girl.

In white, rose, pink, blue, green or yellow.

Girls' Summer Hats

Panama hats in foreign blocks, designed to go with these Summer suits and dresses.

Leghorns, Milans and linens—every style of hat appropriate for general outing and sport wear.

DE PINNA
Boys' Apparel for Hot Weather

Palm Beach and English linen Norfolk suits, sizes 7 to 14—an assortment unlike any other in America.

Regulation English jumper suits for the smaller boys—4 to 10—of imported galateas and linens; prices, $3.75 to $6.

English novelty suits—very attractive in design and material, for the smaller boys, from 2½ to 6 years.

Of imported linens and poplins, fashioned in the foreign styles.

Boys' Summer Hats

An unusual selection of correct English shapes—from the English coast guard hat to the finest Panamas, Milans and linens.

DE PINNA

Exclusive Outfitters for Young People

Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St.

LITTLE GIRL VICTIM IN ANOTHER ATTACK

Beatrice Hunter, 6 Years Old, Saved from Young Man's Grasp by Mother.

NEW THREATS BY "RIPPER"

Mrs. Murray Collapses When Murder Letter Reaches Her as She Sits by Son's Coffin.

Beatrice Hunter, six years old, daughter of Hubert Hunter, 125 East Fiftieth Street, near Lexington Avenue, was seized and dragged into the vestibule of her home yesterday afternoon, a little after 4 o'clock, just as the body of little Charlie Murray, slain by a "ripper" in the hallway of his home, 270 First Avenue, last Monday night, was on its way to Calvary Cemetery.

The little girl was rescued by her mother, Mrs. Edna Hunter, who held her assailant and turned him over to a policeman of the East Fifty-first Street Station, called by a passing school boy.

The prisoner gave his name as Harry Newman, 16 years, a peddler, living at 419 East Fifty-sixth Street. He was found to have a peddler's badge and license and a knife, with one good blade 2 inches long and a larger blade broken off at the middle. At the police station Newman was questioned by detectives detailed to find the "ripper" who murdered Leonore Anna Cohn, in the hallway of her home, 352 Third Avenue, last March, and the Murray boy. He will be taken to Police Headquarters this morning and questioned further.

According to the police no evidence has been found against Newman to connect him with any other attack. He was held on charges made after Dr. Salzberg of Flower Hospital had treated Beatrice.

The little girl had not recovered from her fright last night when questioned by newspaper men. She is a pretty blue-eyed child with sunny hair cropped just above her shoulders, but she is frail and not in robust health. According to her mother she was operated on for appendicitis a little more than a year ago, and just before that she had a fall which broke her shoulder blade and impaired the use of her right arm.

Mother Near at Hand.

The father is a trainman on the New York Central Railroad, and had not returned home from work at the time of the attack. The mother works in a restaurant, the entrance of which is separated from the vestibule of the house by a thin partition. The Hunters live in a flat on the top floor.

At 4:30 o'clock Mrs. Hunter was seated at a table in the front of the restaurant, next to the dividing wall. At a table across from her sat Mrs. Nellie Cameron and her husband, George, who run the restaurant. Beatrice and Eunice Cameron, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, were playing on the sidewalk in front of the restaurant, and were partly hidden from their parents by an iron railing.

Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Cameron first were attracted by the actions of two men on the other side of the street. They made motions with their hands and heads, as if they were trying to turn the attention of the two women toward the adjoining vestibule. Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Cameron both mistook the actions of the men for an attempt to flirt, and paid no attention.

Then both mothers and Mr. Cameron were startled by the screams of Beatrice. Mrs. Hunter ran into the vestibule, where she found her daughter in the clutches of the strange young man, partly concealed from persons passing by half of the double door, which was closed.

The young man released the child when Mrs. Hunter demanded: "What are you doing in here?"

"I'm looking for a ball," he said as he stooped in another corner and pretended to search the floor.

"What business have you looking for a ball in this vestibule?" demanded Mrs. Hunter.

Accused by Angry Mother.

"I was playing in the street and the ball came in here," he replied as he broke for the door.

Mrs. Hunter grabbed his arm just as escape was barred by Mrs. Cameron, who braced herself at the door.

Mrs. Hunter, a woman of medium size, shook the youth as she questioned him further, while Beatrice crouched terrified in a corner.

"You were not looking for a ball in here," she said to her prisoner. "You came here to harm my little girl."

Meanwhile a crowd of men, women, and children had collected. Mrs. Hunter became impatient because no one moved to call the police. "If no one will call a policeman," she pleaded, "won't one of you men hold this fellow until I can get one?"

No one volunteered to hold the prisoner, but a crowd of school children came by, and a boy among them ran and brought a policeman, who took Mrs. Hunter's prisoner to the station.

The little girl told her mother that the young man had tried to drag her to the back of the hallway where her screams might not have been heard.

"While I was playing out here on the sidewalk," she said, "a man stopped and said he was a peddler. He wanted to get in the house, and asked me to show him the door bell. Then he caught me by the arm and pulled me into the hall."

Asked if she was not afraid of the man, she shook her head. She was playing with her little chum, Eunice, and almost within reach were their mothers, and there was nothing unusual about the man.

Another Ripper Warning.

Warning of another ripper murder was received in a letter yesterday morning by Mrs. Nicholas Murray as she sat weeping at the side of her little son's coffin. Following police instructions, Mr. Murray wrapped the letter carefully in paper to protect any fingerprints or other marks it might bear and turned it over to Captain Gildea. Deputy Commissioner Lord said there was little significance to the letter, but he refused to tell its contents.

But the letter was read carefully by Mr. and Mrs. Murray, and this is their recollection of it:

Dear Mrs. Murray: I really feel sorry for you, as I sit in my room here in this neighborhood and watch this crowd of fools hissing for me. But when this excitement cools off, immediately some evening after dinner I am going out and kill again. While I feel sorry for you, you must understand that I must see blood and cut flesh. These police can never get me. I have them guessing. Lovingly,

R. F. C.

The letter was enclosed in an envelope on the flap of which were written the initials "R. F. C." The name "R. F. Crane" written there, too, was crossed out. The letter was written in pencil. The handwriting and that in letters addressed to Mrs. Anna Cohn, foretelling the murder of Charlie Murray, are being compared by experts.

The envelope bore the postmark, "N. Y. 3," the stamp of the Pennsylvania Station Post Office. It was mailed at 7:30 P. M. Wednesday. When Mrs. Murray read the first paragraph she collapsed.

A crowd of thousands gathered in First Avenue near the Murray home when the funeral procession was preparing to start at 2 o'clock. A force of police held them back, and scores of detectives searcher for suspicious persons.

Crowd Threatens Violence.

Patrolman O'Connor arrested Emil Lerch, suspected of annoying children at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday morning, and was soon the centre of a threatening crowd thatm ade a call for reserves necesary. Lerch was taken into the rear yard of a tenement for safety till more policemen came and fought back the mob. He was released later.

In the course of the day detectives arrested several men whom they found idling or annoying children. On complaint of Father Curry of St. James's Church, Charles Holland, 40 years old, a rigger, of 12 Main Street, Lockport, N. Y., was locked up in the Oak Street Station. Father Curry said the man han annoyed a little boy near his study. In Night Court he pressed the charge, and Holland was held pending an investigation.

Late last night Michael Futhlo, 35 years old, of 528 Market Street, Newark, was arrested in Brooklyn, charged with annoying children at Flatbush Avenue and East Twenty-sixth Street. The man wore dark brown clothes and a black felt hat and had a black mustache. When this description was furnished to Inspector Cray, he arranged to go to Brooklyn to see and question the prisoner. He decided to take with him one of the little girls who saw a man in the neighborhood of the Murray murder before and after the crime.

A Cold Douche.

John McDowell tells of a famous Princeton professor who supplied the pulpit one Sunday in the hamlet of Penn's Neck.

He preached his finest sermon and thrilled the congregation in the little country church as it had never been thrilled before. At the close of the service he was feeling particularly well satisfied with himself, when the leading elder approached and asked him:

"Well, Doctor, what's the damage?"—Newark News.

The Ideal Keyhole.

It is claimed that the phosphorescent keyhole has been replaced by one with a raised rim that makes it easy for even the most unsteady hand to force the key into it.

At the same time, the only keyhole that will fully meet all the nocturnal conditions will be the one that gets out of its frame and goes down town and hunts for its owner.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It Reminded Him.

He was listening open mouthed to the description of the way in which the great battleship fleet was preparing for its work of destruction.

"Hundreds of thousands of tons of fuel are necessary to keep those mighty fires going," the reader went on.

The listener slapped his knee.

"By gum," he cried, "that reminds me. I ain't got in my Winter supply of coal yet."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

An Honorable Lassie.

Marjorie, aged 4, was in the library with her father while her mother was superintending the preparation of dinner. The attention of the head of the house was attracted by a scratching sound, and he looked up to find his daughter at work with a pair of scissors on the top of a polished table.

"Marjorie," he said, sternly, "go tell your mother what you've been doing!"

"I won't do it, papa," she said. "Do you think I'm a tattle tale?"—Judge.

Returning to Conservatism.

There are occasional exceptions, but in the main our girls' pendulums seem to be swinging back toward comparative conservatism in the matter of dress and we have faith to believe that they aren't going to go on an Annette Kellermann basis for a while yet.—Ohio State Journal.

Offends Her Local Pride.

An inquiry by Mrs. Homer Hoch: "Have all the men who hate to shave moved to the little town? Or, are they the only ones who have time to stand on the station platform and watch the train pull in? At any rate they are there and give their town a very shiftless, hairy appearance as viewed from the car window."—Kansas City Star.

Excursion Rates.

The excursion train was well filled. When the conductor came around, a comfortably seated passenger said to him, "Der ticket dakes me two vays for von price, don't it?"

"Yes," replied the conductor.

"Vell, den, shust dell me vich is der vay dot cost nodings, I vant to enchoy me der free ride."—Boston Transcript.

Tricked and Deceived.

An egg plant bearing tomatoes is a nature freak being exhibited by Thomas Hill, an expert gardener of Bevier. Mr. Hill is fond of conducting experiments with plant life, and explains that the misguided egg plant is the result of seed inoculation.—Kansas City Times.

Where's Mr. Stubbs?

What, in the meantime, has become of your old Armageddon friend, Walter Roscoe Stubbs? Boy, kindly page Mr. Stubbs. Call-l-l for Mis-s-ster Stub-b-bss! —Kansas City Star.

Disappointed Winner.

"Did you vote for prohibition?"

"I did," replied Col. Bottletop. "I thought it would please my folks and make no difference. I had no idea so many other people were going to vote the same way."—Washington Star.

Right Man in Right Place.

Officer (to reservist)—What business were you in?

Reservist—Furniture mover.

Officer—Ah! We'll put you in the van. —Boston Transcript.

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BANK SUIT AN ISSUE AT NEXT SESSION

House Committee Receives from Controller His Complaint Against Riggs Officials.

ASKS EXTENSION OF POWER

New Law Proposed Giving Controller Authority to Remove Bank Directors for Derelictions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Developments of the last few days indicate that the controversy involved in the suit of the Riggs National Bank against the Secretary of the Treasury, Willim Gibbs McAdoo; the Controller of the Currency, John Skelton Williams, and the Treasurer of the United States, John Burke, will be thrashed out in Congress next Winter.

To bring the Government's contentions before the legislative authorities early in the struggle, Mr. Williams yesterday sent to members of the House Committee on Banking and Currency copies of documents setting forth his view of the alleged misdeeds of the bank. These documents are to form the basis for requests for legislation of a drastic sort to extend in a far-reaching way the powers of the Controller, which officials of the bank in their suit declare already to have been oppressively used.

The recommendations now contemplated by Mr. Williams, which he has embodied in a formal report to Congress since his controversy with the bank developed, include a law permitting him to fine banks and individual officers for violations of "instructions or admonitions" of the Controller not now penalized; for authority to declare vacant the office of any Director of any national bank who fails to take the oath and forward it to the Controller's office within thirty days of election; to remove, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, any officer or Director of any national bank violating major provisions of the law; and to make Directors who fail to attend a majority of their board meetings ineligible for re-election without the special dispensation of the Controller.

Two papers were sent to the Committee members. One was the statement issued to the press by Mr. Williams on April 12, following the filing of the bank's suit, in which he embodied excerpts from his correspondence with the bank and summarized his reasons for the action complained of, bringing in turn serious charges against certain officers of the bank. The other was a copy of the letter written by Mr. Williams to the bank on April 5, which was published from sources other than the Treasury Department some time ago. This letter goes at length into the transaction with the Crocker National Bank of Chicago, embodying correspondence on the subject running back to February, 1908.

Will Complicate the Situation.

As the first stage in the pending court proceedings probably will have been concluded before Congress reconvenes, Mr. Williams's sending of this correspondence now to the House Committee is taken to mean that, if the Government is successful in its defense, he will ask Congress to broaden his powers even beyond the point at present complained of. On the other hand, if the bank wins its suit, it is inferred that the Controller will ask Congress for any powers which the court may hold it not to possess under existing law.

"In either case the demand for new legislation would be made while the expected appeals from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia were pending in the Supreme Court of the United States. If the legislation were granted, it would make the proceedings before the court of last resort practically a moot case, except as to the particular fines under consideration. This is expected to complicate the political aspects of the fight in Congress, where a sharp cleavage already evident on general subjects in the House committee would, in any event, make a lively struggle almost certain.

Mr. Williams already has indicated clearly to Congress his views of the powers he thinks ought to be lodged in the office of Controller of the Currency. Last December, in his annual report, he made extended recommendations in this direction, and while it cannot be said they were aimed at the Riggs National Bank it was pointed out today that many of his recommendations fitted precisely his complaints against officers of that bank. And his controversy with the bank was even then of long standing.

Since shortly after the filing of the bank's suit, Mr. Williams has steadily denied himself to interviewers, with the general statement that he had nothing to say for publication, and today he made no exception to this rule. But when a message was sent to him referring to his communication with the House Committee and asking his plans for new legislation bearing on the subject of the correspondence he sent back word that his recommendations for legislation could be found in his December report.

Controller's Fining Power.

One of the important phases of the present case in court is the fining power of the Controller. In his report he recommended a wide extension of this power, in the following language:

"It is earnestly recommended that the law be so amended as to place within the power of the Controller's office to penalize, by imposition of appropriate fines, all infractions and violations of the law and regulatons of the office; and it is suggested that these fines should be imposed upon the offending officials, as well as upon the bank. Certain violations of the law and regulations should be punishable with imprisonment, as well as a fine, suits to enforce such penalties, of course, to be instituted by the Department of Justce in the United States Courts."

Since the Riggs National Bank brought suit against the Treasury officials Mr. Williams has sent out circulars to all national banks calling for detailed information regarding overdrafts and other points already at issue with the Riggs Bank. According to officials of this bank, though Mr. Williams denies it, the new circulars were intended to give a general complexion to demands made previously upon the Riggs Bank alone. In his December report Mr. Williams made this recommendation:

"Serious losses have been sustained by many national banks from overdrafts. The efforts of the department have been, with some success, directed toward the abatement of this evil, but an amendment to the law authorizing this office to impose appropriate fines for disregard of its instructions or admonitions in this regard would be very beneficia, and is respectfully recommended."

In his statement to the press of April 12, Mr. Williams made much of particular activities of officers. In his report to Congress he referred to the inadequacy of redress though the courts for losses sustained by stockholders through the "negligence or misfeasance of directors." He recommended a standardization of banking by-laws by which, as already indicated, officers and directors of national banks could be held to a strict accounting.

The crowded calendar of Congress last session and the postponement of feneral legislation resulting from the pressure for the enactment of theh ill-fated Ship Purchase bill left no time for considering most of these recommendations. But it is believed that they will be discussed at length next Winter. Even if Mr. Williams does not renew his recommendations, they probably will be brought up in connection with an effort expected from certain Senators to legislation theh Controller of the Currency out of the Federal Reserve Board, and probably even to legislate the office out of existence.

A Statistician.

"Lady," said Plodding Pete, "do you keep a dog?"

"Yes."

"An' a cat?"

"Several of 'em."

"An', I suppose, mebbe you have something to spare to feed a hungry wayfarer?"

"Yes. Are you hungry?"

"No. I'm compilin' statistics fur de Society of Useless Information to show de reckless extravagance of de rural population."—Washington Star.

A Language-Slinger.

T. J. Moll, who is a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, recently met a man in the Court House who appeared to know him.

"You are running for something or other, aren't you, Mr. Moll?" he asked.

Moll told him he would like to be a Judge of one of the Superior Court rooms. The man asked Moll who his opponent was. Moll told him.

"Oh, yes, I know; he is the present incumbrance!" the man exclaimed.—Indianapolis News.

The Righteous Not Undone.

"I prayed for de rain ter fall an droun de wicked man," said the sable philosopher, "an' please God, it washed my own house fum de face de yeth! How come de par'r' er de righteous work so contrary is too much fer my onlimited onderstandin'. But anyhow Providence didn't git de bes' er de righteous dat time, kaze I don had de house insured fer twict what hit wuz wuth."—Atlanta Constitution.

The Office Seeker.

A man with a deep and steadfast longing for office will run excitedly around begging everybody he sees to sign his nomination petitions and then, when he finally gets enough signatures, will put on a clean shirt and announce that if the call of duty comes he will not disregard the summons.—Ohio State Journal.

Prayer.

If father gets the notion in his head that he is going to accomplish everything by prayer, it makes it hard for mother, who has to get up each morning in order that the children may have clothes and grub. I ain't knocking on prayer, mind you, but I don't pray for things that you can get without it.—Atchison County (Kan.) Mail.

An Editor in Distress.

We sometimes wonder if any one appreciates The Sunlight. If they do, why don't they say so by recommending it to a neighbor and securing for it a new subscriber? We sometimes wonder if any one owes The Sunlight any gratitude. If they do, why don't they say so and stimulate the soul of the editor, who needs sympathy and encouragement?—Arcadia (Kan.) Sunlight.

A Young Feminist.

"You can't teach a hen anything," her mother said "They have done more harm to the garden than a drove of cattle would You can teach a cat, a dog, or a pig someth but a hen—never!"

"H'm!" exclaimed the child, indignantly. "I think they know as much as the roosters!"—Youth's Companion.

Both Garrulous.

"Here's a writer says that it's the rich and the aristocratic who are the worst gossips and scandal spreaders."

"On the principle, perhaps, that 'money talks' and 'blood will tell.'"—Boston Transcript.

Partial Explanation.

The reason you can't get Central when a fire alarm is turned in is that everybody calls at once. Why you can't get Central other times isn't known.—Walnut Valley (Kan.) Times.

Good Cause for His Happiness.

"What makes Blinks so pleased, when his rich uncle didn't leave him a penny?"

"His lawyer promised him half, if he'd contest the will."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Surgical Forecast.

Surgeons having supplied one man with a steel backbone, reinforced concrete may come next.—Toledo Blade.

The Madison Pump

French gray kid vamp with genuine buck quarters to match

The tongue made as a continuation of the vamp gives the trim, graceful appearance that creates that subtle something called style. In this design there is no seam over the instep.

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In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

GOV. WHITMAN HEARS FIGHT OVER JITNEYS

Friends of "Poor Man's Taxi" and Opponents Clash Over Legislature's Measure.

ENEMIES HINT AT JOKER

Lively Controversy Over Insurance Legislation—Hotchkiss Assails "Union" of Brokers in State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 6.—Governor Whitman held a court of review today on several bills left by the Legislature for his consideration. The hearings began in the morning and lasted until late afternoon. Much interest centred in the hearing on the Thompson bill to compel the owners of Jitney buses to obtain the permission of municipalities and the Public Service Commission before operating.

Ex-Senator W. W. Armstrong, representing the Rochester Jitney Association of 600 members, opened the argument for the opposition. He said the bill was a bludgeon to remove competition. The jitney he described as the poor man's taxi, and said that if the fare were fixed at 10 cents there would be no opposition. The buses, he went on, should be regulated by the various cities.

He charged that a Mr. Newton of a Buffalo traction company had drawn the bill. This, Senator Thompson denied, saying that Ledyard P. Hale, counsel for the Public Service Commission had prepared the original draft of the bill.

Mr. Armstrong saidthat only vested interests would profit by the bill, and he appealed in behalf of the poor man. He also reminded the Governor of the big vote which Rochester cast for him. Ex-Assemblyman John J. McInerney and Bainbridge W. Colby, also argued in opposition.

David Robinson, Secretary of the Broadway Association of New York City, favored the bill, because it would tend to regulate traffic and protect life.

"Broadway is the greatest thoroughfare in the world," he said, "and to obtain the best conditions and enable merchants and business men to thrive, it is necessary to have proper regulations.

"As an example of the great traffic on Broadway, let me cite the count taken at Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street and around Columbus Circle at a very light hour—3 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. There were 642 surface cars, 1,930 vehicles going north, and 1,329 vehicles going south."

Frederick H. Elliott, Secretary of the Safety First Society of New York City, favored the bill in the interest of safety to the traveling public and pedestrians.

"In justice to the people," he said, "the State should place certain restrictions on the operation of irresponsible Jitneys."

William Nottingham, of Syracuse, favoring the bill said that the transportation companies now in the field were called upon to bear heavy burdens in serving the public. Mayor Schoolcraft, of Schenectady favored the bill as a step in the direction of home rule for cities.

There was a quibble over the clause "the consent of the authorities as defined by the railroad law," which those opposing the measure called a joker. They held that under this clause a jitney owner would have to obtain the consent of property owners along his route.

Governor Whitman said he was afraid that such was the correct interpretation of the clause. Senator Thompson said that if that was the effect of the bill he did not want the Governor to sign it.

J. A. Adamsill, representing Harris, Forbes & Co., brokers, said he spoke in the interest of traction investments. Since the introduction of the jitneys, he asserted, the busines sof traction securities had fallen off greatly.

There was a lively hearing over the Simpson bill, which provides that no Trustee, Director, or officer of a life insurance company shall require a borrower of such company upon mortgage to negotiate any insurance policy on the mortgaged property through a particular broker, or attempt to divert to any particular broker the patronage of borrowers from the insurance company, or refuse to accept a policy because it was not negotiated through a particular broker.

The measure was opposed by William J. Tulley, attorney for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who said it was directed against his company by a small cotorie of brokers, and would drive money out of the State. He said hat his company held mortgages on $215,000,000 of property in the United States and Canada, of which $180,000,000 was in New York City alone.

Lawrence McGuire, President of the New York Real Estate Board; William H. Hotchkiss, ex-Superintendent of Insurance; Leo S. Bing, representing builders of New York; Edward C. Doyle, and others opposed the measure, while Almet R. Latson, D. F. Driscoll, John A. Eckert, F. V. Waters of the Fire Protection Brokers, and John Kirkland Clark, urged its approval.

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Johann Hoff

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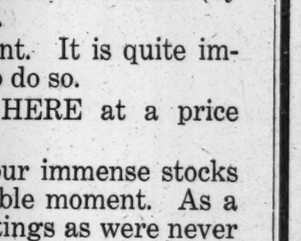

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Fancy and Staple Linens
Blankets and Comforters
Art Embroideries
Leather Goods, Trunks
Umbrellas
Notions, Hair Goods
Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps
Men's Furnishings
Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Cutlery
Books, Commercial and Social Stationery
Sporting Goods, Automobile Supplies
Cameras and Photo Supplies
Toys, Baby Carriages
New and Used Pianos and Player-Pianos
Sheet Music and Musical Instruments
Player-Piano Music Rolls
Music Roll Cabinets
Sewing Machines
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For Today—Friday—We have planned Astonishing Big Sales of

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Summer needs for City and Country homes. Also outdoor requisites. Particularly noteworthy bargains in China; Glassware; Lamps; Lighting Fixtures; Art Bric-a-Brac; Furniture and Bedding; Carpets, Oriental and Domestic Rugs; Linoleums, Oilcloths; Curtains, Draperies; Framed Pictures and Oil Paintings; Refrigerators; Aluminum Ware, Tin Ware, Wooden Ware, Enamel Ware and All Other Kitchen Supplies; Garden Implements, Etc.

We repeat:—BUY WHATEVER YOU WANT AT GREENHUT'S during these Trustees' Sales. IT'S MONEY IN YOUR POCKET TO DO SO.

Extra help to wait upon you; but, for the sake of your own shopping comfort, and to assist us in the important matter of PROMPT DELIVERIES, please shop as early in the day as possible.

The Greatest Convenience of Shopping Is
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We'll make it very easy for you to become a CHARGE CUSTOMER of "The Big Store," if you will call at our Department of Accounts, Balcony, MAIN Building.

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Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more, today, Friday, May 7.

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HUNGARY CLAIMS LEAD IN THE WAR

Austria, When Threatened, Forced to Adopt Her Anti-Slav Ideals.

LONG THE EAST BARRIER

Jules R. Asbocz Even Declares That the Hungarian Premier "Conceived and Dictated the Ultimatum to Servia."

Amerikai Tudósito, or the American Hungarian Correspondent, in presenting the cause of Hungary to American readers, declares that due attention has not been given to the union of the Dual Monarchy and Germany or to the historical facts which made Hungary the senior partner of Austria in playing "a great part in the immediate beginning of the war" and which now force her "to continue to be an equally important factor in its progress and termination."

In any eventuality, Hungary is a force which cannot be ignored: "She has produced in the past and is producing today men of genius in statesmanship (Baron de Burian, a Magyar, has just succeeded Count Berchtold as the Common Minister of Foreign Affairs of Austria-Hungary,) in philosophy, in art, and in literature; she holds a high place in the European family of nations; her geographical position makes her a factor to be reckoned with in European politics."

"We do not," says the writer, Jules R. Arbocz, "wish to minimize the other causes, such as the fierce rivalry of England and Germany for the commercial supremacy of the world, or the ultimate inevitability of the conflict between Teuton and Slav; we merely wish to prove that in the forefront of the causes which brought about this world cataclysm stands the nation of Hungary."

M. Arbocz also proclaims the fact that Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, whose influence is supposed to have placed Baron de Burian in power, both thought out and framed the famous ultimatum launched by Austria-Hungary against Servia on July 23, 1914.

Our argument, he says, starts in the last epoch of Europe's history, the climax of which was the exclusion by Bismarck of the Imperial Roman Haubsburgs from Teuton territory. Directly this was the cause of the present German Empire, and indirectly of the present Austrian Empire. At the same time Bismarck in his famous speech to the Haubsburgs advised them to build their sway on the base of Hungarian rather than Austrian traditions. The clear understanding of this historical fact will be sufficient in itself to reveal to us the most far-reaching among the preliminary causes of the war, because the ancient traditions of Austria were necessarily always directed toward the west, while those of Hungary were forever tending toward the east.

By western tendency we mean a traditional striving for the supremacy over the Teuton hegemony, a tendency which is anti-Hohenzollern and anti-Prussian; while eastern tendency implies supremacy over the Oriental Slav hegemony, and therefore is anti-Russian. Consequently if at the beginning of the war the Haubsburgs Empire would have stood by its old principles and not by the new, i. e., Hungarian ones, war the Haubsburgs' Empire would not now be fighting for the Germans but against them and on the side of the Russians, or at least they would be fighting for the overthrow of the Prussian hegemony and the Hohenzollern dynasty.

We can understand correctly this anti-Slav tendency of Hungarian tradition only when we examine carefully Hungary's natural position. The Hungarians, originating from the Finn-Ugot race-root, have absolutely no connection whatsoever with any of the peoples who now surround them geographically. Read her history; you will be forced to admit that it was she who in the great struggles of the past was the bulwark which was incessantly besieged. It was she who defended all Europe; she was the barrier against which dashed and were broken the westward-driving floods of Oriental barbarians.

It is quite clear that her motive in all this was not entirely altruistic, but was coupled with self-interest. A glance at the map of Europe will show why. The Carpathian Mountains, lifting their rampart-like forms in a huge semicircle along the entire western frontier, are the great natural boundaries of Hungary. But the value of the Carpathians is not only strategic; it is also economic, as they save Hungary an untold military outlay for western fortifications. And when western civilization triumphed it was the Hungarian nation that again held that shield and mediated with western and southern Europe and their eastern enemies.

At first the Servians, under the ill-fated Obranovitch dynasty, refused to aid or ally themselves with the Muscovites, preferring to side with Hungarian imperialism, which, like a tutelary spirit, insured them a normal progress toward national independence and the acquisition of Western culture. But when the political corruption triumphed in the assassination of the King, it overcame the better elements in Servian politics, violently assailed the unobtrusive but real religious spirit of the people, and, armed with violent and vile principles and absurdest slogans, quickly brought the foreign policy of Servia in a most precarious position. Having sacrificed their country to the policy of the Great Russian and Muscovite-Slav aspirations, a policy blind, lawless, and degrading, they went further in their treachery and betrayed their ancient and true benefactor.

History also proves that it was the same Hungarian imperialism which protected Servia from the Turks. For was it not the immortal Christian hero Hunyadi, who victoriously drove back the Turks and so saved Servia? This policy of Hungarian imperialism is best stated by Louis Kossuth, who in his memoirs of the war of 1848-49 declares that that war was not fought by Hungary merely for her own liberty, but that if successful it was his intention to make a union of all the Balkan States by creating a United States of Europe.

And when on the eve of this great world-upheaval the rudder of the State was placed in the hands of Count Stephan Tisza, a statesman of unusual ability, his eye immediately pierced the surrounding mist. He saw that the going-around-the-wall of the Carpathians meant the destruction of Hungary's old, war-scarred fortifications, and he also saw that neither Hungary, Austria, nor Germany realized the dreadful proximity of the danger. It was he, the able helmsman, who fully comprehended that Hungary, on the very eve of this great accounting, was entirely unprepared, and that Destiny once more demanded of her that she live up to the glory of her great past, and make ready.

Concentrating all the powers of his great mind and iron will on the reorganization of the Hungarian State, he first put an end to the foolish internal political strife, and with the far-sightedness of a genius brought back the foreign policy of Bismarck. And when all the preparations were completed and the crisis was at hand it was Count Tisza who, before the body of the heir-apparent was cold, conceived and dictated the ultimatum to Servia, an ultimatum aimed exclusively at the Muscovite-Slav aspirations, which were not only banging against the Carpathians from without, but bombarding the country within.

Yet the immediate breaking out of the war was not due to Count Tisza but to those great historical factors in whose progress he, like every great figure in history, was merely the instrument. Count Tisza did no more than recognize the truth and play a part that was unavoidable. He did not delay until the enemy could unite all its strength against his country; he did not wait to see Russian armies marching up and down the Carpathian passes; but realizing the opportunity and anticipating the issues he struck the first blow!

Tolstoy once wrote that the real elements of power are not the individual peoples, but the antagonistic wanderlust of nations which were the direct cause of the movements of the human race ever since the beginning of the world. In this case it was the historical calling of the Hungarian people which was the innermost actuating cause of this great world-movement, a fact which cannot be ignored even though the American press does not care to occupy itself with a matter so trivial.

The time will come when we will be forced to admit that we, two thousand years after Christ, could not determine the real causes of a great world-war merely because we failed to see a geographical fact marked very distinctly on the map of Europe.

Mistake to Buy a Van.

A noticeable feature of modern caravanning is the large number of ladies who take to the road for rest and health seeking. Quite a third, if not more, of the members of the Caravan Club are of that sex, and are among its most active members. The usual places for camping, or pitching to be correct, are on the fields or farms and not on commons or roadside waste. Pitching on the latter may lead to unpleasantness, for during the night a band of gypsies may turn up and become close neighbors, and they are never desirable comrades on the road at close quarters. Farmers, as a rule, gladly welcome the gentleman gypsy, for it means cash sales of milk and dairy produce, and the Caravan Club has quite a thousand of such pitches registered throughout the country.

It is a great mistake to buy a van and rush off on the road. You never know what sort of the many types of van will suit you till you try, so it is always advisable to hire first and by experience determine whether you are suited to the life and whether the particular type of van you are traveling in suits you. A party of two, three, or four can travel cheaper in a caravan than one, for the expenses of vehicle and horse remain the same, whether one or more be of the party. And there is just one bit of advice the tyro in vanning may bear in mind. As health and strength depend very largely upon good cooking, in each amateur gypsy party should be included a good, all round, plain cook.—J. H. S., in London Morning Post.

Cause for Hurry.

The Doctor—Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once.

His Wife—What is the matter with the boy?

The Doctor—I do not know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes," and I must hurry up before she does it.—Hartford Times.

At Niagara.

"You had a day at Niagara, I understand."

"Yes, had a delightful time there, too."

"Falls were pretty fine, eh?"

"Why—er—we didn't see the falls. We spent all our time at the movies."—Judge.

Can't Scare the Missouri Cupid.

Cupid baffled the roarings of the March lion last Sunday at 5 o'clock in the evening, when Henry Elmer Tribble and Miss Mary Bessie Groves were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. The wedding was simple, yet impressive.—Vandalia (Mo.) Mail.

HOW MARITZ TOLD THE BOERS TO REBEL

The Speech In Which the Mutinous Leader Denounced Great Britain's Rule.

BOTHA A MURDEROUS "DOG"

Ended Remarks with Tears, After Which He Arrested Those Who Refused to Follow Him.

MANCHESTER, April 20.—A remarkable document, from which extracts are given in this letter, has reached The Manchester Guardian from South Africa. It is the text of the speech that was delivered by the rebel leader, Lieut. Colonel Maritz, to his commando when, last October, he openly declared his revolt and asked those who were present to throw in their lot with him.

In the text is also included the short speech which Maritz made to the men who refused to follow him, and whom he thereupon declared to be his prisoners.

The correspondent who sends the documents is a well-known resident of Cape Town, and guarantees their authenticity.

The Guardian omits certain names from one passage, which make an accusation against prominent South Africans who took no part in the recent rebellion.

Colonel Maritz's Speech.

Maritz said in part:

"Burghers and countrymen, here I stand, and I stand alone before God and you. Alone? Yes, alone, and I want no one to go with me. I ask none of you to side with me; but here I stand for the welfare of my country, and what I have taken upon myself I am going to fight for; and if any of you think my cause is not the right one, or that I am turning traitor to my country and to you, send a bullet through my head, for then I am not worthy to live, and may God Almighty send a flash of lightning and wipe me out, here where I stand, if my cause is not a right one.

"My cause is this: Ever since the late war I have intended to free my country of the English and capitalists who rule us for their own benefits and pump from us and the poor of South Africa the little we have to satisfy their own avarice and line their own pockets with the little they take from the poor by means of tax, which none of them pay.

"I don't see why we can't have our own Government and independent rule. Why must we, an independent nation, be ruled by another nation, and be trampled upon as if we were rubbish?

"See how men like General Hertzog and others have been treated—men who have done their utmost for our goodwill. See by what low means they (General Botha and party) have put General Hertzog out of the Ministry, the only man who acted and aimed toward the welfare of his nation. Yes, my burghers, see what has been done to the man who had the welfare of African nationality at heart.

"Botha, low, scandalous hound that he is, shall be brought to bay, and may God grant that I may meet him in a hand-to-hand fight, that I may just cool my burning heart.

"Yes, I call Botha a dog not worthy to be looked upon. Not only has he deceived his country, but even you, upon whom he is dependent for his vile work, which he wants you to commit. He called you up, not for war, but for a special peace training camp; and now that he has got you away from your parents he has given me orders to take you up to the border, there to die of hunger and thirst or be killed by the Germans. How can a man with common sense expect me to take you there, as unprovided as you all see we are here? The Germans are provided with numerous cannon and other big guns, and ammunition far superior to ours. How on earth can we think of fighting against such a power, we not even having one cannon for a defense? When I told him all this he had the flimsy excuse that we were not ordered over the border.

Botha a "Vile Dog."

"Yes, Botha is a vile dog; no less than a murderer. He wants to satisfy and please honor-seeking England, and I tell you I will no longer be ruled by such a shameless, honor-hunting, and at the same time vile Government as the Botha Government, and may God help me!

"It is more than a year since I corresponded with the German Governor, and now we have come to a conclusion and signed a contract by which I shall free my country. There are 6,000 German soldiers at my disposal, but I don't need them, because I depend on the South Africans to fight for their own independence. If America can have independence, why can't we have it too? And if the South Africans won't have it, then I'll say farewell to South Africa, and take up my abode in some other country where I need not submit to the vile English Government. The English King speaks of God being on his side, but I say he has no right to use the name of God, for where will you ever find a more uncivilized nation than the English? They still speak of civilization. You all know how matters stood in the last war. Just think of the 26,000 women and children. Can we ever forget that? You may, but I never shall.

"The German Kaiser has a most lawful right to use the name of God, for he is fighting to preserve right and peace, and on that account the German nation is the most civilized nation, and holds the greatest discipline of the world.

"Up to the present God has been guiding me, because ever since the idea struck me I asked God to guide me and to kill me if I am wrong. I am not a man who goes about with my religion printed on my forehead. Still, I live in daily, yes, hourly communication with Him who grants me the right and time to speak this to you.

"When I last saw General Beyers I told him and General De Wet my plans, and they quite sided with me; so did —, and the late General De la Rey. To the latter, in fact to all of them, I most honorably disclosed all my plans, because they are men whose only aim is for the welfare of the African nation. They knew everything long before the war, for when I was appointed to go to Pretoria to the Depot I told — my plans, of which he fully approved. I can assure you I did not put on this uniform to serve England with, but I did it for the good will of my country, and now I am on the point to act.

"As you all know, I have a wife and two children, and I love them, Heaven knows I do, but my country comes before them."

Address to Prisoners.

With this, says the report, Maritz's tears overwhelmed him, and he ended his speech. He then called on all the men before him to step forward if they were prepared to stand by him. Those who refused he made prisoners, and to them he said:

"My dear men, I am sorry that I must take you in such a cool way; yes, I myself call it a base thing to do. I am sorry you can't be with your people there to offer your services, but as it is I don't want to shed unnecessary blood, for what could you few do against the lot here?"

Thereupon one of the prisoners answered.

"It was a mean trick you played us, seeing that we had the best of the situation. We could have defended ourselves with our Maxims."

This irritated Maritz very much, and he said: "Man, do you think I am afraid of a Maxim? I do not fear hell, much less a Maxim. I will give you a chance, though. I challenge any one of you to a revolver duel; then you can have your revenge on me. I am not going to have any of my men unnecessarily shot, but you can have it out with me."

A telegram from Pretoria on Feb. 10 said it was reported that the Germans had executed Lieut. Colonel Maritz.

JEWISH SCHOOLS CONTINUE.

Those in Turkey Unhampered by Government Despite the War.

That the Turkish authorities are placing no obstacles in the way of the activities of charitable and philanthropic institutions, even when these are controlled from enemy countries, seems to be indicated by a special report received yesterday by the American representative of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, an international Jewish organization, with headquarters in Paris. The Alliance maintains 190 schools, most of them in Turkey in Europe and Asia Minor, Syria, Mesopotamia, and other regions under Mohammedan influence.

The report, dated April 23 and sent by Jacques Bigart, Secretary of the Alliance, said in part:

"All our institutions in Turkey keep up their work. Primary, professional, and agricultural schools are open and active, and the conditions under which they are placed are practically satisfactory, even those of Syria. The Turkish Government has placed no obstacle against their progress. The expulsion from Palestine of non-Turkish Jews has not sensibly affected the situation of our schools there. The number of our pupils and teachers has even been considerably increased in certain localities by reason of the closing of Christian schools, which numbered quite a number of Jewish pupils.

"The unavoidable diminution of our resources has unfortunately constrained us to suppress soon after the beginning of the war certain subventions for secondary activities, which, in the impoverished state of the Jewish communities, are scarcely able to be kept up without our financial co-operation."

Easily Fixed.

Lady—The set of teeth you made for me is too big.

Dentist—That's easily remedied, Madam. Get into the chair and I'll stretch your mouth a bit.—Boston Transcript.

Not a Good Precedent.

"Nero fiddled while Rome burned," said Mr. Growcher, "but that's no excuse."

"For what?"

"Our cook playing the piano while the turkey scorches."—Washington Star.

Established 1879

Best & Co.

Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street.

THE Best white sales now going on are not limited to underwear, but include dresses, blouses, and, so far as possible, a selection of articles from each department.

Primarily the reason for this is to acquaint just as many women as possible with the values found in *every* department at Best's.

The response to these white sales seems to prove that the policy is successful. The careful buying New York woman is evidently proving to herself that at Best's she finds exactly the merchandise she wants, that values are as stated.

The style, the materials, the prices are so *right* that Best's becomes her own particular shopping place.

Annual May White Sales

Continued This Week

At Prices Which Are One Third Below Regular

For Women and Children—Underwear, Dresses, Blouses, Skirts—Infants' White and Colored Dresses.

Remarkable Values in Children's White Wear

On the 3rd Floor

Muslin or Cambric Knickers; 2 to 10 years	.23	.35	.48	
Regularly	.35	.50	.75	
Drawers, embroidery ruffled; 6 to 16 years	.48	.58	.68	.78
Regularly	.75	.85	.95	1.10
Night Gowns, embroidery or lace trimmed; 4 to 16 years			.68	.88
Regularly			.95	1.15
Princess Slips, lace and embroidery trimmed; 2 to 16 years	.78	.98	1.50	1.95
Regularly	1.25	1.50	1.95	2.50
Guimpes, of fine lawn, embroidery trimmed; 8 to 14 years			.98	1.15
Regularly			1.50 to 1.95	
Jumper Blouses, of fine lawn, trimmed with colored pipings; 6 to 12 years				1.00
Regularly				1.50
Little Children's White and Colored Dresses in a large variety of styles and materials; 6 months to 3 years			.68 to	3.95
regularly			.95 to	5.00
Children's Hand Made Dresses; 6 months to 3 years	Special		2.95	up

Women's Muslin Underwear

Gowns and Combinations	.98	1.95	2.95	
Regularly	1.50	2.95	3.95	
Envelope Chemises	.98	1.50	1.95	2.95
Regularly	1.50	2.25	2.95	3.95
Corset Covers	.75	.98	1.50	1.95
Regularly	.95	1.50	2.25	2.95
Lingerie Petticoats, circular flounced	.98	1.50	1.95	2.95
Regularly	1.50	2.25	2.95	3.95

Women's Crepe de Chine Underwear

Combinations			2.95	5.00
Regularly			3.95	7.50
Underbodices	.98	1.95	2.95	
Regularly	1.50	2.95	3.95	
Gowns	3.95	5.00	6.50	
Regularly	5.00	6.75	8.50	
Petticoats	2.50	3.95	5.00	
Regularly	3.25	5.00	7.50	
Envelope Chemises	1.95	2.95	3.75	5.00
Regularly	2.95	3.95	5.00	7.50

Special Close Out Sales

Comprising assortments of the most recent styles selected from our regular stocks and marked at sweeping reductions to effect immediate disposal.

No Credits—No Approvals

Girls' and Misses' Suits

Sizes to 17 Years—4th Floor

15.00

Plain and dressy models; Girls' sizes, 12 to 15 years; Misses' sizes, 14, 16 and 17 years

Girls' and Misses' Coats

5.00

In the most desirable materials; for Girls, 3½ to 15 years; Misses, 14, 16 and 17 years—4th Floor

Fine Tailored Suits

For Women and Misses—2nd Floor

18.50

Serges, gabardines, English mixtures and checks with satin or brocade linings; sizes 34 to 44

Boys' and Youths' Clothing

Single Breasted or Norfolk Suits of fancy mixture cheviots, many of the Norfolk models with two pairs of knickerbockers; 7 to 17 years	6.75	9.75
Regularly	9.75	13.50
Reefers, of fancy mixture cheviots; 3 to 10 years		9.75
Regularly		12.50 and 15.00
Raglan Overcoats, of fancy mixture tweeds or cheviots; 6 to 16 years		14.75
Regularly		21.00

135 Trimmed Hats At Exactly ½ Reduction

For Girls and Misses—4th Floor

135 hats now in the regular stock (including some imported models) will be placed on special sale tomorrow, Saturday, at One-Half the original prices—reduction to be made at time of purchase

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

How Much Do You Pay for a Suit of Clothes?

You have seen clothes at $35 to $45 that you wouldn't wear on a bet.

Then, again, you've seen suits at $20, and even less, surprisingly smart and possessed of value far above what the price would indicate.

You can not safely judge clothes by how the price suits your eye. $35 or $45 in an advertisement beside a clever illustration may deceive the very elect.

And, by the same token, $19.75 might give one the equally erroneous impression that the suit didn't measure up to a high grade man's taste.

As a matter of fact, we show Suits for men and young men at $19.75 that you couldn't tell from suits priced $5 more at other shops, no matter how expert your judgment.

Men in the clothes business, seeing these Suits at $19.75, ask us: "How do you do it?"

And we answer with a hyphenated word, "Ready-cash." We buy for cash and we sell for cash. Your own business judgment knows what that means.

We ask you to compare suits at $22.50 and more elsewhere with these

Suits at $19.75

We omit descriptions—most descriptions sound alike, whatever the price. But we do emphasize that rich woolens, new and exclusive patterns and the smart, snappy styles good dressers like—are here in profusion.

Young Men's Smart Suits, $14.75

English soft roll sack Suits at this price are excellent value in style, fit, material and workmanship. We've seen Suits at $18.75 not nearly so attractive.

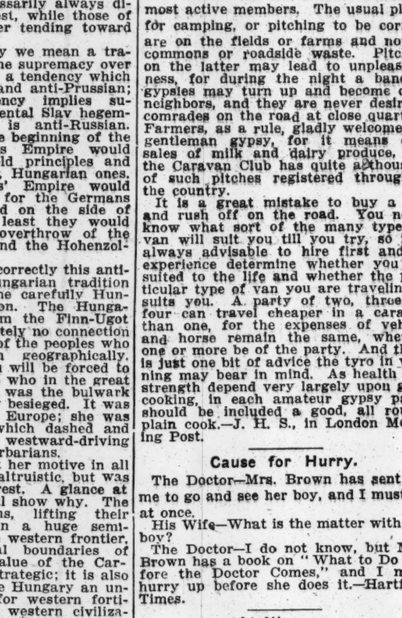
Youths' Suits (14 to 19) $12.75

Just so stylish as the very young man could want. English effects, large patch pockets, large rolling lapel. Sack and Norfolk models. Just right as a boy's first "long trouser" Suit.

200 of those smart Suits in our recent sale are left for Friday and Saturday. The values are extraordinary at $17.50.

MACY'S—FIFTH FLOOR.

R. H. Macy & Co.



So Many Women

And perhaps you are one of them, would like to acquire the well-defined waistline of the new silhouette, yet fear the discomfort of closer corseting. If so we would recommend a Redfern Corset—its skilled shaping gives it a happy combination of comfort and style.

You will find *discomfort is impossible* with a correctly fitted Redfern. The statement is sweeping, but true—you have only to be fitted to one at the Redfern Corset shop to convince you of its truth.

Redfern Corsets.

Are found at all high class stores and at

The Redfern Corset Shop

Where both back and front lace models are shown and fitted from

$3 to $25

RAILROAD ACCUSED OF RULING A CITY

Ex-Mayor of Altoona Tells Industrial Commission the Pennsylvania Controls That Place.

ATTACK ON CONSTABULARY

J. H. Maurer, Socialist Member of State Legislature, Says Force Obeys Will of Corporations.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The most sensational testimony given at the Industrial Commissions hearing today, was that of ex-Mayor Samuel M. Hoyer, of Altoona, who told of the relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the strike in that city in 1911 and the control that corporation is reported to wield in the affairs of Altoona as "a corporation-controlled" city. Mr. Hoyer said that George W. Creighton, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had suggested to him the arrest of strikers who were parading the streets. Mr. Hoyer said that such a move would lead to riot and bloodshed and was against the law. He testified that Mr. Creighton said "Well, what of that."

This same witness said that a special policeman had viciously assaulted a labor organizer and was arrested by the state authorities. He was placed under bail and never appeared for trial. After the strike was over, Mr. Hoyer asserted, Mr. Redding, Superintendent of motive power of the Pennsylvania Railroad, came to him and said: "We have fixed the Judge and District Attorney and you are the only stumbling block to the return of the special policeman to his family here."

An attack was also made upon the Pennsylvania constabulary by James H. Maurer, Socialist member of the Pennsylvania State Legislature and President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in which he denounced the members of the State Police as "a cross between the Russian Cossacks and the Irish Constabulary," and "ex-United States soldiers and degenerate sons of the middle class and no-accounts."

This attack came toward the end or the day and after John C. Lamb, Assistant Superintendent of the police, and Deputy Attorney General Cunningham of Pennsylvania had been assured by Chairman Walsh that the subject would not be gone into today. These men, who were prepared to deny every assertion of the labor leader, were not present today, but will be heard tomorrow along with Captain John C. Groome, commanding the constabulary.

Constabulary Owned by Corporations.

While Mr. Maurer's attack was for the most part general, he cited several instances, such as the Bethlehem Steel Works and the Hazelton street car strikes where the police, he charged, worked for the corporations and shot down innocent men and women. The tenor of his testimony was that the State Police merely represented the corporations, and did very little duty outside of acting at strikes. Finally, under cross-examination, he said that he was opposed to State Police and the National Guard. He refused to disavow the dynamiting done by the McNamaras.

The testimony of Maurer was picturesque and highly interesting to many of those present, who included "Mother" Jones and many labor leaders of Pennsylvania, who have been repeating what Mr. Maurer told about, before the Pennsylvania Legislature for many years.

Simon C. Long, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, related how the railroad had fought its strikes, especially the strike on the Monongahela branch. His testimony for the most part was without incident, except when he attempted to give his views on workingmen's compensation. He said that W. H. Pierce of the Brotherhood of Federated Railroad Employes, after failing in his effort to organize the men on that road, had applied for a position with the railroad to look after its interest in the Legislature.

Touching upon the mediation and conciliation plan, Mr. Long said that he hoped the system could be improved. When asked what suggestions he had to improve it, he replied: "If I knew how to work out a system that would prevent the troubles between employer and employe I would patent it. Things are getting better, however, and labor and capital are nearer together."

Mr. Long said that the trouble with many compensation laws was that they tended to pauperize the beneficiaries, and added that in many States such laws were not successful. "What we want to do is to keep the people of this country out of the poorhouse," he said. "Why, in some sections of Pennsylvania, especially in the country, it is more disgraceful to go to the poorhouse than the jail."

E. B. Hunt, in charge of the relief work of the Pennsylvania Railroad, testified on that subject and the pension system.

Pennsylvania Railroad in Politics.

Mr. Hoyer, who was Mayor of Altoona in 1911, during the strike in the shops there, related in great detail the plans of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials to stop the strike and to control politics in that town. He said that there was no disorder in the city, and that the labor organizers conducted themselves properly. He declared that a member of the American Federation of Labor had been ordered to leave one of the hotels because the proprietor was afraid that he would lose his license.

He then told of how a Pennsylvania Railroad policeman named Luther had viciously assaulted a labor organizer named Gallagher. The latter's life hung in the balance for many weeks. Luther was arrested by the State authorities, but escaped after obtaining bail. He also said that G. W. Creighton, General Superintendent of the system, had hired all the halls in Altoona and the three towns near by to prevent the strikers assembling.

"Mr. Creighton suggested to me," testified Mr. Hoyer, "that I should order the arrest of the strikers. I told him that I had no authority under law and would not interfere with them as long as they were peaceful and orderly. We had quite a discussion about this, and I finally said to him that I would do my duty as Mayor even though I had to leave town next day."

"What charge did Mr. Creighton prefer against the strikers?" asked a Commissioner.

"None. He wanted them arrested, as he said, on general principles. Mr. Creighton kept insisting that I order the arrest of the strikers, especially some of the organizers. I said to him on two occasions: 'Suppose I should arrest some one; that would start a riot and bloodshed.' He said to me: 'Suppose there is.' That made me mad and I refused to listen to him further on this subject and ordered my police to see that order was preserved. Mr. Creighton is present, and if I am wrong he can correct me. He stated this opinion in the presence of the Chief of Police and others. He did not want apparently to settle the strike, only to get rid of the organizers."

Mr. Hoyer then told of a meeting at which, he said, he pleaded with Mr. Creighton to take back the men. This he declined to do, saying that the time for their return expired that morning. "I said to him: 'If you don't take the men back I will lead the strike myself,'" added the witness. This, and petitions presented by Altoona citizens, prevailed upon the road to change its order and the men were finally taken back to work.

People Treated Fairly.

After the strike, Mr. Hoyer said, Mr. Redding, Chief of Motive Power, asked him to "let up" on Luther, the officer who had assaulted the labor organizer.

"Mr. Redding said to me, 'We have fixed the Judge and District Attorney, and you are the only stumbling block to Luther's return.' I said to them that I had no objection to his returning, as the city police had not arrested him, and it was a Commonwealth matter. The next day Luther returned."

Mr. Hoyer said that the Pennsylvania treated the people fairly in Altoona, and did not attempt to exert any more influence on politics than other corporations.

"Can any candidate be elected to office if opposed by the Pennsylvania Railroad?" he was asked.

"Yes. The road does not take an active or offensive part in politics. Every time the foremen try to influence the workmen to vote for a particular man that fellow is usually defeated."

In one instance, said Mr. Hoyer, the Pennsylvania forced the passage of a bill over his veto which awarded a contract for about $300,000 to the highest bidder.

"What do you mean when you said you would do your duty whether you had to leave town or not?" he was asked.

"I meant that the road was powerful and you know what that means."

"What do you think of the assertion that the company had fixed the Judge?"

"I think it is a disgrace."

"Did Mr. Redding say who had fixed the Judge?"

"He said 'we.'"

Mr. Creighton here took the stand, and was about to explain his activity in the strike when he was asked to give way to Mr. Maurer. Mr. Creighton will resume his testimony tomorrow. Before he left the stand he did not get to that part of the testimony of Mr. Hoyer in which he was charged with suggesting arrests, even if bloodshed followed.

Against All State Police.

Mr. Maurer said he had been on the spot at all the labor disturbances in recent years and had observed the work of the constabulary closely. He charged them with being rough to the strikers, beating them, riding down old people, going into the houses of laboring people without any authority, and, in some cases, committing robbery, and in specified cases killing men without just cause.

When the constabulary is called into service in a strike area, Mr. Maurer said, the region was ipso facto under martial law, and the members of the force had the right, under the law, to enter houses without warrants to search for arms or for any other necessary purpose. They had the power to apprehend men and women without warrants or any process of law. Often, he said, the constabulary would perform their duties in citizens' clothes and try to incite the strikers to violence in order to beat them up and get them into jail.

He told of an appeal to ex-Governor Tener in connection with the strike at Hazleton and McAdoo, and the investigation that followed in which it was shown that members of the constabulary took the part of strike-breakers, and in one instance paid a fine for one arrested for violence. His efforts as a legislator to abolish the constabulary was told by Mr. Maurer.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, a member of the commission, asked Mr. Maurer what he would substitute in place of the constabulary, if it were to be abolished, and the witness answered by saying he would not have a soldier in the world if he could prevent it. "It is a crime the way we are killing each other," he declared.

Commissioner Weinstock wanted to know how he would deal with such labor methods as those pursued by the McNamaras. Mr. Maurer here showed some confusion. He did not disavow the crimes of the McNamaras, but he hardly wanted to make an answer that would defend them.

Commissioner Garretson asked which he thought worth more, "a house or the future of a human life and the future of all the innocent ones dependent on that life." Mr. Maurer said that under the moral law the future of a human life was surely worth more than a house or property of any kind.

Mr. Weinstock interposed the suggestion that if the house contained human beings and was dynamited the witness might think differently. "Oh, that is another kind of a house," replied Mr. Maurer.

The desire in New York, Illinois, and Virginia for a State constabulary, Mr. Mauer said, was not based on any history of industrial troubles that would justify such an organization. Those States had been quiet and law-abiding, and it was more the wish of private corporations than the people generally to have a State constabulary.

POLITICAL KILLINGS BEFORE GRAND JURY

More Indictments Coming in Second A. D. Feud, District Attorney Says.

OPPOSES SHOWING MINUTES

Prosecutor Compares Downtown Crime Situation to That Which Resulted in Rosenthal Murder.

Political murders in the Second Assembly District as a development of the Foley-Rofrano feud will result in many more indictments, Assistant District Attorney Delehanty announced in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court yesterday before Justice Davis. The crime situation in the Assembly District, Mr. Delehanty said, is comparable with the condition in this city which resulted in the killing of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler.

Gaetano Montimagno is to be tried next Monday for the murder of Michael Glamari, a Tammany election district captain, on March 8. Two other men, Rocco Carnivale and Frank Fennimore, who, it is charged, instigated the murder, were indicted as principals also. Yesterday their counsel, Lloyd P. Stryker, applied for an order to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. This brought out the fact that the District Attorney's office and the Grand Jury have been delving deep into the political murders and assaults in the Foley-Rofrano district. Mr. Delehanty, addressing the court, said:

"These indictments grow out of a situation in this city which more nearly concerns—and I say this upon my responsibility as a public official—more nearly concerns the enforcement of law in this city than even the conditions which culminated in the murder of Herman Rosenthal in July, 1912, by a lieutenant of police.

"There are persons involved in the murder of Glamari and there is proof before the Grand Jury respecting the culpability of other persons whose guilt, in my opinion, can be demonstrated and shortly will be before a petit jury. There are proofs which will lead to persons not yet indicted and not yet in the toils of the law. I say that the interests of public justice will be in a most unusual measure prejudiced if the Grand Jury minutes are made public."

"How do you answer that, Mr. Stryker," Justice Davis asked.

Mr. Stryker made no reply. Justice Davis continued:

"That appeals to the court very strongly because in the contest with organized crime in this county the people of the county are at a great disadvantage if informed of what occurs before the Grand Jury. I will reserve decision on the motion."

Montimagno is charged with shooting down Glamari at Chestnut and Madison Streets. Carnivale and Fennimore, it is charged, inspired the murder at conferences held in Brooklyn. The political feud in the Second District is between the adherents of ex-Sheriff Thomas F. Foley and the members of the Home Rule Club, who seceded from Foley's leadership.

Daniels Visits Annapolis.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary Daniels, accompanied by Mrs. Daniels and Commander Wuertzbaugh, his naval aide, visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis today as the guests of Rear Admiral Fullam, the superintendent of the Academy, and will remain at Annapolis until tomorrow. The primary object of the secretary's visit was to attend the regular Thursday night dinner of the graduating class which is in the nature of a course in after-dinner speaking and was inaugurated by the midshipmen to to acquire a certain facility and readiness of speaking in public prior to graduation.

Earth Shocks Reported.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Seismographs at Georgetown University today between 7:25 and 745 a. m. recorded earth shocks of moderate intensity, estimated to have been about 1,800 miles from Washington.

MACKAY'S DAUGHTER ILL.

He Visits Her in Baltimore—Engagement to Mrs. Astor Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—Clarence H. Mackay, who arrived here yesterday with a party of New York friends, including Mrs. John Jacob Astor, spent most of today with his daughter, who is ill at Johns Hopkins Hospital.

"My daughter is not seriously ill," he said tonight. "She has a severe cold and theh grip, and it entirely depends upon her condition how long I shall remain in Baltimore. I was summoned here when she became ill, and had her removed to Johns Hopkins Hospital. I am glad to say she is doing well."

The fact that Mr. Mackay and Mrs. Astor have been together a great deal recently has caused rumors of an engagement. A member of Mr. Mackay's party said tonight, that there was no truth in the rumor.

EFFECT OF ASQUITH SLANG.

"Deliver the Goods" May Prompt Balfour to Say "Get a Move On."

LONDON, April 28.—Premier Asquith has used the phrase, "Deliver the goods." The Premier is noted for his precise and classical English, and when he puts his seal on an Americanism it is in a fair way to become incorporated in English usage.

"Lloyd George," says one newspaper, "who is more forceful but not so classical, has talked about 'Push and go.' Now it remains for Mr. Balfour, if he can spare a moment from his new duties at the Admiralty, to tell us to 'Get a move on.' But our statesmen have yet some distance to go before they attain the homeliness of phrase of America's public men."

A Menace to the South.

The menace of suffrage to the Southern woman is so much greater than any corresponding benefit depicted by the suffragists that it is a marvel that any Southern woman can tolerate the thought.

The Bristow amendment gave to the knowledge and control of the National Government the voting lists and precincts of each State. The Mondell amendment, advocated by Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. McCormick, (the daughter of Mark Hanna,) and other negrophiles, would confer suffrage without regard to sex or color or locality. The Shafroth amendment would require the request from only 8 per cent. of the voters of the State to place their Mondell amendment before the people, and thus any State lining up would put its head in the noose of national control. There would be no possible way of controlling the negro vote as it is now controlled. We would be at the mercy of the party in power or the party that would soon get in power by purchase of negro votes.

The honest seeker after truth says at this juncture: "But our people would not stand for negro vote!" Ah, me! What does this mean? Do we want the power of might tested out again? Such would be the only way.

Miss Gordon said in Atlanta: "Of course, we prefer suffrage by States, but we will have it by national law, if we can't get it otherwise." This is the strong arm of militancy run riot.

Refusal on her part to sympathize with the President's grief because he had refused to advocate suffrage is feminism to a most savage degree of hardness.

No other argument need be advanced against suffrage in the South other than the necessity of maintaining State sovereignty. Any national law that shall further control State franchise would violate a State's autonomy.—A Southern Woman in The Chattanooga Times.

Cheap Enough.

V. K. Townsdin puts this notice in The Randall News: "I borrowed some man's wheelbarrow last Summer and the owner can have the same by coming for it and paying for this local."—Kansas City Star.

Some Other Man.

"Feyther," said little Mickey, "wasn't it Pathrick Hinry that said, 'Let us have peace'?"

"Niver!" said old Mickey. "Nobody be th' name of Pathrick iver said anything loike thot."—Ladies' Home Journal.

WIRELESS DEVICES SET UP IN COURT

Intended to Show Differences Between the Marconi and Telefunken Systems.

EXPERT EXPLAINS DETAILS

Professor Braun, Inventor of the German Apparatus, Here to Oppose Charge of Infringement.

Counsel for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company rested its case against the Atlantic Communication Company yesterday in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. The Marconi Company is suing for an injunction to prevent the German Company from using the Telefunken apparatus in this country, asserting that the German mechanism was an infringement on the Marconi and Lodge patents.

Contrary to expectations, Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of the wireless system, did not testify yesterday. The entire session of the court was taken up with the direct and cross-examination of Frank Waterman, an electrical expert, who testified for the Marconi corporation on the technical details of the Lodge and Marconi apparatus and the Telefunken patents. Mr. Marconi will probably be called in rebuttal at the close of the defendant's case.

Two complete sets of wireless apparatus have been set up in the courtroom by the defendant company to demonstrate the fundamental differences between its appliances and those of the Marconi system.

Professor Ferdinand Braun of the University of Strassburg, Germany, inventor of the Telefunken apparatus, was present at the trial yesterday. He was not called to testify. Professor Braun said yesterday that he was certain the courts would rule that his inventions were entirely different from those of Marconi.

"I met Mr. Marconi in 1908 at Stockholm," said the German inventor, "when the Nobel conference divided the electrical award between Marconi and myself. I am sure that the Sayville Station will be kept open, and that the courts will decide in our favor."

Mr. Marconi stated that his company's case was as strong as the case against the National Electric Signalling Company. Aside from that he refused to comment.

Former Congressman Herman A. Metz was an interested spectator during yesterday's session.

The case will be continued before Judge Van Vechten Veeder today.

SNOW AND FROST IN WEST.

Heavy Windstorm Hits Oklahoma—Fear Felt for Crops.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—Snow fell in Northwest Kansas, a section of the Panhandle of Texas and at Denver, Col., during the last twenty-four hours. Killing frosts prevailed last night over Nebraska, the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming, while Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Missouri, and a large portion of Kansas experienced cold rains.

Goodland, Kan., got an inch of snow, while flurries fell in the northwestern part of the State. Dalhart, Texas, reported a white blanket covered that section of the Panhandle this morning. Fears are felt for fruit trees there.

ARDMORE, Okla., May 6.—Three persons were injured and much property damaged here today by a heavy windstorm. It was reported that Wilson, Okla., near here, was hit by a storm which blew down forty buildings, but that no one was seriously injured. Winds of almost tornado proportions were reported over a wide section of Southern Oklahoma.

At Ringling a church was blown down. In the Petrolia oil fields near Wichita Falls, Texas, twenty-five derricks were wrecked and several houses damaged. The ward school here was partly unroofed and several children injured.

Give us an opportunity to convince you

Are you located in the Equitable? Are you thinking of locating in the Equitable? Do you appreciate the value of locating in the Equitable?

Do you know that even at this early stage of its existence, the Equitable Building has a roster of tenants which embraces many of the most-important and best-known names in the nomenclature of American business?

Give us at least an opportunity to lay before you those arguments and facts which have so readily persuaded others into a decision which we now urge upon you.

Building now open for tenants

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120 Broadway

1915 Design
"Perfect"
2 Fuel—2 Fire
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GAS AND COAL
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HOME HAPPINESS and GOOD FOOD, WELL COOKED, are very closely related. The proper morning start in the kitchen is of the greatest importance to the comfort and health of the family.

Will Furnish

Quick Meals, Perfectly Cooked

Abundance of hot water for domestic purposes—ovens and broilers—for gas and coal—conveniently arranged and of large size.

Also Richardson Steam and Hot Water BOILERS

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Thousands of these popular goods in use—giving satisfaction.

These successful Ranges or Boilers or Furnaces should be installed in every new house—or put in when substituting new goods for old.

Architects specify them—Builders use them—because of their superiority. They please everyone.

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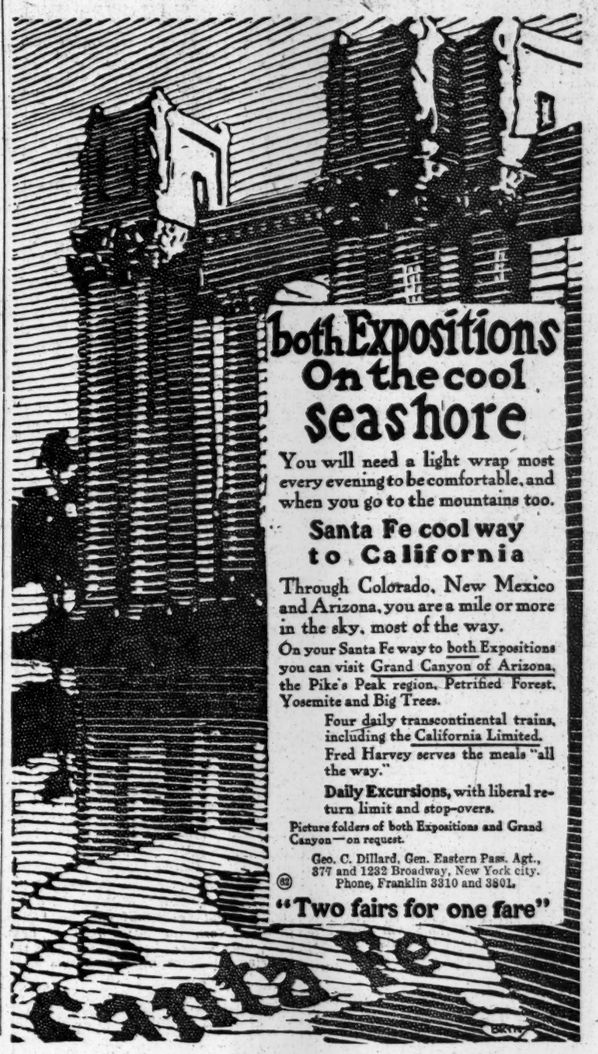
BOSTON CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE
Installed by all Plumbers and Fitters.



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Santa Fe cool way to California

Through Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, you are a mile or more in the sky, most of the way.

On your Santa Fe way to both Expositions you can visit Grand Canyon of Arizona, the Pike's Peak region, Petrified Forest, Yosemite and Big Trees.

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Fred Harvey serves the meals "all the way."

Daily Excursions, with liberal return limit and stop-overs.

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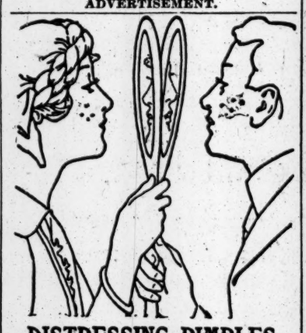

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Removed by Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Trial Free.

Smear them with the Ointment. Wash off in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. Repeat on rising and retiring. These fragrant super-creamy emollients do much for the skin.

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With full directions. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. 5, Boston. Sold throughout the world.

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that will appeal to the man seeking most style and quality for the least outlay—one of *many* special offerings.

The Underprice Salesroom

in basement offers many a bargain to the man who is seeking a really good suit or overcoat, at *$10, $12.50* or *$15. Investigate if you're economically inclined.*

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No home need be without a Victrola—$15 to $250.

Go today to any Victor dealer and he will gladly demonstrate this wonderful instrument to you.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
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For Summer!

Victor IV (Illustrated Above) $15
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Total $24

On GIMBEL Easy Terms of $2 Cash and $1 Weekly

This is a Victrola outfit for city apartment, summer cottage, or mountain camp—easily taken along with you, and brimful of entertainment.

Victrola VI $25
Records as chosen . . 9
Total $34

On the same convenient arrangement of $2 Cash and $1 Weekly

All the New Victor Records for May

GIMBEL BROTHERS

SPECIALIZED VICTOR SERVICE
BROADWAY AND 33D STREET

ENTIRE FLEET DUE EARLY TOMORROW

Acting Mayor Will Board Wyoming at 11 o'Clock to Welcome Admiral Fletcher.

WILSON LUNCHEON MAY 17

Navy League Arranges Ball for Visiting Officers—Ships to be Illuminated Saturday Night.

The Atlantic Fleet is now on its way to New York, and the superdreadnoughts, dreadnoughts, and pre-dreadnoughts of Admiral Fletcher's great command will probably be at anchor in the Hudson by 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. At 11 o'clock Acting Mayor McAneny will go aboard the fleet flagship Wyoming, which will anchor opposite Eighty-second Street, and officially welcome Admiral Fletcher and his men. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon Admiral Fletcher and his staff will return the Acting Mayor's visit. These courtesies will be followed by an illumination of all the fighting ships Saturday night, the illuminated column stretching from Eighty-second to 140th Street. The Wyoming will be at the southern end and the Louisiana at the northern end.

Finley J. Shepard, chairman of the committee for the entertainment of the enlisted men, said yesterday, in announcing additions to his program, that so many suggestions were being received, all tending to give the enlisted men a notable week in New York, that it would be necessary to refuse many.

"In the first place," said Mr. Shepard, "it is necessary to say that one of the objects of having the fleet here for a week is to give the enlisted men, who have been busy all Winter, a period of rest. At the request of the officers of the fleet this committee has, therefore, restricted the number of entertainments in order to allow the men as much free time as possible. If we were to follow our own inclination and accept all the invitations that come in, the enlisted men would be kept going from early morning until late at night for the full ten days, and would probably go out to sea on May 18 in need of a real rest."

The big night for the enlisted men, Mr. Shepard said, would be next Thursday night, and that for this part of the entertainment Madison Square Garden had been obtained. The program will include four boxing contests, in one of which Jim Coffey, the Irish heavyweight, will appear; four vaudeville acts, and many athletic events, in the latter of which the bluejackets will take part. The entertainment will be exclusively for the enlisted men, and it is expected that about 15,000 will attend.

George T. Wilson, Chairman of the Dinner Committee of the Mayor's Committee, announced yesterday that, in addition to the dinner to be given in honor of the officers on Saturday, May 15, at the Waldorf-Astoria, there would be a luncheon in honor of the President at the Biltmore on Monday, May 17, immediately after the land parade. It is expected that there will be about 500 present, and the only speech will be that of President Wilson. George McAneney, Acting Mayor, will preside.

At the dinner there will be from 750 to 1,000 people persent. Acting Mayor McAneny will preside, and the speakers will be Secretary of the Navy Daniels, representing the navy; Admiral Fletcher, representing the fleet, and General Leonard Wood, representing the army.

There will be one other speaker, whose name will be announced later. About 250 naval officers have been invited to this dinner, all of whom will appear in uniform. Invitations have also been extended to the members of the Cabinet and distinguished officials of the State and city.

The Navy League of the United States, from its temporary headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria, plans a welcome to the fleet that will rival that of the city. The league activities began yesterday with a luncheon of the Maritime Section, Manhattan, which was addressed by the Field Secretary, Dr. Edward Breck, on the general military condition of the country, and the league's plans for the coming ten days.

The annual meeting of the league takes place this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Waldorf-Astoria. After the meeting the members will listen to a lecture by Dr. Breck, on "Battleships, Past and Present," illustrated with lantern slides.

The most important day of the fleet's visit to New York, from the standpoint of the Navy League, will be Friday, May 14, on the afternoon of which there will be a special reception for the league members and their friends on board the three flagships. The same evening there will take place at the Hotel Ansonia the annual dinner of the league, given in honor of the officers of the fleet, to be followed at 10 o'clock by a ball for league members and the officers of the fleet. Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher and many of the higher navy officers have already accepted invitations for both the dinner and the ball.

MAHARAJA TO SEE COUNTRY.

On His Way to Frisco in Private Car He Will Visit Big Cities.

The Maharajah of Kapurthala has chartered a private car from the Pullman Company, and will leve next Wednesday over the Pennsylvania Railroad for California. Stops will be made at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Denver, Colorado Springs, Salt Lake City, Grand Canyon, Ariz., San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

After visiting the Panama-Pacific Exposition the Maharajah will return to New York via Portland, Ore., Van Couver, B. C., and the Canadian Pacific Railway. He expects to sail for Liverpool on the Cunarder Mauretania on July 10. The Ranee Prem Kaur and his son, Karamgit Singh, will accompany him.

The Maharajah said that he wishes his son to have a good knowledge of the United States and Canada, and is taking him over the same ground that he himself traveled twenty-two years ago. The private car, with servants and meals for the two months, will cost the Maharajah about $7,000. One of the representatives of Thomas Cook & Son will travel with the party to carry out the arrangements at the various stopping points.

SAYS HE IS BITTER'S SON.

23-Year-Old Chauffeur Objects to Sculptor's Will.

Carl Bitter, 23 years old, chauffeur to a wealthy Manhattan family, appeared through counsel in the Surrogate's Court yesterday and asked for permission to intervene as a son of Karl Bitter the sculptor, in order to object to the probate of the sculptor's will. The motion will be argued before Surrogate Cohalan today.

No such person is mentioned in the will of the sculptor or in the petition asking for its probate. The only children named are Francis T. R., John F., and C. E. Marietta Bitter, all under 14 years of age. They enjoy remainder interests of the estate of more than $15,000 after the death of their mother, Mrs. Marie A. Bitter of 44 West Seventy-seventh Street, who enjoys the income for life from the entire estate.

Jacquin Frank of 41 Park Row, attorney for the young man, said yesterday that his client was the son of the sculptor by a common law marriage which occurred twenty-four years ago. The young man was born on Aug. 29, 1892, in Palenville, at the foot of the Catskill Mountains, the attorney said. The latter also referred reporters to the Children's Aid Society, where the records show that the boy was 15 years old on Jan. 30, 1908, when the society sent him to Texas, where he was provided with a good home. His father's name is given in the record as "Carl Bitter, sculptor, Hoboken, N. J."

The boy was sent to Texas at the request of his mother, who is recorded in the society's books as Mrs. Adelaide Omar. She is now the wife of Douglas E. Rockefeller, known on the stage as Douglas Omar, who is playing at a Coney Island show place, where he started to work on Saturday. The young man's mother assumes the stage name of Mlle. Margina. She lives at 351 West Twenty-fifth Street.

George H. Emerson, one of the executors of the Bitter estate, through his attorney, Charles Burlingham of 27 William Street, denies that the young man is the son of the sculptor.

BARNARD GIRLS GIVE PICNIC.

100 Settlement Children Entertained by Students—Close Elections.

The Philanthropic Association of Barnard College entertained more than 100 settlement children on their campus yesterday afternoon. The guests, who ranged from 5 to 10 years old, rolled on the grass and played all sorts of games. This exercise gave them huge appetites for the ice cream cones and lolly pops which followed.

Miss Carol R. Lorenz, President of the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Beatric Lowndes, President-elect, aided by a number of other young women, conducted this picnic party.

The following student officers have been elected: Undergraduate President, Carol R. Lorenz, '16; Vice President, Ruth Salone, '16? Chairman of Executive Committee, Louise Talbot, '16; Treasurer, Elsie Oakley, '17; Secretary, Mildred Blont, '18.

Senior President, Mary Powell, '16; Junior President, Dorothy Connors; Sophomore President, Mary Griffiths.

Alumnae officers, for three-year term: President, Eleanore G. Lonria, '15; Vice President, Sarah S. Butler, '15; Treasurer, Elizabeth Palmer, '15; Secretary, Ray E. Levi, '15. Editor-in-Chief Mortarboard, Cornelia Geer, '17; Editor Bulletin, Carol Weiss, '16; Editor Bear, Katherine McGiffert, '16.

HUERTA HAS LECROIX HOUSE

New Home of ex-President of Mexico Is Fine Long Island Estate.

The home at Forest Hills, L. I., that General Victoriano Huerta has leased is that of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lecroix, on Seminole Avenue. It overlooks the valley from Flushing Bay to the Highlands, and is one of the finest estates in that section of Long Island. General Huerta's wife, together with their thirty children and grandchildren, will arrive in New York the latter part of next week, and as soon as they are here the Huertas will move into the Lecroix mansion.

Abraham Z. Ratner, who is General Huerta's financial representative, said last night that he would open his new offices in the Adams Express Building a week from next Monday. Mr. Ratner will be the head of a banking and investment company to be known as the A. Z. Ratner Investment Company. General Huerta, according to Mr. Ratner, will not be a partner in the company.

JERSEY ELECTION ASSURED.

Governor Signs the Bill for a Vote on Woman Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 6.—Governor Fielder today signed the bill passed at this week's special session of the Legislature, providing for a special election Oct. 19 on woman suffrage and other proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

The Governor will leave New Jersey Saturday for the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and Senate President Edge will be sworn in as Acting Executive.

IN NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY.—The recount of the Bayonne Commission Government vote was finished by the Board of Elections yesterday. Pierre P. Garven finished with a lead of 33, and Matthew T. Cronin with a lead of 25 votes over former Mayor Bert Daly, who had asked for the recount.

ELIZABETH.—Mrs. Mary Dowling and her daughter Annie, 4 years old, of 68 First Street, are in the General Hospital suffering as the result of burns from a fire in the yard of their home yesterday. The child may die.

SUMMIT.—The refusal of the strike-breakers yesterday to accept the proposition to work in night shifts has brought back the strike situation to the point where it was five weeks ago. The strikers had agreed to return to work if the strike-breakers worked alone in the night shift.

WHITEHOUSE.—Oriando Apgar, working in the W. H. Rogers & Son's flour and feed mill, was caught in a grinding machine and killed before other men could shut off the power.

TRENTON.—James R. Nugent, former City Counsel of Newark, was appointed yesterday as Supervisor of the Census for Newark.

TRENTON.—With prominent guests from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey present, Mayor Donnelly turned the first shovelful of earth yesterday in connection with the construction of the city's first municipal dock.

TRENTON.—New Jersey's new State-wide traffic law, applying to all roads and streets, went into effect yesterday.

TRENTON.—According to a report filed yesterday there were forty-eight suicides in the State during the month of April. Cancer caused 590 deaths.

JUDGE INVESTIGATES SLADE-WOOD FIGHT

Safford's Lawyer Makes a Formal Complaint on the Row in the Courtroom.

ALLEGES HE WAS ATTACKED

District Attorney Marshall Making an Investigation as a Basis for the Judicial Decision.

Benjamin Slade, the lawyer who asserts he was struck by Assistant United States District Attorney Wood after Slade's client, Franklin D. Safford, had been convicted of perjury in the Federal Court on Wednesday night, appeared yesterday before Judge Hough in his chambers on the twelfth floor of the Woolworth Building and made a formal complaint of the alleged attack. Mr. Slade was accompanied by his brother, David Slade, and half a dozen witnesses to the encounter, who refused to give their names. Judge Hough heard the complaint and told Mr. Slade that he would take the matter under advisement and report his decision within a few days.

Shortly after the Slade brothers had left the Judge's chambers, United States District Attorney Marshall, Mr. Wood, and Joseph C. Cassell, who was juror No. 3 in the Safford trial and a witness to the altercation, went before Judge Hough. Mr. Marshall gave the results of an investigation he had made and promised the Judge to report to him again today or tomorrow after further investigation.

After seeing Judge Hough, Mr. Slade said he did not intend to institute any civil or criminal proceedings against Mr. Wood.

"My only purpose," he said, "is to call the attention of Judge Hough to the conduct of one of the officials in his courtroom. Mr. Wood's attack on me was unprovoked. As I was about to leave the courtroom after the verdict I saw Mr. Wood talking to juror No. 3, and I heard words that sounded like, 'You did a good job; thank you.' At the same time, Mr. Wood seized me by the right arm and then struck me with his right hand, the blow landing on my forehead. The juror shouted, 'It's an outrage,' and then several deputy marshals seized me and pushed me violently into the hall. Mr. Wood yelled, 'Throw him out,' and they did it. Talk about Siberia. I've been a lawyer for twenty years, but I never heard of anything like this taking place in a court building."

When asked to comment on the incident, Mr. Marshall said:

"I am going to make a thorough investigation to find out who punched, who was punched and whether there was any punching. I have had a talk with Mr. Wood and Mr. Cassell, and their accounts are different from that given by Benjamin Slade. Mr. Wood tells me that after the verdict he was talking to Mr. Cassell in the presence of Mr. Hershenstein and several others when Benjamin Slade, in a sneering manner, said, 'So you are having a private conference with the juror.' Mr. Wood said Slade pushed forward and that his attitude was insulting and aggressive. Mr. Wood says he thinks he then struck at Slade, but he is not sure whether he hit him or not. Mr. Wood admits he called to a marshal to put Slade out."

Mr. Cassell, who, besides having been a witness to the encounter between Mr. Wood and Mr. Slade, was the juror quoted as threatening to "punch in" the face of Harry J. Kendrigen, the foreman of the jury, said yesterday that he had made no serious threat at all.

"Why, Harry Kendrigen and I are old friends," he said. "After the little excitement at the court room door several reporters and a crowd of spectators were besieging me so that I could hardly move. Hendrigen managed to reach my side and said, 'Come on, let's get out of this.' Then, simply because every one seemed to be threatening every one else. I jokingly said, 'Look out, Harry, I'll punch your face in.' It was all a joke, and Kendrigen and I went home together."

Mr. Cassell added that there was no wrangling among the Safford jurors, but that the verdict had been reached calmly after an exhaustive review of the evidence in the case.

It was announced at the offices of Slade & Slade, 200 Broadway, that the Safford case was only the beginning of their fight, and a similar announcement was made at the office of the United States District Attorney. When Safford is arraigned for sentence before Judge Hough on Monday his case will be appealed, but beyond this Slade & Slade would not say what they intended to do. No official announcement was made by the Government, but it was understood that its next step in the case against David Slade, Maxwell Slade, McCullough, Safford, Rae Tanzer and her two sisters would be the trial of Rae Tanzer for perjury.

CITY BREVITIES.

At a dinner last night in the Hotel St. Regis a silver loving cup was presented to Michael Furst by the Justices of the Municipal Courts of Manhattan and Brooklyn in appreciation of his work as Chairman of the Board of Justices.

The first murder trial to be held in the old County Court House in many years began yesterday when the selection of a jury was begun to try Luigi Vitondo, charged with killing Genaro Alfano on Dec. 26 last. Justice Shearn will preside. Two manslaughter trials have already been disposed of. Both resulted in acquittal.

Charles Randall was held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner Houghton yesterday, charged with having three bottles of morphine in his possession. He said he was holding them as security for a loan. It was necessary to give him a tonic before arraignment.

Charities Commissioner Kingsbury announced yesterday that as a result of strong representations made to saloon keepers concerning their sale of liquor to the inmates of the City Home in Brooklyn and the Farm Colony at Staten Island, it is now impossible for even the employes to obtain drinks.

William Dehart of 90 South Avenue, Staten Island, an electrical engineer, while testing a punching machine yesterday was pulled into the machine when a cog caught in his clothing. He was terribly mangled before the machinery could be stopped.

PREPARES FRANK'S PLEA.

Prison Board Likely to Hear It on May 19—Classmates Sign Petition.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 6.—Although the State Prison Commission has set no date for the hearing of Leo M. Frank's petition for a commutation of his sentence and will not set a date until after Frank is resentenced by Judge Ben H. Hill, it is expected that the commission will consider Frank's petition about May 19.

This expectation is based upon the fact that the mandate of the United States Supreme Court reached Atlanta today. The hearing before the Prison Commission probably will extend over two or three days, and for this reason the commission will hardly delay it until its regular June meeting, the calendar for which already promises to be a heavy one.

H. A. Alexander, of Frank's counsel was at the courthouse today to obtain the record of the extraordinary motion for a new trial for Frank. This indicated that some of the evidence introduced at that hearing might be used before the prison commission.

Among the many petitions to the Governor for a commutation of Frank's sentence, which are being daily received at the Executive office, is one signed by the members of the Cornell Alumni Association of Western Pennsylvania.

Frank is a Cornell graduate and many of the signers, who knew him personally prefixed to their signatures short notes to the Governor, dealing with the reputation of the man when he was their fellow-student at the university.

STARVING MAN ARRESTED.

Ate Twenty-three Rolls and Much Other Food at Policeman's Expense.

Detective Campbell found a middle-aged man begging yesterday morning on Cortland Street and placed him under arrest. On their way to the police station the man seemed unable to keep pace with the policeman, who asked him if he wouldn't hurry a little.

"I can't," the man said. "I'm all in. Nothing to eat for two days. I haven't had a really square meal for weeks."

The detective looked at the drawn face of his prisoner and decided that he was speaking the truth. eH took the man into a restaurant on Cortland Street and told him to order what he wanted. The prisoner studied at the bill and then looked appealingly at Detective Campbell.

"Go ahead," Campbell said. "Take anythin gyou want."

The prisoner ordered and Campbell watched him in amazement as quantities of food disappeared into his mouth.

"He started with two dishes of mush," Campbell said later before Magistrate Marsh in the Tombs Court. "Then he ordered six scrambled eggs. With them he ate twenty-three rolls and drank three cups of coffee."

The prisoner said he was Charles Euges, 55 years old, married, and with five children in Canada. He said he was once employed as a foreman in the Panama Canal construction. Magistrate Marsh sent him to the workhouse for thirty days.

POPE SENDS AN APPEAL.

Benedict XV. Writes of Need to Complete College at Rome.

The Rev. Charles P. Grannan of 113 East 117th Street, member of the Pontifical Biblical Commission, has received from Pope Benedict XV. an appeal for aid from the United States for the Collegio Pio Latino at Rome. The letter is in Latin and is signed by the Pontiff himself. Dr. Grannan has just returned from Europe.

The prelate urges the parishes of the United States to help complete the college in order to train more young priests at the Urban College for work in Latin-America.

"And although your skillful management has already borne fair fruitage," the Pope's letter reads, "still the circumstances of the institute are so straightened that the supply of ordained workers fails to meet the needs of the harvest, which increases day by day in the diocese of Latin-America. We are fully aware that the Bishops are laboring zealously to meet this deficiency and, while their efforts, as you know, benefit individual dioceses, it has nevertheless become evident that the welfare of th Univrsal Church requires us to secure for every diocese priests who have been thoroughly and soundly instructed in Catholic doctrine and discipline by Rome, the mother and mistress of all the churches."

HAMBURG LINE SHIPS SOLD.

Sarnia and Sibiria Purchased by Atlantic Fruit Company.

William G. Sickels, General Manager and Resident Director of the Hamburg-American Line, said yesterday that the two steamships Sarnia and Cibiria, owned by the company, had beensold to the Atlantic Fruit Company of 61 Broadway. The purchase price was paid on Monday last and the transfer of the ships from German to American registry is imminent.

The Sarnia was built in 1892, in England, and is a single-screw steamship of 3,402 gross tonnage, 350 feet long. The Sibiria was built in 1894 and is a single-screw steamship of 3,535 gross tonnage, 357 feet long.

In shipping circles it is believed that the ships were sold for $75,000 each.

RULE ON COMPOSITE CARS.

Service Board Orders Removal Regardless of Their Use on Elevated.

The Public Service Commission took action yesterday to prevent the Interborough from making the removal of the composite cars from the subway conditional on their use on the elevated lines.

The company has made application for permission to use the composite bodies; eliminated from the subway, on lighter steel frames on the elevated lines, and th Commission has that under consideration, but it is determined that, whatever may be its decision on this matter, the subway shall be cleared of all but steel cars forthwith.

STEVEDORE GENIUS SEES WEALTH NEAR

Courts Uphold Louis A. De Mayo's Patent on Device for Quick Coaling of Ships.

CUTS THE TIME IN HALF

Carries Fuel from Barge to Any Desired Spot in Vessel's Hold and Stows It.

Louis A. De Mayo has just won a long contest in the courts that makes valid his claim to being the inventor of a coal-loading apparatus that will reduce the time and cost of coaling vessels to about one-third of that expended under old methods. The inventor is nearly 61 years old. He came to this country as a boy before the mast and got a job as a longshoreman. Fifteen years ago he became a chief stevedore of the International Mercantile Marine.

It was his duty to see that vessels were promptly loaded and unloaded and coaled. This work was done then and is still done by means of a steam scoop with fifteen men to operate it, and the time consumed is from two to three days.

This was slow work and it bothered De Mayo. He finally conceived the idea that coal could be lifted from barges and placed in any desired part of the hold by a hollow steel tube carrying an endless chain of scoops that would discharge their loads through a movable arm into any opening in the side of the ship. He began to work out this idea with full knowledge that the upright must be movable so that it would rise and fall with the barge and ship.

Finally he finished a model. It represented an apparatus that, when finished, would weigh about seven tons. It could be picked up with a derrick on the vessel and set down in the barge of coal at the side of the vessel. On the chains holding it it would have free movement of ten feet up or down. The carrying chain was operated by electricity, and as the scoops were filled the weight of the apparatus would sink the upright still further into the load, and so find a supply until all the coal in a certain radius was transferred into the hold of the vessel. Then the upright could be lifted and dropped into another part of the load, and so on until the job was done.

Mr. De Mayo began work on this model in 1904, and the following year got out his first patents. Other patents, covering improvements, were procured in 1905 and 1908. Then a few contracts were made with companies anxious to use the machine. Then came imitators, and the courts were asked to protect the inventor. George B. Holbert, Mr. De Mayo's counsel, said that the legal battle is about over. Judge Hand of the Federal Court, in a decision given in an action to restrain infringements of the patents, said:

"By means of these elevators the largest ocean liners can be coaled with 8,000 or 9,000 tons of coal inside of twenty-four hours. By reason of this fact and the apparent adaptation of all the elements set forth, I think the success is reasonably to be attributed to all the elements in co-operation."

Since Mr. De Mayo's rights have been confirmed, he has received offers for the use of his device which insure that he will soon be wealthy.

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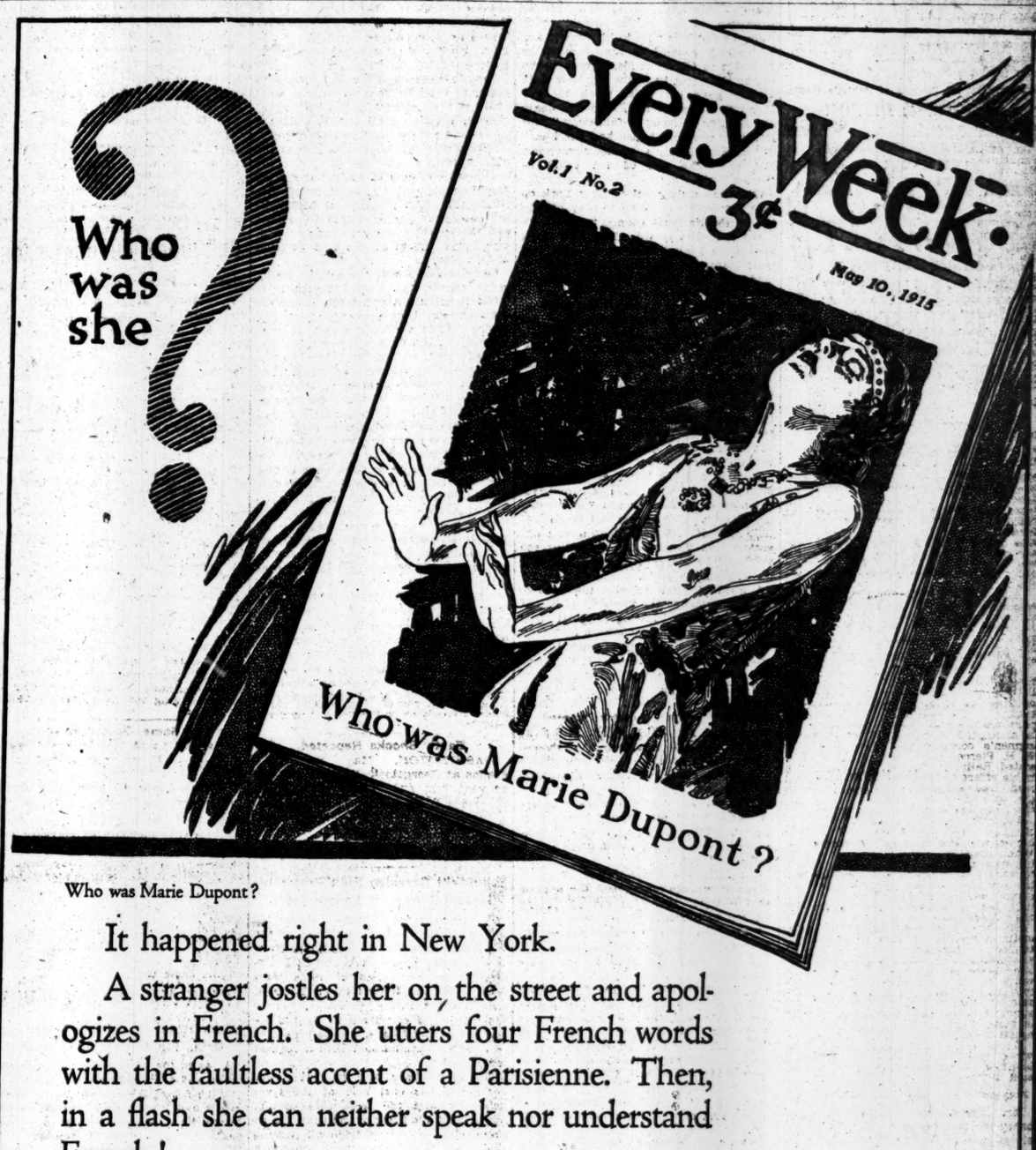

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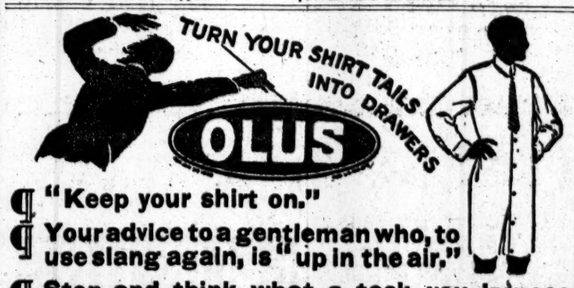

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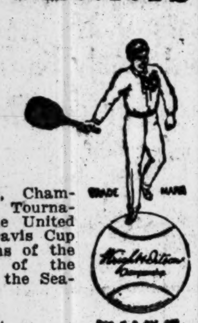

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CHANCE AND TINKER OUTGUESS 'MATTY'

"Big Six's" Wrist Motion a Sign as to How Cubs Should Hit.

By FRANK L. CHANCE.

A simple twist of Mathewson's wrist partly caused New York to lose a National League pennant and incidentally helped the Cubs to land that banner and a world's championship.

As this story is to deal with the art of hitting it does not appear at first as if the foregoing had anything to do with the subject at hand, but, as a matter of fact, it has everything to do with it.

This can readily be explained by the simple statement that nine out of ten good hitters "call the turn" on a pitcher. "Calling the turn" really means either that you "outguess" the pitcher—that is, that you are able to guess correctly as to whether he intends serving you with a fast ball, a curve or a slow ball, or that you are able to tell what he is sending up to you by some motion he makes in the box when delivering the ball to the plate.

Now we come back to the original statement.

Much has been written and said about Joe Tinker's uncanny ability to hit the great Matty. I suppose this has caused as much speculation among close followers of the game as any other single topic concerning a man's hitting prowess.

Joe Tinker was able to hit almost any ball Matty pitched to him because he was able to tell what Matty was throwing by the queer twist the big New York pitcher gave his wrist when he was throwing his curve ball. Joe was death on Matty's famous "fadeaway" for this very reason. I also had the knack of reading Matty's pitching motions. Not one time out of ten could he "cross" me.

When the Cubs went to New York on that memorable occasion to play off the tie for the National League pennant, we faced a hostile crowd. The New York fans were raging because we had tied their team through that historic blunder made by Fred Merkle when he failed to touch second base.

There is no use to recall the story of that game. Sufficient to say that Joe and myself straightened out Matty's "fadeaway" at opportune moments, and the other members of the Cubs cut and slashed away at his offerings, at the same time displaying such brilliancy and dash in both attack and defense that the Giants were beaten. We jumped from there to Detroit and started our series with the Tigers which gave us a world's championship.

Cobb is a great hitter and the principal reason he is such a wonderful batsman is because he can "outguess" the pitcher. Cobb never did much hitting against Mordecai Brown, and one reason was because the three-fingered wonder had him guessing all the time he was at the plate.

A good hitter watches a pitcher like a hawk watches its intended prey. If you have been hitting against that pitcher in a number of games he knows your weakness. He knows what balls are hardest for you to hit. It behooves you to be on the watch for just that sort of a ball every time the pitcher winds up. Of course, he will "mix them up" on you, but you know that when he really expects you to hit he will put the ball in a certain place.

When I came into the big league I was weak on curve balls. I grasped my bat out toward the end of the handle and stood at the plate with my feet close together. Then I would take a good healthy swing at the ball. Generally when I hit it I would drive a long fly to left field.

Bill Lange, a great friend of mine, who was playing centre field on the team at the time, spoke to me about my method of hitting.

"You will have to change your manner of batting, Frank," he said, "or you will never be able to hit these pitchers."

Now a man who has the fault I had has to do two things. He has got to stand differently at the plate and also hold his bat differently. I began "choking" my bat and standing up to the plate with my feet well apart. When I stepped into a ball I never stepped over a foot with my left foot. I began chopping at the ball and hitting at it with a sort of cricket-like motion of the bat.

With long hours of practice and good coaching on Lange's part I soon began to hit. I changed myself in a short time from a left field hitter into a pronounced right field hitter, and then I entered the ranks of the .300 hitters, where I stayed as long as I played.

Of course the pitchers saw the change in my hitting and instead of feeding me on the curves they used to serve me, they began shooting them in close to me. I always waited for a ball to break before I hit it, and when the pitchers kept keeping them close in they began hitting me in the head, and for this reason I was always a target and was injured more times than I like to recall.

Long hitters or batters who drive the ball with terrific force grasp the bat well out toward the end of the handle. A man who chokes his bat does not hit them so far, as he chops at the ball. However, when a hitter chokes his bat he is able to judge a curve ball better.

Rhode Island Reform.

It is in Rhode Island, where the women do not vote, that a member has introduced a bill in the Legislature prohibiting them from wearing dresses that button up the back.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

More Iconoclasm.

A Michigan professor declares that it was impossible that Nero could have set fire to Rome; and if the whole truth were known it probably would be found that he was not much of a fiddler, either.—Kansas City Journal.

Tho Mistake for His Life.

The green-haired pup that was ushered into the world at Uniontown the other day made the mistake of its life by not waiting until March 17 to be born.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Dizzy Deluge.

Income Tax Regulation No. 1,945 is just from the press of the Treasury Department. It amends "all previous rulings, including the general regulations now in press." With this dizzy deluge upon us we may well be anxious to know about the next sailing date of the ark.—Providence Journal.

Room for Improvement.

Though Congress is trying to be as economical as possible, the probability that it is going to blow in about $50,000,000 on rivers and harbors shows that there is still room for improvement.—Indianapolis News.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY.

A Remarkable Field Ready for This Year's Race at Churchill Downs.

The $15,000 Kentucky Derby, which will be run tomorrow at Churchill Downs, marking the opening of the forty-first annual Spring meeting of the New Louisville Jockey Club, is attracting more interest this season than has ever attended the event in the history of racing in the Blue Grass State. Annually for many years past this event has been looked upon as the biggest race in the United States, and the glamour that surrounds this year's race eclipses the previous races by far.

The big stake will open the season for the New Louisville Jockey Club, which runs this year twelve racing days, winding up on Friday, May 21, when the Kentucky Oaks, for three-year-old fillies, will be decided. During the days between the running of the Derby and the Oaks five other stakes will be decided, all of which have long been fixtures at this, the greatest of all Kentucky tracks. These embrace the historic Clark Handicap and Frank Fehr Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, and the Bashford Manor and Débutante. As a side issue to the big stakes to be run off during the twelve days of the meeting, each day there will be six overnight purses and handicaps, and seven such races on the days there are no stake events for decision, as this Spring, for the first time in the history of racing in Kentucky, the New Louisville Jockey Club will have a daily program of seven big races.

With such an attractive card, the coming meeting at Churchill Downs is drawing to Kentucky this season the stables of all the big figures of the Eastern turf, some of whom have never before raced horses in Kentucky, or, in fact, south of Maryland. Another feature of the meeting at Churchill Downs this season is the fact that, as a result of extensive improvements, especially in the grandstand and betting inclosure, between 8,000 and 10,000 more people can see the racing comfortably.

Racing at Churchill Downs now is the highest form of turf sport. Under the pari-mutuel system of betting the great gambling element has been practically eliminated. The plungers of bookmaking days have passed out of the game, and the sport is now on a basis which was but a dream of the real turfmen of long ago.

Looking backward over all the Derby races run in the United States it is difficult to find a counterpart of what the Kentucky Derby bids fair to be this Spring. It is very probable that even in numbers the field will break all previous records, while in class the like has never before been quite so great. The greatest number of starters that ever went to the post in this race was in its inaugural year, 1875, when fifteen three-year-olds faced the starter.

This season there are more than double that number in active training for the rich prize, and, up to date, none of this number has gone wrong in preparation. They embrace practically every performer in America that made brilliant turf history in 1914 as two-year-olds, and are as well the winners of all the big kindergarten stakes of their year.

It is now a certainty that the big field will come from the following eligibles for the event, and at the present moment it is impossible to say that any one of this number will not go to the post; Peebles, Last Coin, Kilkenny Boy, Regret, Prince Henry, Spun Glass, Phosphor, Sharpshooter, Trojan, Double Eagle, Ed Crump, Lindenthal, For Fair, Leo Ray, Chalmers, Little String, Sam McMeekin, Dortch, Garbage, Commonada, Liberator, Manager Waite, imp. Royal II., imp. First Fiddle, imp. Hanworth, Pif, Jr., Emerson Cochran, and Quincy.

So there might actually be twenty starters in the Derby this year as, besides the above, there are some unknown quantities in the event that may develop Derby form in either training or racing in the next ten days.

MOTOR BOAT RESTRICTIONS

Schuylkill Oarsmen Plan Protective Measures Against Larger Craft.

To better the conditions of boating on the Schuylkill River, committees of the Schuylkill Navy and the Schuylkill Nautical Association met recently in Philadelphia, and a series of rules were drafted for the control of all kinds of craft on the Schuylkill River. These regulations, if concurred in by the respective organizations, will be presented to the Park Commission with a request for adoption.

The plan under way is that power boats use the east side of the river going up and the west side coming down; that all boats remain, as far as practicable, fifty feet from all passing shells, and that passing boat house row they shall keep 100 feet distant from the clubhouse slips; that boats when passing shells reduce their speed to a point to make the least wash. The question of the speed regulations was left to the owners of power boats, to run their crafts so as to cause the least disturbance.

The rowing men conceded an important point to the power boat owners, by agreeing to open the course at least two intervals on race days, in order to permit power boats to make their way up or down the river to continue a journey. The plan is to allow the course to be open forty-five minutes after the start of the races, and at another period about one hour after the first interval.

It was also decided that in case of accidents between power boats, canoes, and rowing shells a committee is to be appointed by each organization to hear evidence jointly and fix the blame and responsibility. The resolutions also contain clauses requiring canoes and all kinds of boats to carry lights that may be visible from every direction. No boats are to be permitted to anchor at any time on the east side of Peters Island.

The Easiest Way.

Although many "experienced aviators" believe the proposed around-the-world flight to be entirely feasible, the aviator who prefers safety and comfort, if he undertakes the journey, will go by Pullman and first-class steamer, taking his flying machine along as excess baggage.—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Who's Afraid?

According to Senator Smoot, Mexico has more cannon than the United States. And yet we go to bed at night without any fear that Mexico will come over and shoot us up before morning.—Kansas City Journal.

They Come High.

In the nursery rhyme "the king was in the parlor counting out his money," but he wouldn't be able to do it now in real life, all the money that any one ever heard of having been turned over to the star baseball players—Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Candied Politics.

Champagne candy is said to be popular in Illinois, where the women have the ballot. Wonder how many gumdrops it takes to persuade a Bull Moose lady to vote the Republican ticket?—Knickerbocker Press.

ROWING—WOMEN'S GOLF—LAWN TENNIS RESULTS—BOXING

COLUMBIA CREW ROWS BEST ON LAKE

Pennsylvania Shows Poor Form, but Princeton Does Well in Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 6.—Of the three crews that rowed on Lake Carnegie today in preparation for Saturday's race, the Columbia eight looked the smoothest and showed the most finished watermanship. The Blue and White oarsmen, although of lighter build than the Pennsylvania or Princeton crews, showed every evidence of Rice's coaching. In this morning's workout the New Yorkers apparently had difficulty getting accustomed to the characteristic calm on Lake Carnegie, after the usual rough going on the Hudson. This afternoon there was a big improvement, and the crew swept through its time trial in almost perfect form. The men had plenty of reserve power at the finish, although they wound up with a hard spurt.

Pennsylvania took only one spin on the water today, the Red and Blue 'Varsity and Freshmen crews rowing over the mile and seven-eights course in the afternoon. Coach Nickalls's men gave evidence of a good deal of raggedness, their blade work showing a marked lack of smoothness in contrast with the work of the Columbians. The men were splashing at the finish, and indicated that Nickalls has a good deal of work ahead of him in the short time left before the race.

The Princeton 'Varsity and Freshmen crews had their usual daily practice spin. Neither boat rowed a time trial, however, and both took their work easily. The 'Varsity's form was better than Pennsylvania's and not quite so finished as Columbia's.

Tomorrow Columbia and Pennsylvania will take a morning spin over the course, with the probability that each will have a time trial in the afternoon. Princeton's work will be confined to the usual afternoon's practice.

The drawing resulted in Columbia obtaining the right, Pennsylvania the middle and Princeton the left course.

ONE JUDGE FOR BOAT RACE.

Harry A. Fisher to Officiate in Yale-Harvard Regatta June 25.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—The Harvard rowing authorities made public today the completed ararngements for the annual Harvard-Yale reagtta on the Thames River at New London, Conn., June 25.

The 'Varsity eight-oared race will be rowed up-stream, starting from the drawbridge at 4:30 P. M., and finishing opposite the Harvard quarters, four miles up the river. If weather or water conditions require, the race may be postponed from time to time until 6:30 P. M., after which it will have to go over until the following afternoon.

Owing to the uncertainty which resulted from the close finish last year, when Yale was declared a winner by 4 inches, only one judge will be stationed at the finish. Harry A. Fisher of Columbia, has been chosen for this position, with N. Otis Rockwood as a substitute. W. H. Mickeleham, an old Columbia oarsman, has again been selected as referee.

The two preliminary events, the races for 'Varsity substituted and freshman eights, will be started opposite the Navy Yard and will finish at the drawbridge. The substitutes' crews will be sent away at 10:15 A. M., and the freshman eights half an hour later.

The Crimson's rowing squad will leave for their quarters at Red Top, Conn., on June 7.

DARLING'S SCULL WINS.

Worcester Oarsman Champion of Harvard—Sophs Take Class Race.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—F. P. Darling of Worcester, won the single sculling championship of Harvard College in a race of a mile and seven-eighths on the Charles River basin today. With S. A. Robinson of Hawaii, who finished second, he will represent the Crimson in a race witih the two leading Yale representatives on May 15.

The class championship was won by the Sophomore eignt, who defeated the Juniors by half a length, and the Senior crew by nearly five lengths. The Sophomores will race the champion Blus crew on the same date.

TRACK AND FIELD 'CHAMPS.'

Committees to Select Places and Dates for Seniors and Juniors.

A date for the senior Metropolitan track and field championships probably will be set at a meeting of the Senior Track and Field Committee called yesterday by Chairman Farley to be held next Thursday night at Amateur Athletic Union headquarters, 21 Warren Street. The chief question to be decided is whether the games should be contested before or aftr the national championships at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco in August. The majority of the committee favors holding them prior to the national sports, and also before the try-outs will be held for the national championships. These will take place in the latter part of June, and therefore it is more than likely that the seniors will be scheduled for about the middle of June.

As the Irish-American A. C. staged the sports at Celtic Park last June, the New York A. C. and Travers Island appear in line for them this Summer. The members of the committee who meet are Terence Farley, Chairman; J. M. Connolly, H. L. Dibblee, G. P. Mathews, H. J. Smith, P. J. Walsh, J. J. Archer, F. J. V. Delany, J. J. Deignan, Mathew P. Halpin, Arthur McAleenan, Sr., J. F. Reherman, P. A. Sayles, A. F. Tully, J. J. Walsh, W. H. Wilson, Bartow S. Weeks, and Herman Obertubessing.

Fred J. V. Delany, Chairman of the Junior Track and Field Committee, has not decided when he will assemble his associates, but the meeting will very likely take place the night after the senior session.

No clubs as yet have made bids for either of the championships, nor for the try-outs.

Crystal Flyppe.

"What is Flyppe's wife's first name?"
"Crystal. And it suits her."
"How so?"
"She's always on the watch."—Boston Transcript.

A Wise Editor.

To an inquirer who wanted to know the meaning of the wireless signal, "S O S," a Central Kansas editor explains that it is an abbreviation of Sinking Out of Sight.—Kansas City Star.

The Baneful Cigarette.

At last the whole question of what is the matter with Mexico has been settled. The City Commissioners of Denver in refusing to repeal the anti-cigarette ordinance declare the "cigarette is responsible for the Mexican turmoil."—St. Louis Republic.

He's Had His Turn.

"Why don't you see that your daughters learn to cook?"
"Why should I? They wouldn't cook for me. Let their husbands supply the material for them to practice on."—Pittsburgh Post.

Information Wanted.

And what has become of the old-fashioned little devil who used to bombard poor old teacher's shiny dome with spitballs?—Columbia State.

MERIT SYSTEM AT FORDHAM.

Plan to Elect Athletic Managers Each Year May Be Adopted.

The question whether Fordham will apply the new "merit" system in its choice of future athletic managers will be finally decided at the May meeting of the Maroon Executive Committee this afternoon. For some time there has been dissatisfaction among the students because of the men elected to the administrative berths at Fordham. Under the present system, which has been in vogue for years, one assistant manager would be elected in each branch of sport, and after the graduation of the manager the assistant would step into his shoes without any opposition. During the last decade, however, several men have gained the assistant managerships more through popularity than through real ability.

As a result of these conditions, Walter Lynch, the present baseball executive, has proposed a new rule, whereby three assistant managers will be elected. They will serve a year, helping the manager and competing against each other. At the end of the probationary period the assistant who has shown the most ability will be chosen by the Faculty Director and the Executive Committee to fill in the managership.

This plan has been before the students for a month, and, despite some strong opposition, has gained the support of the alumni and the majority of the undergraduates. Manager Lynch modeled his scheme after the plan used at Georgetown and Yale.

COFFEY "OUT STANDING UP."

Reich Might Have Won Had He Followed His Advantage in Second.

Billy Roche, the Madison Square Garden referee, declared last night that Jim Coffey was "out standing up" in the second round of his fight with Al Reich Wednesday night, and added that it only needed one more punch from Reich to "knock Coffey cold," when Apollo Al suddenly made the fatal mistake of changing his tactics. Said Roche:

"Coffey went back on his heels, his eyes were glazed and I was getting ready to count ten over his prostrate form. It was so abvious to all near the ring that another punch would have dropped Coffey, that I could not believe my eyes when I saw Reich back away instead of crashing in with the wallop that would have brought him a fortune. But right there was shown the great improvement wrought in this Irish giant by working with Joe Jeannette. A year ago Coffey would not have come back. But last night the Celt took immediate advantage of Reich's momentary lapse of grit, shook his head as if to dislodge the cobwebs and then rushed Reich right off his feet. And there, less than a minute after I was getting ready to count out Coffey I stood counting over Reich when the bell rang. The blow that felled Reich in the second round really won the fight for Coffey in the third. I could see that Reich had not fully regained his head when the third started, and the men in Coffey's corner saw it, too, for they sent Jim out to win then and there. When Reich's guard was high I heard Joe Jeannette shout: 'In the body,' and Coffey brought over that terrific left swing that won him the best big fight I've seen in years."

The downfall of Reich and the rise of Coffey was the sole talk in sport circles yesterday. Everywhere sympathy was epressed for Maxey Blumenthal, Reich's friend, backer and manager. It is a fact that since Blumenthal took a liking to Reich as an amateur boxer that he has spent thousands of dollars, not counting his time, trying to make him world's heavyweight champion. He never took a cent of Reich's winnings, although the agreement between them called for "50-50."

"My half, when he's world champion," Blumenthal would say, "will repay me for everything." And Wednesday night, when the Irish hosts cut the leash on Bedlam, with the seconds working to bring Reich back to life, Maey Blumenthal stood up in the corner and smiled under the wallop fate had dealt him. Then he patted Reich on the shoulder and said: "Never mind, Al, we're still pals."

St. Nicholas Rink Bouts Tonight.

One of the best looking boxing cards arranged in some time is that for the St. Nicholas Rink tonight, where Jack Hemple, the California heavyweight, will box Jack Reed in the main ten-round bout. George Rodel, the "Boer Warrior," will endeavor to get into the limelight again, and will no doubt try and stop the so-called "Iron Man," Terry Keller, in the second ten-round go. One of the greatest little bantams developed in New York in some time, Willie Astey, is matched with the Corona Kid in the third tilt.

Gunboat Would Fight Willard.

An effort is being made to arrange a bout between Jess Willard and Gunboat Smith. Both men are now in Denver and the negotiations are being carried on by Johnny Corbett, the Denver promoter. Jim Buckley says that Gunboat is read and willing to take on Willard at any distance, and the winner to take all.

NEWS FOR THE BOXERS.

Jimmy Clabby is training at New Dorp, S. I., for his ten-round bout with George chip, at St. Nicholas A. C., next Tuesday night. With Mike Gibbons to meet the winner at the Rink the first week in June, the boxers have an incentive to be at their best. Clabby expects to enter the ring at 154 pounds. Chip is putting the finishing touches on his training at his home in New Castle, Penn., and will arrive in New York a day before the contest.

Four ten and six round bouts are scheduled for tonight at the 135th Street A. C. The ten round contests will be between Johnny Clinton and Kid Carter, Negro Chink and Kid White, Eddie Clifford and Jimmy Harringtoon and Harvey Rose and Barney Williams. A special bout has been arranged between Bob Lee and Roy Bennett.

Soldier Bartfield, the U. S. Navy champion, and Jack Toland of Philadelphia, two good welterweights are scheduled to box ten rounds tomorrow night at the Broadway Sporting Club.

The Irving A. C. will stage two ten round bouts for the weekly entertainment tomorrow night. In the first, Bushley Graham and Joe Black will clash, and in the windup Dan (Porky) Flynn of Boston and Jack Hemphill of California will be the principals.

The novelty of a woman in the corner of the ring, seconding a boxer, will be the attraction tonight at the Fairmont A. C. An admirer of Teddy Jacobs will assist in the duties of the seconds in his bout wiith Jack Sayles. In the main bout of the evening Jack Dorman of the Bronx will box Eddie Butler of Kansas City. The third ten round bout will bring together Eddie Morrisey of Yorkville and Peter Hartley of the Bronx. Jim Coffey, the Roscommon Giant, will second Dorman in his contest with Butler.

Frankie Wagner of Jersey City and Kid Queens are scheduled to box ten rounds tonight at the Queensboro A. C. The semi-final bout will be between Larry Desmond and Fritz Heather.

In spite of the fact that Madison Square Garden is billed for moving pictures and announcement had been made that there would be no more fights there until next fall, Nate Lewis, manager of Charley White, the Chicago lightweight, declared last night that he had been offered a bout with Willie Ritchie for White, in the Garden on May 19, provided Ritchie will listen to reason when talking terms.

Scotty Montieth takes Johnny Dundee to Cincinnat today, where Johnny boxes a third session with Frankie Callahan Monday night. Their last two battles were in New York and Brooklyn. The following Saturday night, May 15, Dundee is the headliner at the Irving Club show in Brooklyn against Tommy Houck, the tough Philadelphia lightweight.

Harry Pollock will very likely be named as the Manager of Mike Gibbons, the world's greatest middleweight, in a very few days. Gibbons and Jimmy Clabby will open the big Brighton Beach open air club on Decoration Day, with the winner to fight Young Ahearn at the second big show. The plans also include Coffey vs. Frank Moran on July 3 or 5.

Another Game for Cutler.

Albert G. Cutler won from Thomas J. Gallagher at 18.2 balk-line billiards last night by a score of 300 to 253. Cutler's high runs were 78 and 61, while his average was 12 12-24. Gallagher's high run was 53 and his average was 11.

WOMEN'S TEAM GOLF DOWN TO SEMI-FINALS

Englewood vs. Nassau and Tuxedo vs. Glen Ridge Remaining Matches.

Surviving teas in the championship tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association turned their attention yesterday to the third round, with the result that the semi-final matches in the chief division will be played next Thursday, as follows: Englewood at Nassau and Tuxedo at Glen Ridge.

In the consolation division, Scarsdale, through a bye, has an easy road into the finals, while Richmond County will go to Essex County for the other match.

The hardest contest of the day in the chief division was at Englewood, where the home combination nosed out Knollwood by one point. Mrs. Lawrence Swift, President of the association, proved a tower of strength for Knollwood, but Mrs. M. D. Paterson, formerly the chief executive, was weak at the finish, and her failure to defeat Miss Elsa Pickhardt was costly. Miss Louise Krug was also off her game, but her side, as it happened, carried her along. She lost to Miss Constance Roberson.

Glen Ridge trounced Montclair 11 to 1, the visiting four finding the breek which is used at no less than seven holes, too much of a mental hazard. There are no such holes at Montclair. In the third atch, for Nassau drew a bye, Tuxedo defeated Apawamis at Rye, 6 points to 3. All of the matches in the consolation division were by comfortable margins. The summary:

Knollwood.		Englewood.	
Mrs. L. Swift	3	Mrs. J. S. Irving	0
Mrs. M. D. Paterson	0	Miss E. Pickhardt	2
Miss C. Roberson	1	Miss L. F. Krug	0
Mrs. B. T. Fairchild	0	Miss G. Pickhardt	3
Total	4	Total	5

Montclair.		Glen Ridge.	
Mrs. R. O. Smith	0	Mrs. E. C. Koempel	3
Mrs. F. E. Donohoe	0	Mrs. R. L. Johnstone	3
Mrs. A. C. Aborn	1	Mrs. E. S. Mitchell	2
Mrs. J. W. Surburg, Jr.	0	Miss M. Johnstone	3
Total	1	Total	11

Tuxedo.		Apawamis.	
Miss H. Alexander	0	Mrs. A. J. Morgan	2
Mrs. J. E. Davies	3	Mrs. T. G. Fines	0
Miss J. Alexander	3	Mrs. C. H. Connor	0
Miss E. Cutting	0	Mrs. C. W. Peck	1
Total	6	Total	3

CONSOLATION DIVISION.

Hackensack.		Scarsdale.	
Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker	0	Mrs. W. J. Faith	1
Mrs. J. C. Barclay	0	Mrs. W. S. Bird	3
Mrs. T. Nielson	0	Mrs. J. A. Moore	3
Mrs. R. C. Gardner	3	Mrs. H. W. Ely	0
Total	3	Total	7

Westfield.		Essex County.	
Mrs. Mettlach	1	Mrs. E. F. Sanford	0
Mrs. H. E. Manvel	0	Mrs. L. F. F. Wanner	3
Mrs. H. Gardiner	0		
Mrs. A. R. Clement	0	Mrs. A. B. Holden	3
		Mrs. E. N. Loomis	1
Total	1	Total	7

Arcola.		Richmond County.	
Miss Bertha Graham	0	Mrs. Isaac Harter	2
Mrs. W. D. Moffatt	0	Miss M. A. Irving	1
Mrs. Clarence Meeks	0	Mrs. W. I. Seaman	3
Mrs. W. H. Cane	0	Miss T. Lindenmeyr	3
Total	0	Total	9

The matches wer played on the links of the second-named club in each instance.

Novel Golf Course for Montrose.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., May 6.—Residents of the Montrose section of South Orange Village have arranged to lay out a miniature golf course on propertyat Irving Avenue and Scotland Road, in that village. The Scotland Court Golf Club has been organized and the following officers have been elected: President—County Park Commissioner Robert S. Sinclair; Secretary—Elroy Curtis; Treasurer—Frederick H. Smith, 3d. The Executive Board sonsists of Edward N. Loomis, Clarence B. Riker, and Samuel H. Davis. The idea of the miniature course was brought recently by Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair from the Bahama Islands. An expert was engaged and is laying out the course. Play will be started in July. It is believed the course will accommodate twenty members. It will be a nine-hole course, and th distance between the holes will be from ten to sixty-five yards, and it is figured it will take half an hour to make the course.

Ouimet Wins on Oakland Links.

Coming on from Boston a day ahead of time, Francis Ouimet, the national amateur champion, played a social match yesterday over the links of the Oakland Golf Club. The title holder will leave this morning for Baltimore to take part in the invitation tournament of the Baltimore Country Club, beginning next Monday. Ouimet had as a partner his host, Paul H. Moore, and the pair played against Gardiner W. White and the home professional, Willis Collins. Only nine holes could be played in the morning, Moore getting 44, Ouimet 37, White 43, and Collins 39. Later, however, Moore and Ouimet won by 4 up and 3 to play.

Schmidt and McLoughlin Finalists.

OAKLAND, Cal., May 6.—Heinrich Schmidt of the Claremont Club of this city and H. A. McLaughlin of Los Agneles won their matches in the semi-finals of the Panama-Pacific Exposition amateur golf handicap tournament today. They will meet tomorrow in final play. Schmidt won from Warner Sherwood, 5 and 4. McLaughlin defeated H. E. Sanderson of San Francisco, who started with a handicap of two.

L. I. Kennel Club Show May 12.

The final match of the Grand Challenge series given by the Long Island Kennel Club will be held at Bryant Hall, Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street on Wednesday evening, May 12. It will be an open match show, and the grand challenge trophy will be awarded in addition to a number of special prizes.

Horace Mann Outdoor Games.

Horace Mann School will hold its first set of interscholastic outdoor games at Alumni Field, Broadway and 246th Street, Saturday afternoon of next week. Eighteen track and field events appear on the program. Among the schools which have entered teams are Poly Prep, Barnard, Holbrook, Ethical Culture, Hamilton Institute, St. Paul's and Trinity. Others are expected to enter before closing time. The Horace Mann trophy will be awarded the school registering the largest number of points, which will be scored on a five, three, two and one basis.

English Heavyweight Coming Here.

Frank Moran, Great Britain's heavyweight, is coming to the United States, and will meet all the contenders for Jess Willard's title at the Brighton Beach Sporting Club. Moran, who will attempt to fight his way to the championship, is at present showing in the music halls in England, and as soon as his tour is finished will come here to box the leading American heavyweights.

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POINT JUDITH POLO WIN.

Aiken Team Defeated by Three-fourths of a Goal at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 6.—The Point Judith polo team, with Alfred Collins, the South American explorer, in the line-up, galloped up from behind and defeated the Aiken quartet today at Bala by the score of 9½ goals to 8¾. The match was the first of a series for cups presented by the Philadelphia Country Club and marked the opening of the season in this city and vicinity.

Aiken had been conceded 4 goals by handicap, and held the lead until the seventh period, when goals by P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., and John R. Fell turned the tide and enabled the heroes of Narragansett Pier and Lakewood to score a victory by a three-quarter goal margin.

In the final period the teams galloped each other to a standstill, neither being able to score. Several times both goals were menaced, and once Charles Coxe Yarnall, who played at No. 1 for Aiken, carried the ball on a double pass, Seward Cary to Hopping, and drove it goalward. A skillful dribble took the sphere a few feet off the line, and another stroke would have won the match, but Yarnall's direction was faulty, and in an overanxious effort to clinch a victory he drove the ball outside the goal post. Scarcely a half minute was left to play, and the ball was carried up the field out of danger by Point Judith. The scores:

POINT JUDITH.	H'cap.	AIKEN TIGERS.	H'cap.
1—John R. Fell	3	1—C. C. Yarnall	1
2—P. S. P. Randolph, Sr.	2	2—E. W. Hopping	4
3—A. M. Collins	3	3—Seward Cary	1
Back—P. S. P. Randolph, Jr.	4	Back—A. S. Perkins	2
Total	12	Total	8

Goals earned—Point Judith, 10; lost by penalty, ½ goal. Net score—9½. Goals earned—Aiken, 5; allowed by handicap, 4; lost by penalty, ¼ goal. Net score—8¾. Referee—R. W. Allison. Timt of game—Eight periods of seven and one-half minutes each.

BRYN MAWR POLO WIN.

Tournament to be Held June 9 to 19—Cup Conditions.

Entries for the Bryn Mawr polo tournament at Bryn Mawr, Pa., will close this month. Blanks for team entries were sent out yesterday from the office of H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association.

The event will last two weeks, from June 5 to 19, inclusive. This annual tournament is rich in trophies, but the two most important ones are the Wootton Challenge Cup, presented by George W. Childs Drexel, and the Fox Hunters Club, which is donated by Robert E. Strawbridge. The former is open to teams of four under the handicap existing when entries close. No team will be required to give another team more then ten goals. It becomes the property of the club winning it three times. The Bryn Mawr team now has two legs on the trophy, the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and the Philadelphia Country Club has one victory each to its credit.

The conditions of the Fox Hunters Cup are virtually the same, with the only difference that no team will be required to give another team more than eight goals.

No regularly scheduled tournament will be held in Washington this season, but the Polo Club, of which Hugh S. Legareé is delegate, will give a horse show. The game is particularly popular at the National Capital, but there is generally difficulty in getting the teams there together, as the eligible players, composed mostly of army officers, never remain there long enough.

While no dates were allotted to Piping Rock, polo will start there in a few days, and practice and special matches will be played throughout the season. Notice will shortly be sent to every player in the association regarding the new rule passed at the last annual meeting in February respecting the registration of mounts, at the same time, when the height of the ponies was raised to 15.1.

All mounts player regularly before Jan. 15, 1915, are entitled to a certificate of registration without measurement. But ponies purchased or becoming the property of players after that date must be registered before June 15 or they will not be tligible to be played in association matches. It is the owners of the latter class that the Polo Association officials are particularly anxious to hear from.

Athletic Field for Manhattan.

Manhattan College is to have a new athletic field at 242d Street and Van Vortlandt Parkway. There is a plot of ground, covering fifteen acres, which will be used for the new field. It is planned to built a stadium and gymnasium in connection with the field. The matter is now in the hands of the Executive Committee. The Manhattan-Seventh Regiment game will be played tomorrow at the grounds of the Clason Point Military Academy.

TENNIS CHAMPION INJURED IN MATCH

Miss Bjurstedt Turns Ankle and Loses Doubles Title in West Side Tournament.

A twisted ankle cost Miss Molla Bjurstedt and her partner the women's double title of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday on the club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. The Norwegian champion and Miss Florence Ballen opposed Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mrs. Marshall McLean in the final round of the domen's doubles, but Miss Bjurstedt with her ankle bandaged and limping badly as the result of her accident in a previous singles match, was heavily handicapped, and unable to play her brilliant game. She made a plucky fight, but in the end Mrs. Wallach and Mrs. McLean won, 7—5, 3—6, 6—4.

It was in the semi-final round of the women's singles that Miss Bjurstedt hurt her ankle. In racing across the court to reach a return from the racquet of her opponent, Mrs. R. J. Pope, she slipped and in an effort to avoid a fall twisted her ankle. In spite of the pain she continued the atch and easily won at 6—1, 6—1. In the lower half of the semi-finals Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss H. French in straight sets. In order to give Miss Bjurstedt all the rest possible Mrs. McLean agreed to play the final round tomorrow afternoon.

One of the best matches of the turnament was played between Watson M. Washburn, the former college player, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., of the Crescent Athletic Club. Although forty-two games were played only two sets were required to decide the contest in favor of Washburn by the score of 11—9, 12—10. Summary:

Women's Singles, Class A, Semi-final Round.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. R. J. Pope, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. R. J. Pope, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss H. French, 6—1, 6—1.

Women's Doubles, Final Round.—Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mrs. Marshall McLean defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Florence Ballin, 7—5, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles, Class B, First Round.—Miss Smith and Mrs. Gifford defeated Miss Kortright and P. Hall, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round.—Miss Vander Hoef and E. S. Moore defeated Miss Ranney and S. F. Weaver by refault; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Hill defeated Miss Wayland-Smith and Mr. Leask by refault; Miss Curry and Mr. Mellick defeated Mr. and Mrs. Conklin by default; Miss Taylor and Mr. Pope defeated Miss F. Ballen and C. G. Ballen by default; Miss Molla Bjurstedt and E. S. Moore versus. Mrs. S. F. Weaver and Charles M. Bull, Jr., 9—7, 2—2; unfinished.

Third Round.—Miss Vander Hoef and Mr. Moors defeated E. Hildreth and Miss Morrison, 6—1, 7—5.

Men's Singles, Class A, Second Round.—Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated C. Major, 7—5, 4—6, 8—6; Robert LeRoy defeated G. C. Shafer, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3.

Third Round.—Alric H. Man, Jr., defeated Gustave F. Louchard, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Singles, Class C, Fourth Round.—Milne defeated Postley, 6—4, 13—11.

Men's Doubles, Class B, Third Round.—Froesbeck and Bishop defeated Myrick and Hildt, 6—1, 6—3; Henshaw and Watrous defeated Henry and Gatcomb, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's Doubles, Class C, Third Round.—Becker and Cutley defeated Kenyon and Kenyon, 6—3, 6—3.

FOOT RACE IN STREETS.

Record Entry of 1,500 Runners to Start in Evening Mail's Run.

With a record entry list of 1,500 runners, The Evening Mail Modified Marathon will be run through the city streets tomorrow, beginning at 1:30 o'clock. Supreme Court Justice Bartow S. Weeks will start the runers on their long journey.

The runners will race along the Concourse to 165th Street, where they switch into Jerome Avenue, continuing along that thoroughfare to McComos Dam bridge, crossing the Harlem River, thence to 153d Street and Seventh Avenue to 110th Street, east along Central Park to Fifth Avenue, to Fifty-seventh Street, west to Seventh Avenue to Fourteenth, down Fifth Avenue to West Fourth Street, across Lafayette Street to Elm Street, to Record Place, and into the park. The distance measures 200 yards over 13 miles, and the time limit will be 2 hours and 2 0minutes.

Fencing Competition Postponed.

The Dr. Smith "war of foils" contest, scheduled for last night at the Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn, was postponed, as only one of the contestants put in an appearance. Two others were ill and one on his wedding trip. The events will be held in conjunction with the novice foils competition, which will take place on May 20.

Morristown Horse Show Dates.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., May 6.—Announcement was made today by the Horse Show Committee of the Morristown Field Club that the annual horse show would be held on its grounds on Oct. 7, 8, and 9. This will be the eighteenth show, and a few new features are to be introduced. As the International Show will not be held in London this year, owing to the war, many American breeders and exhibitors are expected to enter the local affair.

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NEW YORK CLUBS DEFEAT BOSTON'S TWO TEAMS—PHILLIES DEFEAT DODGERS

HIGH AND COOK SPILL RED SOX IN 13TH

Yankees Win Close and Hard-Fought Battle at the Polo Grounds, 4 to 3.

Those Yanks won another game up at the Polo Grounds yesterday, after fighting the Boston Red Sox tooth and nail for thirteen innings. Doc Cook, with a healthy smash to right, sent Hugh High over the plate with the winning run when one man was out in the thirteenth. The score was 4 to 3. It was the first extra-inning game of the season, and about 5,000 fans were worked up to mid-August enthusiasm over the tussle.

The Bostons looked like sure enough winners up to the ninth inning. At that time Boston was leading 3 to 2. In the last of the ninth, with two out, Daniel Boone set off some fireworks with a two-base slam to centre which scored Doc Cook with the tying run. About this time Cy Pieh went in to pitch for the Yankees, and too much cannot be said about Pieh's efforts in the pitching line. He held the threatening Red Sox in check and mowed them down in order when they had desperate designs on the game. He did a smart piece of work in the eleventh inning, when the Sox got two men on bases. Pieh tightened up and retired the side on strike-outs.

For Boston, the big left-handed pitcher, Babe Ruth, was all that a pitcher is supposed to be, and some more. He put his team into the running in the third inning by smashing a mighty rap into the upper tier of the right-field grand stand. Ruth also had two other hits to his credit. His pitching throughout was of high order, and it was only after the hardest kind of effort that the Yanks were able to break through his service.

Boston introduced an accomplished new infielder in McNally, who cavorted playfully around third base. Charley Wagner has returned to the game and is now playing second base and the Red Sox line-up looks like a formidable combination. The team is handicapped, however, because of the absence of Joe Wood, Vean Gregg and Leonard from active service.

Jack Warhop's pitching was not badly abused by the Bostons. They did not hit him very often, but when they did connect, the ball seemed to have every intention of going out of the lot. Ruth was the first batsman to face Warhop in the third inning and with no apparent effort he slammed a home run into the grand stand.

The Yankees tied the score in the fourth inning. Cook was safe on Wagner's error and he stole second. Peck popped to Wagner and Boone was safe on McNally's weird toss to first. As Nunamaker forced Boone at second, Cook scored. The Red Sox went to the front in the seventh. With one out, Bill Carrigan doubled to left. After Ruth struck out, and Hooper walked, Wagner jammed a hit to left, scoring Carrigan.

In the eighth, Boston got another. Duffy Lewis hit a double to left and Hoblitzel sacrificed. Scott's double to left centre sent Lewis home. The Yankees began to get busy in the eighth inning. With one gone, Maisel singled and stole second, going around to third on Carrigan's wild toss to second. As McNally was throwing out Roy Hartzell at first, Maisel scored.

The followed the giddy ninth when Dan Boone wrought havoc with Ruth's pitching. In that round, Pipp was an easy out at first and Cook was hit by a pitched ball. Cole stole second. Peck sent a high fly to Hoblitzel, and then Boone crashed his double to right centre, scoring Cook and tieing the score.

The Yankees had a splendid opportunity to win in the elefenth inning. Pipp opened the session with a single, and after two men had been retired, Ruth was fraid to take a chance with Boone, so he gave him an intentional pass, and, Nunamaker, following Daniel, hoisted a high fly to Hooper in right.

Pieh's great pitching saved the Yanks the game in the eleventh, Henriksen, pinch-hitting for Bill Carrigan, doubled and sent Scott around to third. Pieh then struck out the next two batters.

High opened the thirteenth inning with a single and stole second. After Pipp had struck out, Cook produced his timely single to right and High romped home with the game.

On Monday, a crowd of more than 8,000 sailors from the fleet will be the guests of the Yankee owners at the Polo Grounds. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	0	0	1	1
Wag'r, 2b.	5	0	3	4	2
Sp'k'r, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Lewis, lf.	6	1	3	2	0
Hob'l, 1b.	5	0	0	20	0
Scott, ss.	5	0	1	0	6
McN'y, 3b.	6	0	0	2	5
Car'gan, c.	4	1	1	3	1
*Henr'n,	1	0	1	0	0
Tho's, c.	0	0	0	2	0
Ruth, p.	5	1	3	1	5
Total	46	3	12	37	20

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Maisel, 3b.	5	1	2	3	1
Hart'l, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
High, cf.	6	1	3	4	2
Pipp, 1b.	6	0	1	14	0
Cook, rf.	5	2	2	2	0
P'k'gh, ss.	5	0	0	2	6
Boone, 2b.	4	0	2	4	3
Nua'er, c.	5	0	0	10	2
Warh'p, p.	2	0	0	0	1
†Mul'en,	1	0	0	0	0
Total	45	4	10	39	17

*Batted for Carrigan in eleventh inning.
†One out when winning run was scored.
‡Batted for Warhop in eighth inning.
Errors.—Wagner, McNally, Carrigan, Ruth, Maisel, Pieh.

Boston ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—3
New York..0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Carrigan, Lewis, Scott, Boone. Home run—Ruth. Stolen bases—Cook, 2; Maisel, Hooper, Hartzell, High. Earned runs—New York, 2; Boston, 3. Sacrifice hits—Speaker, Hartzell, Hoblitzel. Double play—Peckinpaugh and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston 10. First base on errors—New York, 2; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Warhop, 4; off Ruth, 3. Hits—Off Warhop, 10 in 8 innings; off Pieh, 2 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ruth (Cook). Struck out—By Warhop, 1; by Pieh, 6; by Ruth, 3. Wild pitch—Ruth. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Mullaney. Time of game, two hours and thirty-five minutes.

This Game Won in First Inning.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 6.—Chicago defeated Cleveland 10 to 4, scoring six runs in the first inning on three passes, three errors, and three hits, and driving Mitchell from the box. Cleveland knocked Benz out in the fifth inning, but Cicotte, his successor, was a puzzle. Walker, who relieved Mitchell, was effective, and so was Coumbe, who finished, until the ninth, when Roth's triple cleared the bases. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felch, cf.	6	2	2	1	0
Roth, 3b.	5	1	2	2	1
E.C'ins, 2b.	3	1	0	4	2
F'nier, rf.	4	1	2	2	0
J.C'lins, lf.	5	1	0	2	0
W'ver, ss.	5	1	1	1	2
Brief, 1b.	3	1	1	11	0
Daly, c.	4	1	3	4	0
Benz, p.	3	0	1	0	2
Cicotte, p.	2	1	1	0	2
Total	40	10	13	27	9

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	4	2	2	2	0
R'gers, 2b.	5	0	1	3	3
Ch'man, ss.	4	1	1	1	2
Jackson, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Graney, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
B'bare, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
Shields, 1b.	3	0	1	11	2
O'Neill, c.	4	0	0	8	2
M'chell, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Walker, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Coumbe, p.	0	0	0	0	2
*Wood	1	0	0	0	0
†Smith	1	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	8	27	18

*Batted for Walker in sixth inning.
†Batted for Coumbe in ninth inning.
Errors—Roth, J. Collins, Rodgers, Shields, 2; Mitchell.

Chicago ....6 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—10
Cleveland ....1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0— 4

Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Fournier, 2; Brief. Three-base hit—Roth. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, 2. Double plays—Weaver, E. Collins, and Brief. Hits—Off Mitchell, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Walker, 6 in 5 2-3 innings; off Coumbe, 5 in 3 innings; off Benz, 7 in 5 innings; off Cicotte, 1 in 4 innings. First base on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; off Walker, 1; off Coumbe, 1; off Benz, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Walker (Brief). Struck out—By Walker, 4; by Coumbe, 3; by Benz, 3; by Cicotte, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 7. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin.

Severe Trouncing for Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6. — Washington overwhelmed the home club today by 11 to 2. The visitors made seven of their runs off Pennock in two innings, and also piled up four tallies in the third session off Bressler. Philadelphia was blanked for five innings by Gallia. Harper twirled the last four innings and yielded two runs. Barry was charged with four errors. Score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ler, rf.	5	3	3	2	0
Milan, cf.	5	3	3	3	0
Foster, 3b.	4	1	2	1	2
Sh'ks, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
G'dil, 1b.	5	0	0	8	1
M'gan, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
R'deau, lf.	5	0	0	2	0
Henry, c.	3	2	1	7	0
W'ms, c.	1	0	0	1	1
McB'e, ss.	3	2	2	0	1
Neff, ss.	1	0	0	0	1
Gallia, p.	3	0	0	1	1
Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40	11	12	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	5	0	2	0	0
Oldr'g, lf.	5	0	1	1	0
Strunk, cf.	1	0	0	3	0
T'pson, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Schang, c.	0	0	0	3	0
Lapp, c.	2	0	0	8	2
Lajoie, 2b.	4	1	2	2	1
McI's, 1b.	3	0	0	8	2
Barry, ss.	4	0	1	2	5
Kopf, 3b.	4	0	2	0	4
Pen'k, p.	1	0	0	0	0
B'sler, p.	2	0	0	0	0
*Walsh	0	1	0	0	0
Total	33	2	8	27	12

*Batted for Bressler in ninth inning.
Errors—Harper, Schang, Lapp, Barry, (4,) Kopf.

Washington ......2 5 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—11
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1— 2

Two-base hits—Foster, Lajoie. Three-base hit—Moeller. Home run—Henry. Stolen bases—Milan, Foster, McBride, Moeller, Walsh, (2.) Earned runs—Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Sacrifice flies—Morgan, McInnis. Double plays—Neff, Morgan, and Gandil; Lapp and Lajoie. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 9. First base on errors—Washington, 4. First base on balls—Off Nallin, 2; off Harper, 2; off Pennock, 3; off Bressler, 3. Hits—Off Gallia, 4 in 5 innings; off Harper, 4 in 4 innings; off Pennock, 5 in 2 innings; off Bressler, 7 in 7 innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 5; by Harper, 2; by Pennock, 3; by Bressler, 6. Wild pitch—Harper. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York, 4; Boston, 3.
(Thirteen innings.)
Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 10; Cleveland, 4.
Detroit at St. Louis—Rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburgh, 9; St. Louis, 3.
Cincinnati at Chicago—Rain.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Brooklyn, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Buffalo, 4; Kansas City, 1.
Pittsburgh, 5; Newark, 3.
(Ten innings.)
Baltimore, 9; Chicago, 8.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 1; Toronto, 0.
Rochester, 2; Providence, 0.
Montreal, 14; Richmond, 9.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Detroit	15	6	.714
New York	11	5	.688
Chicago	12	9	.571
Washington	9	8	.529
Boston	7	7	.500
Cleveland	9	11	.450
Philadelphia	5	12	.294
St. Louis	5	15	.250

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	13	5	.722
Chicago	12	6	.667
Boston	9	8	.529
Cincinnati	9	9	.500
St. Louis	10	11	.476
New York	6	10	.375
Brooklyn	7	12	.368
Pittsburgh	7	12	.368

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Chicago	12	8	.600
Pittsburgh	12	8	.600
Brooklyn	11	9	.550
Newark	11	9	.550
Kansas City	10	10	.500
Baltimore	10	12	.445
St. Louis	8	11	.421
Buffalo	7	14	.330

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	5	2	.833
Providence	5	2	.714
Richmond	4	4	.500
Montreal	4	4	.500
Newark	2	3	.400
Buffalo	2	3	.400
Rochester	2	4	.333
Toronto	2	5	.286

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Kansas City at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Newark.
Pittsburgh at Baltimore.
St. Louis at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Toronto at Providence.
Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Richmond.

College Player Breaks Leg.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 6.—Wayne B. Wright, start pitcher of the Ohio State University baseball team, broke his right leg just above the ankle while sliding home in a practice game here today. Wright's home is in Ceredo, W. Va. Hè is a sophomore in the Engineering College.

Pirates Sell Pitcher Kelly.

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—Herbert Kelley, former left-hand pitcher of the Notre Dame University team, was sold to the Atlanta Cub of the Southern Association today by the Pittsburgh National League Club. Kelley goes to Atlanta under an optional agreement.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	5	0
Jersey City	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	1	7	1

Batteries—Herbert and Kelly; Verbout, Sherman, and Reynolds.

		R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0	2	9	0
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7	2

Batteries—Palmero and Erwin; Haley, O'Brien and Bentley.

AT RICHMOND.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2 1 3 0 0 1 5 2 0	14	15	1
Richmond	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	9	17	2

Batteries—Lowd and Hawley; Sterzer and Krichell.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

American Association.
At Milwaukee—Milwaukee, 10; Kansas City, 3.
At Indianapolis—Louisville, 5; Indianapolis, 1.
At Columbus—Cleveland, 9; Columbus, 4.

New York State League.
At Albany—Utica, 4; Albany, 1.
At Troy—Troy, 7; Syracuse, 2.
At Elmira—Elmira, 6; Wilkes-Barre, 5.
At Binghamton—Binghamton, 10; Scranton, 7.

New England League.
At Worcester—Worcester, 9; Manchester, 3.
At Lewiston—Lawrence, 6; Lewiston, 5. (Ten innings.
At Lowell—Lowell, 8; Fitchburg, 5.
At Portland—Portland, 8; Lynn, 1.

Southern Association.
At Atlanta—Birmingham, 10; Atlanta, 5.
Memphis at Little Rock; postponed; rain.
At Mobile—Mobile, 2; New Orleans, 1. New Orleans, 9; Mobile, 6.
At Chattanooga—Nashville, 9; Chattanooga, 4.

GIANTS BUNCH HITS, BEAT BRAVES, 3 TO 1

Tesreau Wild, but Effective When He Gets Ball Over Plate—Tyler's First Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—Jeff Tesreau's sore finger did not bother him much this afternoon, when he jumped the Giants into the winning column against the Braves by holding them to four scattered hits, not one of which counted toward the champions' short end of the 3 to 1 score. It was a fine day, and Jeff was well warmed up to his work, going strong for the entire route, and even when the Braves' early lead seemed good against the New Yorkers, who, try as hard as they might, could not seem to get any "breaks." Against Tesreau Stallings sent George Tyler, famous last year, but not quite up to the mark on the occasion of his first appearance on the big field this season. The Giants reached Tyler eight times, Fletcher being the only player to make more than one hti, only two of his three singles playing important parts toward the two runs which made up McGraw's winning margin.

Tesreau worked for the corners all afternoon ,and was rewarded by fanning seven of the champions, although six of them drew tickets to big Schmidt's corner.

The Braves had plenty of action, and to beat them it was necessary for the Giants to head off two runners at the plate, Brainerdturning this trick on Tyler in the third inning just before Boston scored its only run, and in the seventh, Robertson'st splendid throw beating out Gilbert, who was trying to score from second on Moran's hit past Fletcher.

The Giants continued to show the fighting qualities that marked their work in their last two games against the Philadelphia leaders, and in spite of their handicaps, looked like a real ball club behind Tesreau. Boston scored the only run, which stood as tis lead up to the Giants' seventh inning, during its third batting session. Tyler was passed and then Jeff hit Moran, Egan going out by a sacrifice, Brainerd to Tesreau. Connolly also hit to Brainerd, whose throw to Meyers was a beauty, but with Moran on third the Braves pulled off the double steal for a run, Meyers throw going too low to Fletcher and the ball being dropped.

All of Boston's hits came after this and Tesreau always was safe, although plainly upset because the team behind him was not coming through with any runs. There were chances enough, but things broke decidedly wrong for New York.

In the second inning Fletcher singled only to be caught off first. In the fourth Lobert doubled to the banking after two were out, Fletcher then rolling an easy one to second base. In the fifth Burnes opened with a hit, but was forced, while in the sixth Tesreau was ticketed and then doubled up with Murray on a roller to Egan and Doyle's fine double was therefore wasted.

In the seventh, however, things got going for the Giants in earnest. Fletcher started with a hard single to right field and moved along, while Maranville was throwing Burns out at first base. Then Robertson came through with a triple to the right field corner which sent Fletcher dancing home with the tieing run. Robertson himself scored a moment later when, with the Braves' infield drawn in close, Brainerd punched a dinky hit over second base.

In the eighth the Giants got another run after Murray had struck out, Tyler hit Doyle, who was forced when Loubert hit to Egan, but Hans, however, moved when Gowdy, who had replaced Whaling, had a passed ball, and then Fletcher was on deck with another hit, a beauty, which sizzled past Maranville and on which it was an easy mater for Loubert to score. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'ray, cf.	4	0	0	2	1
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
L'bert, 3b.	4	1	1	2	2
F'cher, ss.	4	1	3	1	3
Burns, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Ro'son, lf.	4	1	1	2	1
Br'erd, 1b.	4	0	1	7	3
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	10	2
Tesre'u, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Total	32	3	8	27	16

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Egan, 2b.	2	0	0	6	3
Con'lly, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Magee, cf.	3	0	2	2	0
Sch'dt, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Smith, 3b.	2	0	0	0	2
Mar'le, ss.	3	0	0	2	4
Wh'ing, c.	2	0	0	3	1
Gowdy, c.	1	0	0	2	1
Tyler, p.	3	0	0	0	1
*Gilbert	0	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	4	27	12

*Batted for Whaling in seventh inning.
Error—Brainerd.

New York..........0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0—3
Boston ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Lobert, Doyle. Three-base hit—Robertson. Stolen bases—Moran, Connolly, Robertson, Egan. Sacrifice hit—Egan. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle, and Brainerd; Egan and Schmidt; Murray, Fletcher, and Brainerd. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 8. First base on erors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 7; off Tyler, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Tesreau, (Moran;) by Tyler, (Doyle.) Struck out—By Tesreau, 7; bq Tyler, 4. Passed ball—Gowdy. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes.

Pirates Overcome Lead and Win.

PITTSBURGH, May 6.—Overcoming a three-run lead, Pittsburgh hammered out a 9 to 3 victory over St. Louis today. The wildness of Meadows and Griner aided the locals in scoring four runs in the fifth inning, enough to win the game. The locals added one more in the sixth and four more in the eighth. Adams was hit hard at the start, but held St. Louis runless after the fourth. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gins, 2b.	5	1	2	4	0
Dolan, lf.	4	1	1	0	1
Long, lf.	5	0	1	3	0
Miller, 1b.	5	0	2	9	2
Wilson, rf.	3	0	0	3	0
*Gonzales.	1	0	0	0	0
Beck, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
Butler, ss.	3	1	0	2	2
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	4	1
M'dows, p.	1	0	0	0	3
Griner, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Rob'son, p.	1	0	1	0	1
†Hyatt	0	0	0	0	0
‡Betzel	0	0	0	0	0
Sallee, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	3	11	24	14

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	5	0
J'ston, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1
Baird, 3b.	3	1	1	0	5
H'man, rf.	2	1	1	1	0
W'ner, ss.	3	2	1	5	1
Cost'lo, cf.	3	2	2	3	0
Viox, 2b.	3	1	1	1	2
Schang, c.	2	1	1	1	0
Adams, p.	4	1	2	0	3
Total	28	9	10	27	12

*Batted for Wilson in ninth inning.
†Batted for Robinson in eighth inning.
‡Ran for Hyatt in eighth inning.
Errors—Huggins, (2,) Butler.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 4 1 0 4 .—9
St. Louis ....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Baird. Three-base hit—Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Hinchman, Costello. Sacrifice fly—Schang. Stolen bases—Dolan, Miller. Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 8. Double play—Miller, Butler, and Huggins. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Meadows, 2; off Griner, 2; off Sallee, 2; off Adams, 5. Hits—Off Meadows, 4 in 4 2-3 innings; off Griner, none, (pitched to three batters;) off Robinson, 2 in 2 1-3 innings; off Sallee, 4 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher—By Griner, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Robinson, 2. Passed ball—Schang. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-one minutes.

STANDS FOR SOUTH FIELD.

Seating Capacity for Football, However, Will Be Only 5,000.

Work was started yesterday in the erection of permanent stands on South Field in pdeparation for the Columbia football games next fall. These stands will come in useful for the remainder of the baseball season this Spring, and in particular for the annual Commencement ay game with Pennsylvania and the annual stunts on South Field. When all the stands are erected, the full capacity of South Field will be only 5,000. It seems probable that on this account, if for no other, one of the limitations of the faculty committe will have to be eliminated as it is felt that the boom of the sport on Morningside Heights will compel greater accomodations and force the Blue and White to either the Polo grounds or a new stadium such as C. C. N. Y. now has for its games.

BENNY KAUFF REPENTS.

Seeks Reinstatement to Brookfeds—Acted on Poor Advice.

Benny Kauff, the Brookfed outfielder who caused such a commotion in baseball circles last week when he jumped to the Giants and was turned back to the Feds by the National League, has written a letter of repentance to President Gilmore stating that he is sorry that he violated rules, and asking that his suspension be lifted, as he is anxious to play with the Brookfeds as soon as possible. Kauff states that the whole affair was the result of a misunderstanding, and that the trouble was caused by his following the advice of older men in the game. He further states that the Giants would even now be glad to get him if the National Commission would allow them to have him.

While Kauff seemingly is on the verge of getting out of the trouble he caused last week, he is in danger of getting into more if he plays with the All-Stars at Lenox Oval next Sunday, as has been announced by the management of the All-Stars. Kauff, according to the notices sent out, is to play left field for the Stars next Sunday, but Business Manager Dick Carroll of the Brookfeds stated yesterday that Kauff had been forbidden to play with tht team, and if he did play he would be placing a lot more trouble on his shoulders.

Kauff's letter to President Gilmore follows:

I am anxious to play ball again with the Brookfeds and feel soorry that I followed the advice of older men in the game and took part in the recent trouble. Mr. Ward has treated me fairly, and has shown so much interest in my welfare that I am ready to show the fans that I am not ungrateful. Will you please raise my suspension and let me take part in the Brookfeds' pennant fight? Manager Magee has always used me squarely and is a hustler of my own style. The whole affair of last week was the result of a misunderstanding, and I put too much confidence in what baseball veterans and advisors told me. The Brookfeds are the best combination I have ever played with, and if you will act favorably upon this application I will at all times give my best services to the club.

Theatrical men and semi-pro managers have been claiming I would be with them, but if you will raise my suspension I will be in there working for the Brookfeds on the first opportunity I get. Regarding the National Commission's ruling that I am undesirable, I want to say that John McGraw and others in organiezd ball do not think so even now. If they could have got me away the National Commission would have found a place for me O. K. Please act upon this so that I can get into the game while the strong Western clubs are at Washington Park.

TIGERS LOSE IN TWELFTH.

Crawford of Penn State Smashes Out a Double, Scoring Two Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 6.—Penn State won a twelve-inning game from Princeton this afternoon, 3 to 1. After the scoring of the early innings, the teams were deadlocked until the twelve, when Crawford hit a double to centre field, sending two runs home.

Crawford, besides his timely hitting, was the defensive star of the day. In the ninth, with two Tigers on the bases, he picked Scully's long hit out of the air while traveling at top speed. In the twelve he made two hard catches of fly balls that checked a Princeton batting rally.

Both Link and Hesselbacher pitched excellent ball, but the Penn State twirler was a degree more effective with men on the bases. The Tigers' lone run came in the first, when Hanks reached first on a safety and Scully drove him home with a three-base hit. The score:

PENN. STATE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
C'ford, rf.	6	0	2	4	0
Blythe, ss.	6	0	0	2	2
K'nars, lf.	6	0	0	1	0
J'fson, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
K'nas, 2b.	5	0	2	5	5
R'son, 1b.	5	0	0	10	1
Weber, 3b.	5	1	0	0	2
Vogt, c.	2	1	0	12	2
H'b'ch'r, p.	5	1	0	1	1
Total	44	3	5	36	13

PRINCETON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hanks, lf.	5	1	2	2	0
Scully, 2b.	5	0	1	1	6
Gill, ss.	6	0	2	3	5
D'gl's, 1b.	6	0	0	14	2
Driggs, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Shea, 2b.	4	0	2	2	1
Cory, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Kel'her, c.	4	0	1	9	0
Link, p.	5	0	1	8	2
Total	42	1	8	36	16

Errors—Blythe, Robinson, Weber, Gill, (2,) Douglass, (2.)

Pa. State...0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3
Princeton...1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen bases—Gill, Hanks. Sacrifice hits—Vogt, Shea, Kelleher. Three-base hits—Crawford, Scully. Struck out—By Hesselbacher, 12; by Link, 8. Bases on balls—Off Hesselbacher, 5; off Link, 2. Hit by batsman—Vogt, (by Link.) First base on errors—Penna. State, 4; Princeton, 2. Left on bases—Penna. State, 9; Princeton, 12. Time of game—Two hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Keenan and Conahan.

Yale Wins Game at Start.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—By batting Pitcher Gerard for three runs in the opening inning, Yale secured a winning lead on Lafayette today and won, 5 to 2. Gerard was touched up for two more runs in the third inning, but the Elis did not hit him safely after the fourth inning. Spencer Pumpelly was found safely eight times and allowed eight passes, but the Yale fielders helped him out of repeated holes, fourteen Lafayette base runners being marooned. The rival shortstops, Legore and English, throttled several screaming bounders, and Reilly and Helfrich, the third baseman, pulled down almost impossible flies. The batting of Reilly, Legore, and Myers featured. The score:

LAFAYETTE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Edw'ds, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Hunt, cf.	2	2	0	2	0
H'frich, 3b.	4	0	1	3	1
Meyers, c.	4	0	2	6	2
B'burn, rf.	5	0	1	0	0
Brown, 2b.	5	0	2	4	1
Troxell, 1b.	4	0	1	5	1
Gerard, p.	3	0	1	1	1
English, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Total	34	2	9	24	8

YALE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'br'k, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
M'burn, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Hanes, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
Lagore, ss.	4	2	2	3	3
Reilly, 3b.	4	1	2	3	3
Easton, lf.	2	0	1	1	0
Bush, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
Hunter, c.	3	0	1	7	1
Mump'ly, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total	30	5	8	27	13

Errors—English, Reilly.

Lafayette ....0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
Yale ....3 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Hunter. Three-base hit—Lagore. Home run—Reilly. Sacrifice hit—Hunt. Stolen bases—Millburn, (2;) Easton, (2;) Gerard. Left on bases—Yale, 5; Lafayette, 14. First base on balls—Off Pumpelly, 8; off Gerard, 4. First base on errors—Yale, 1; Lafayette, 1. Struck out—By Pumpely, 6; by Gerard, 3. Passed ball—Meyers. Umpire—Mr. Wilson. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Harvard, 14; Vermont, 2.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 6.—Bunching hits with opponents' misplays, Harvard defeated University of Vermont today by the score of 14 to 2. In the seventh inning, Spear, the Vermont pitcher was upset by adverse decisions, and before he steadied down again Harvard had scored eight runs. There was much wrangling throughout the contest over the umpiring. The score.

		R.	H.	E.
Harvard	2 0 4 0 0 0 8 0 .	14	10	3
Vermont	0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	2	7	2

Batteries—Frye and Harte; Gallagher, Spear and Mayforth. Umpire—Mr. Brady. Time of game—Two hours.

Syracuse, 0; Michigan, 0.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 6.—Michigan and Syracuse played an eleven-innin scoreless game here this afternoon. Ferguson held the visitors to three hits and struck out nine men. Slater yielded seven hits and fanned five batters. ..ot a man on the Syracuse team reached third base. Michigan opened the sixth and eight innings with three-baggers, but the succeeding batters failed to hit safely. The score:

		R.	H.	E.
Syracuse	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3	2
Michigan	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	7	3

(Game called on account of darkness.)
Batteries—Slater and Morgan; Ferguson and Benton.

Koos Strikes Out Eighteen.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 6.—Koob struck out eighteen men today in a game which Western State Normal won from Ohio Northern 2 to 1. Score

	R.	H.	E.
Ohio Northern	1	4	3
Western Normal	2	3	1

Batteries—Davis and Atkinson; Koob and Walsh.

Scores of Other Games.

At Middlebury, Vt.—Middlebury College, 5; New Hampshire College, 3.
At Summit Hill, N. J.—Carlton Academy, 13; South Orange High School, 2.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

TRIPLE PLAY STIRS BROOKFEDS' FANS

Tobin Makes Wonderful Catch; Hurls Ball to Infield, and Two Others Are Nailed.

A triple play started by Outfielder Tobin of the St. Louis Club, which was consummated by three other players, was a feature of the game played in Brooklyn yesterday, which the Brookfeds won by a score of 3 to 2. The play was so unexpected that two base runners were caught so far away from the bases they had left on a long fly to Tobin that it was a futile task they performed in trying to get back to where they had been anchored.

Quick Watson gave free passes to Evans and Myers, the first two men up in the sixth inning, and then Holt clouted the ball into deep right field. Mike Tobin at the crack of the bat turned and raced toward the brick wall, and when a few feet from it pushed his gloved hand up into the air and speared the ball. By the time Mike had brought down the long drive Evans had turned third and was dashing for the plate, and Myers was just about to turn into the home stretch. Tobin made a long throw to Johnson at short, who tossed the ball to Bridwell, doubling Evans, and the second baseman then threw to Borton, retiring Myers at first.

Don Morian allowed St. Louis one pass and three singles in the first inning, but he settled down after that session and pitched wonderful ball, no St. Louis player getting a hit during the remainder of the game, and only one man got on base on a base on balls, and he was caught attempting to steal second base. Only twenty-four batters faced Marion in the last eight innings, and the Brookfeds won, 3 to 2. The game was replete with fast, sensational fielding, but the feature was the triple play by St. Louis in the sixth inning.

St. Louis's two runs came in the first inning. Bridwell drew a pass and Tobin singled. Drake flied out to centre, but Borton singled, scoring Bridwell, and a moment later Miller drove out another single, sending Tobin across the plate. After that Marion had the St. Louis batsmen tapping out easy grounders or popping to the infield, Hartley being the only man who hit the ball to the outfield for St. Louis after the first inning, and he flied out to Evans.

Two of the Brookfeds' three runs were scored in the second inning. Hap Myers got a pass and Holt singled. Both men advanced a base when Gagnier went out, Bridwell to Borton. On this play Bridwell made a sensational stop of Gagnier's hot drive. The ball went skimming along the diamond between first and second bases and Bridwell knocked it down with one hand and recovered it in time to beat Gagnier to the bag. Land was an easy out, Bridwell to Borton, and then Watson passed Marion, loading the bases. Anderson came through with a scratch hit to first base, scoring Myers and Holt. Delehanty struck out, retiring the side.

Brooklyn added another run in the eighth and won the game. Delehanty walked, but was forced at second by Cooper. He went to second when Evans grounded out, Bridwell to Borton, and took third when Hartley let the ball get past at the plate. Hap Myers then stung the ball along the third base line and Cooper romped home with the run that won. Hap, incidentally, stole second base and was the only man who was able to get away with a pilfer. The score:

BROOKFEDS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
An'son, lf.	3	0	1	0	0
Del'ty, 2b.	3	0	0	1	3
Co'per, cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Evans, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Myers, 1b.	2	1	1	12	1
Holt, 3b.	4	1	1	4	1
Go'nier, ss.	3	0	0	3	5
Land, c.	3	0	1	4	1
Marion, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Totals	26	3	5	27	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Brid'll, 2b.	3	1	0	1	4
Tobin, rf.	4	1	1	3	1
Drake, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Borton, 1b.	3	0	1	9	0
Miller, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Hartley, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Va'hn, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
John'n, ss.	3	0	0	2	3
Watson, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Totals	28	2	3	24	12

Brookfeds ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 .—3
St. Louis ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Stolen base—Myers. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 1. Double plays—Vaughn to Watson to Borton; Marion to Gognier to Myers. Triple play—Tobin to Johnson to Bridwell to Borton. Struck out—By Watson, 5; by Marion, 2. Bases on balls—Off Watson, 6; off Marion, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Watson, (Anderson.) Passed balls—Hartley, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Corcoran.

Rally in Tenth Beats "Peps."

NEWARK, N. J., May 6.—Pittsburgh triumphed in a tenth inning rally after fighting an uphill game here today: Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Jones, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Berg'r, ss.	2	1	1	1	3
Mow'y, 3b.	4	2	1	0	3
Kon'y, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0
Oakes, cf.	5	0	2	2	0
Lewis, 2b.	5	1	2	1	5
Kelly, rf.	4	0	2	5	1
Berry, c.	4	0	0	7	2
Allen, p.	3	0	0	2	3
Total	36	5	10	30	17

NEWARK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Scha'r, rf.	5	1	1	2	0
McK'e, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Roush, cf.	5	0	1	5	0
Lapo'e, 2b.	4	0	0	4	3
Huhn, 1b.	5	0	0	7	0
Esm'd, ss.	4	1	1	2	2
Scheer, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
Rariden, c.	2	0	2	8	3
Mullin, p.	3	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	7	30	11

Errors—Konetchy, Lewis, Kelly, Allen, Huhn.

Pittsburgh ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2—5
Newark ....0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Mowrey, Oakes. Three-base hits—Lewis, Roush. Sacrifice hit—Mowrey. Stolen bases—Esmond, Scheer, Kelly, Konetchy. Double plays—Kelly to Berry; Allen to Konetchy. Struck out—By Allen, 6; by Mullin, 7. Bases on balls—Off Allen, 4; off Mullin, 5. Batters hit—By Allen, (McKechnie, Rariden.) Umpires—Messrs. McCormick and Westervelt. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

Four Homers at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 6. — Baltimore made a clean sweep of the series with Chicago by taking today's game 9 to 8. With Chicago four runs to the good in the sixth inning, Prendergast went into the box for the visitors. A double, a pass, and a single by Zinn, pinch hitting for Bender, netted Baltimore a run. Then Simmons, another pinch hitter, hit over the fence, sending in two runs ahead of him. Zinn broke the tie and won the game with a hit over the fence in the eighth inning. Walsh of Baltimore and Mann of Chicago also hit over the fence for home runs. Score:

BALTIMORE.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Meyer, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
McC's, lf.	3	1	1	0	0
Smith, p.	1	0	0	0	1
D'can, cf.	4	1	1	0	0
Swac'a, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Walsh, 3b.	4	1	2	3	2
Knabe, 2b.	3	1	1	5	2
D'lan, ss.	3	1	0	1	4
Owens, c.	4	0	0	7	3
Bender, p.	1	1	0	0	1
Zinn, lf.	2	2	0	0	0
§Simmons.	1	1	1	0	0
Total	33	9	10	27	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'ford, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Mann, lf.	4	3	3	3	0
Z'ling, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Wilson, c.	4	2	1	8	0
Zeider, ss.	4	0	1	0	4
Beck, 1b.	3	2	1	9	0
Tinker, 3b.	4	0	3	0	4
F'rell, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Brown, p.	2	0	0	0	0
P'gast, p.	0	0	0	0	1
J'nson, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Flack	1	1	0	0	0
†Fischer	1	0	0	0	0
‡W'kland	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	8	12	24	11

*Batted for Brown in sixth inning.
†Batted for Farrell in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Johnson in ninth inning.
§Batted for McCandless in sixth inning.
Errors—McCandless, Swacina, Owens.

Baltimore ....0 1 1 0 2 4 0 1 .—9
Chicago ....1 1 3 0 1 2 0 0 0—8

Two-base hits—Zwilling, Beck, Duncan, Knabe. Three-base hit—Tinker. Home runs—Walsh, Mann, Simmons, Zinn. Stolen bases—Meyer, (2,) Swacina. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 7. Sacrifice hits—Beck, (2,) Tinker, Hanford, Mann. Double plays—Owens and Knabe; Doolan, Owens, and Swacina. Left on bases—Chicago, 10; Baltimore, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Bender, 1; off Brown, 4; off Prendergast, 1; off Smith, 4. Hits—Off Brown, 4 in 5 innings; off Prendergast, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Johnson, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Bender, 11 in 6 innings; off Smith, 1 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Bender, (Zwilling.) Struck out—By Bender, 3; by Brown, 3; by Johnson, 1. Passed ball—Wilson. Umpires—Messrs. Finneran and Howell. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Double Header at Buffalo Divided.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—Buffalo and Kansas City today divided the first double header of the season on the home grounds, the visitors taking the first, 4 to 2, and the Buffaloes the second, 4 to 1. Errors figured largely in the run getting in both games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'e, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
R'l'gs, ss.	4	0	0	1	1
Stov'l, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0
Per'g, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
Kr'ger, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
K'w'y, 2b.	4	1	1	3	2
Gilm'e, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
East'ly, c.	4	1	2	6	3
Main, p.	4	1	1	1	3
Total	35	4	7	27	10

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
D'ton, cf.	3	0	1	6	0
D'ney, 2b.	4	0	1	0	1
L'den, 3b.	4	0	0	0	4
Engle, rf.	4	0	0	0	0
Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
H'man, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, ss.	2	1	0	1	2
Allen, c.	2	0	0	7	2
And'son, p.	2	1	1	0	2
M'sh'l, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Agler	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	4	27	11

*Batted for Anderson in eighth inning.
Errors.—Easterly, Downey, Chase, Hofman, Smith, Allen.

Kansas City.......1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—4
Buffalo ....0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Chadbourne, Perring, Downey, Chase. Home run—Easterly. Stolen bases—Kenworthy, Gilmore, Easterly. Earned runs—Kansas City, 3; Buffalo, 1. Sacrifice hits—Rawlings, Allen. Sacrifice fly—Stovall. Left on bases—Kansas City, 7; Buffalo, 3. First base on errors—Kansas City, 4; Buffalo, 1. Bases on balls—ff Main, 2; off Marshall, 1. Hits—Off Anderson, 4 in 8 inningh; off Marshall, 3 in 1 inning. Balk—Main. Struck out by Main, 7; by Anderson, 8; by Marshall, 0. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe. Time of game, one hour and forty-eight minutes.

SECOND GAME.

KANSAS CITY.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Ch'b'e, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Raw's, ss.	3	0	0	1	4
Stov'l, 1b.	3	1	0	13	0
Perr'g, 3b.	4	0	1	1	1
Kr'g'r, lf.	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Ken'y, 2b.	3	0	0	0	4
Gilm'e, rf.	2	0	1	1	0
Mast'y, c.	1	0	0	6	3
John'n, p.	2	0	0	0	3
Bl'kb'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Good'n	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	3	24	15

BUFFALO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Agler, lf.	3	1	0	4	0
Dalton, cf.	1	1	0	1	0
Louden, 3b	4	1	1	1	2
Engle, rf.	4	0	0	1	1
Chase, 1b.	4	0	1	11	1
Dow'y, 2b.	3	1	1	3	4
Smith, ss.	4	0	1	4	2
Allen, c.	4	0	0	2	1
Krapp, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Total	29	4	4	27	15

*Batted for Johnson in eighth inning.
Errors—Rawlings, (2,) Perring, Smith.

Kansas City ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Buffalo ....2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 .—4

Three-base hit—Smith. Stolen bases—Dalton, Perring. Earned runs—Buffalo, 2. Double plays—Downey and Chase; Krapp, Louden, and Chase. Left on bases—Kansas City, 5; Buffalo, 7. First base on errors—Kansas City, 1; Buffalo, 2. Bases on balls—Off Johnson, 6; off Krapp, 6. Hits—Off Johnson, 2 in 7 innings; off Blackburn, 2 in 1 inning. Struck out—By Johnson, 3; by Krapp, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Fyfe.

Changes on Fordham Nine.

Dissatisfied by the showing made by Fordham's baseball nine against Holy Cross last Wednesday, when for the first time a Maroon baseball team was downed on its own diamond by a nine from Worcester, Coach Warner made several radical changes in the Bronx line-up yesterday. Conway, who caught in every game this season, but who has been crippled by a torn ligament in the knee, has been shifted to first base. He is succeeded behind the bat by Viviano, who comes in from right field. Viviano is no stranger at backstop as he was regular catcher two seasons ago. Kellliher, who is an accurate thrower from the outfield, has been moved from first base to right field. It is also likely that Shankey will supersede Kiernan at second base.

TO SWIM AT PHILADELPHIA.

New York Women to Compete Against Quakers May 15.

Arrangements have been completed for the first intercity swimming meet between women since they were permitted to bbcome registered with the Amateur Athletic Union. A team from the National Women's Life Saving League will go to Philadelphia on May 15 to compete against the representatives of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde in the latter's pool. The following list of events will be contested: 160-yard relay for teams of four, 100-yard swim, 40-yard swim, plunge for distance, and rancy diving.

For the New York organization the following members are practicing, and nine will make the trip to Philadelphia: Misses Rita Greenfield, May Nerich, Charlotte Epstein, Millie Barteldis, Martha Hagstadt, Edna Cole, Elsie Sultan, Lucy Freeman, and Sophie Freitag, for the swimming, and May Waldis and Josephine Bartlett, for the diving.

The following members of theh Philadelphia organization will represent their organization: Misses Olga Dorfner, Agnes Hueber, Edna Dorfner, Margaret Majer, Alma Heckert, Emma Paessler, Elizabeth Becker, and Helen Pennypacker.

Robertson Intercollegiate Starter.

"Sparrow" Robertson is to succeed Sam See of this city as tarter of the annual intercollegiate track and field championships to be held this year at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, May 28 and 29, according to gossip in college athletic circles. According to the report Robertson was selected at a recent meeting of the Advisory Board of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America. See has been starting intercollegiate championships for twenty years.

"The Sparrow" has been engaged as starter of most of the impcrtant college meets this season. Saturday he will officiate at the Princeton-Yale dual meet, and the following Saturday he will be starter of the games between Yale and Harvard. Next month Robertson will go to Chicago to start the annual track meet of the Western conference, which will be held on the field of the University of Illinois. The sports take place on June 4 and 5. Robertson attracted much attention from Westerners by his superb work at the conference meet last year, and his selection this Spring was the result.

Momument Writes from Trenches.

Fighting the Germans from the trenches in France is a more exciting "sport" than winning mile races, so Jack Monument, the old Irish-American A. C. athlete told Johnny McHugh of the Public Schools Athletic League in a letter received by him yesterday. The letter was written from "Somewhr in France," but presumably from a place where the fighting is best, for Monument is a trooper with the "Fourth Dragoon Guards, Squadron A, British Expeditionary Force in France," which has seen much active service. There are only a few words, hastily written on a page torn from one of Dieges & Clust's diaries of 1912. Monument said, "Will be seeing you as soon as the war is over, if I am still alivo."

Funke Trapshooting Winner.

Nineteen men took part in the special 100-"bird" handicap shooting match at the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club's traps yesterday under ideal conditions. H. F. L. Funke and Tracey H. Lewis tied for the principal prize, with 100 "birds" each, and in the shoot-off Funke won. Lewis took the second prize, and L. V. Smull, with 99 as his score, won the third prize. H. L. Hoyt, Jr., tied him, but as he was scratch man the committee gave him the prize for high (scratch) gun. The prize for professionals went to C. F. Winslow.

Elimination Trials for Big Race.

The elimination trials for the Indianapolis 500-mile auto race will be held on May 20, 21 and 22, and the present entry of forty-one cars will be cut to thirty-three, meaning that eight will be eliminated at the trials. The car making the fastest time in the trials will be given position No. 1 in the race, next the pole, and the other positions will be assigned according to the best times made in the trials by the other cars. Frank Galvin, a former six-day bike rider, and George Babcock, the New England racing phenom, have been selected with Dario Resta to complete the Peugeot team for the race, and these men will start practicing on the track in a few days.

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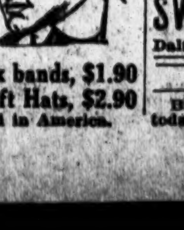
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QUAKERS CLIMB AT DODGERS' EXPENSE

Switch Back Into Winning Stride and Humble Robbie's Boys by a Score of 3 to 1.

Pat Moran's boys got the Quaker City pennant special back on the rails again yesterday afternoon at Ebbets Field, and buffeted the Dodgers out of their path like chaff. The Philadelphians came into the city with a whoop, and started right in to show that those stories that they were side-tracked were all a myth. Robbie's team had been looking forward to greeting a lot of backsliders who wouldn't have enough energy to punish the leather if it was tossed over by an infant. The guess was about as bad as a weather prediction, and after nine innings of futile effort the Dodgers were counted out by a score of 3 to 1.

A couple of three-baggers in a sprinkling of seven hits, and two errors, were the deciding factors. It was Erskine Mayer who tossed the sphere over for the Quaker City men, and he did it so effectively that the Dodger batsmen could connect with only five safeties, and two of these came in the eighth inning, bringing in the sole tally for the Ebbets contingent. At all other times he held effectively in check the aspirations of the Brooklyn team.

Until the eighth inning even the most dyed-in-the-wool Brooklyn fan would have passed up the Dodgers for a two-cent piece. When McCarty, the first man up, bumped the ball on the nose for three bases they eradicated their despondent mood and looked as chirp as a bunch of kids. Even when Ed Pfeffer waved his bat wildly in the air without even a near approach to touching the ball they refused to be discouraged. That was only one out, and nobody had expected much better of Ed even though he had made one single.

When O'Mara stepped up and met one of Mayer's slants for a double to right centre there was the first real hearty cheer, for McCarty crossed the plate with a Dodger tally.

"Now they're off," shouted one hopeful. And right at this point is where Daubert and Stengel lost a great big basketful of Brooklyn admiration. The first named lifted a long fly that literally fell into Becker's hands. He didn't have to make a move. Then came Mr. Stengel, the most successful kil joy of all. He tapped one to Nichoff that brought the easiest sort of an out.

In the next inning Wheat tried his best to start something and shot one at Mayer that nine times out of ten would have been good for a sack. It was above the pitcher's head, but he shot up his gloved hand and speared the liner. The side went out easily after that discouragement.

Three double plays were put over by the Brooklyn team and one was a beauty. It came in the seventh and cut short the Quakers' ambitions with only one run. Stock lifted a long fly to Wheat, and Killifer,, who was on third, starte dto come in, but Wheat's throw was too speedy and the runner was caught between the bases.

The first Philadelphia run came in the fourth inning. Becker dropped one over short for a base and Cravath walked. Pfeffer was getting a bit too anxious and he went wild, hitting Whitted. Nichoff shot one to O'Mara, which gave Brooklyn a chance to pull a double play, but Becker came to the plate. Paskert went out on an infield tap. In the eighth inning Paskert's three-bagger started trouble after Nichoff had been an easy out. Killifer walked and Cutshaw's fumble of Mayer's hit let Paskert score. Paskert and Killifer, with the latter at bat, tried to work the squeeze play, but it was a failure. If it had not been for McCarty's error Paskert would have been out. He was caught off the sack, and, with a chance to run him down between the bases, McCarty threw badly and hit the runner so that he was able to get back to third.

The final Brooklyn tally was the result of another three-bagger, this time by Becker. He zipped one to right and scored on Craavth's single to left. Whitted singled, but tried to stretch the hit and was caught. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
B'croft, ss.	3	0	0	2	0
Becker, lf.	4	2	2	3	0
C'vath, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
W'ted, 1b.	2	0	1	12	1
Niehoff, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
P'kert, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Kil'fer, c.	3	0	1	4	0
Mayer, p.	4	0	0	1	3
Total	31	3	7	27	10

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'Mara, ss.	4	0	2	3	4
D'bert, 1b.	4	0	0	11	1
St'gel, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
Wheat, lf.	4	0	1	2	2
C'shaw, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3
Myers, cf.	4	0	0	3	0
Sch'tz, 3s.	3	0	0	3	1
McCarty, c.	3	1	1	1	1
Pfeffer, p.	3	0	1	0	3
Total	31	1	5	27	15

Errors—Cutshaw and McCarthy.

Philadelphia ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0—3
Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

Two-base hit—O'Mara. Three-base hits—Stock, Becker, Paskert, McCarty. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hit—Schultz. Double play—O'Mara and Daubert; Cutshay, O'Mara, and Daubert; Wheat to McCarty to Cutshaw to McCarty; Niehoff and Whitted. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 6. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mayer, 2; off Pfeffer, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Whitted.) Struck out—By Mayer, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

I. A. A. A. A. Games Next Winter.

Although the first indoor games of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, held here last Winter, were not highly successful, they will be held again next year, and the association has already secured an option on Madison Square Garden for the first Saturday in March. The committee in charge of these games conferred with the Garden management early this week and were assigned the date they desired. Romeyn Berry of the Cornell University Club of New York, who was one of the leaders in the management of this year's meet, will continue in the directing of the sports and he promises a list of events that is bound to attract widespread interest. There will be a number of contests different from those of this year added to the program, and in fact, a general revision of the list will be made. The same policy of team competition will be continued, it is believed, and the games will not be called championships.

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SPORTING EVENTS.
Baseball, Washington Park, 3:30 P. M. today. Tip-Tops vs. Kansas City Feds.

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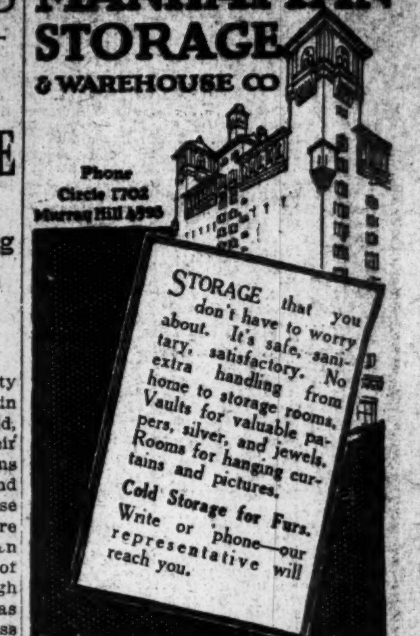
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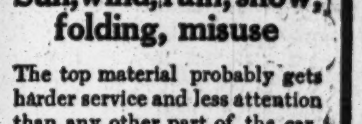
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1915.

PLENTY OF WHEAT.

A wheat famine is one of the calamities that is not expected to happen. The present condition of Winter wheat in this country is excellent and the acreage is the largest ever sown. It is about 14 per cent. greater than last season's acreage, from which the yield was a new crop record. Therefore the reasonable probability is that there will be a large American surplus, which, added to 76,000,000 bushels available from India and 100,000,000 from Argentina, ought to make good the European deficiency for another year, if that shall prove to be necessary.

More convincing, perhaps, than anything of what has been said is the fact that on the grain exchanges May wheat sells 40 cents a bushel higher than the September option, whereas a year ago at this time, with an enormous Winter wheat crop in prospect, May wheat sold only 10 cents above the September option. On the September options wheat from the new crop will be in active delivery. Obviously the grain dealers expect wheat to fall between now and September, and for one or more of three reasons, namely (1) the prospect of a very large wheat production in the meantime, (2) the possibility that the Allies will force the Dardanelles and gain access to the more or less imaginary store of Russian wheat, and (3) the constant liability of peace. The first reason has been discussed. The second is perhaps rated beyond its importance. The Russian crop last year was short. The exportable surplus, therefore, is small, and the Government in any event would be likely to place an embargo upon shipments of food grain from the country. The third reason is the one that contains dramatic, not to say theatrical, possibilities for the grain trade. Every one knows, or at least believes, that peace coming suddenly would cause a violent fall in the price of wheat, and possibly one-half of the difference between the price of May wheat and the September option represents the grain market's precaution against that contingency. At all events, the shrewd grain trader's opinion, made up in several ways, is that there will be wheat enough in the world, and that the price is more likely to stay where it is or to fall than to go any higher, at least for a while.

THE BATTLE OF YPRES.

The result of the battle of Ypres hangs in the balance, but be that result what it may, it is a dating point for the British Empire. It may almost be said to be the rebirth of the empire, sharing the distinction with the battle on the Gallipoli peninsula. There first colonial blood has been shed for the empire's foreign wars in quantities sufficient to make history. Six thousand of Canada's best offered their lives for the empire's political policy around Hill No. 60. The list of dead has not yet been published for the Dardanelles attack, but the Australian and New Zealand colonies have received first news that they must face a calamity like Canada's. This is something different from the sending of forces to fight the Boers in South Africa, or even to defend the Suez Canal. Those are domestic concerns, and self-interest would impel the support of family institutions and property. But when colonials die by battalions, and on matters of foreign politics, the colonies assert their maturity.

The acceptance of such services is an implied promise to reward them in the only way possible. The colonials are not mercenaries. No monetary reward is to be considered. It is necessary that they should receive what hitherto has been jealously withheld—a place in the council of the empire. It may be taken as sure that the colonials will be consulted in the peace discussions, and hereafter there will be no war without consultation with them. The United Kingdom will retain its primacy; the colonies themselves would wish it. But the Island Kingdoms no longer will be the empire. The daughter nations have felt the thrill of patriotism, and the mother country has had the support of her children's arms in her troubled days. There have been times when the British Empire has seemed an empty name. This war has converted it into a reality, superior to threats through divisions of interests which have been asserted almost pugnaciously at times. The loyalty which was not equal to the endurance of taxation, or the surrender of trade, has proved equal to the giving of lives and of millions by the score.

There is a huge debit account in this war, but this is one of the assets. It is a British phenomenon, a tribute to the Mother of Nations and of Parliaments.

MEXICAN PLOTTING.

Coincident with the publication of a new series of revelations of the crimes and cruelties practiced in Mexico since the beginning of the Madero régime, accompanied, of course, by violent denunciation of President WILSON's policy, is the seeming preparation on American soil, and presumably with the co-operation of Americans, for a counter-revolution which is to overthrow the forces of all the contending leaders in the stricken republic and re-establish a Government similar in character to that which MADERO overthrew. Americans can have no quarrel with Mexicans about any Government they choose to set up, but it seems that the kind of rule with which PORFIRIO DIAZ managed to keep up a factitious peace for thirty years will not suffice for any country now, and whatever this counter-revolution might accomplish, we are quite confident that another revolution would soon ensue. Complicity of Americans in any warlike movement against any person or party in the country south of our border lacks proof, of course. Such complicity is only a matter of conjecture, though more or less vague indications of its existence are observable. The organization of foreign military movements on our soil, however, should cause general resentment.

Doubtless our Government does not lack information of the plans of the various conservative juntas in this city and elsewhere. That General HUERTA should be associated in the public mind with such a movement is inevitable. He has no reason to feel at home in any part of the United States, but he has been living in this city and receiving deputations of exiled Mexican statesmen and soldiers. PASQUALE OROZCO is here, and some of HUERTA's other lieutenants in the day of his glory. HUERTA may be going to settle in Forest Hills, as his agents say, and play golf on the public links in the park all the rest of his life. He will be welcome if he remains peaceful and lawabiding. But if he is only here to plan an invasion of Mexico, to put either himself or ITURBIDE or another in power as Dictator, the sooner he gets on Mexican soil with all his dear old friends the better it will be for us, and for him and his associates, too.

THE GIANT'S SHARE.

The Chancellor of the British Exchequer estimates that to defray the cost of twelve months of war, besides spending all available revenue, Great Britain will have to borrow the capital sum of $4,300,000,000. That does not include loans to her allies, all of whom she is assisting financially. It is but the sum in which Great Britain's direct share in the cost of one year's war will exceed the Government's current income. It will have to be added to the national debt, which will be more than doubled. At the beginning of the war the British funded debt was approximately $4,000,000,000. At the end of the year's fighting it will be, according to Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's estimate, $8,300,000,000.

The raising of this enormous sum will represent very largely the process of a people borrowing from themselves. Those who have saved capital, or those who do save it, lend to all the rest—that is, to the Government—on promise of repayment with interest. Therefore, neither the increase of the national debt nor the rate of its increase can be said to prove that the war is being fought on the credit of posterity. The English people may be saving capital even now at that rate, prodigious as it seems, or they may be saving a very large proportion of it, and drawing upon their principal, meaning by that their past savings, for the remainder. But it does mean that the British public is under a tremendous strain, of which there is no really comparable experience in economic history, and that it cannot continue for very long without impairing their ability to find capital in the future for works of peace. That is true, in some degree, of course, of all the belligerents. The rapidity with which the war is using up capital could hardly have been foreseen. The thing is without parallel.

Great Britain now is carrying the financial load just as she did a century ago. Europe then was fighting France as it is fighting Germany today. The analogies are very remarkable. France, under NAPOLEON, knew how to make war support war, at least in a considerable measure, and laid conquered territory under contribution. Austria, Russia, Spain, Denmark and other countries made large issues of paper currency, all of which depreciated in value and had afterward to be funded. Great Britain met her own and a considerable proportion of her allies' expenditures by borrowing. In 1793, before the beginning of the war with France, the British national debt was £244,000,000; after the battle of Waterloo it was £826,000,000, an increase of £582,000,000 ($2,910,000,000,) or about 240 per cent. in a little more than twenty years. That is in strong contrast with an increase of more than 100 per cent. in one year of modern war. During the Napoleonic wars, as now, Great Britain assumed the giant's share of the financial burden. She was merchant, manufacturer and subsidizer for all the rest of Europe. The compensation was that her trade and manufactures greatly increased, owing to her superior facilities for producing and supplying the munitions of war to the enemies of France, as well as to her higher financial sagacity.

There was at that time no great non-European neutral like the United States to supply the wants of combatants. The fact that supplies are obtainable outside of Europe in immense quantities at the present time helps to make the fighting faster and more costly than was the case a century ago. Obviously, if the belligerents were thrown wholly upon their own resources they could not spend money so fast, or prosecute war on so vast a scale. And the rapidity with which destructive events take place under modern conditions will limit or modify the compensations that might otherwise be expected to accrue to Great Britain as the subsidizer of all anti-German Europe. During the Napoleonic wars trade had time in which to adjust itself to special opportunities, and so to get the full benefit of them. That is not now the case. The opportunities are sudden, volcanic, and will not wait. If British manufacturers cannot supply goods fast enough, the orders are sent abroad. And perhaps before trade anywhere can rationally adapt itself to the requirements of war the war will be over, having exceeded the ability of the people to provide, as rapidly as they are required, the means with which to continue it.

THE FEDERAL CLEARING HOUSE.

The banks of this Federal Reserve district are to give their replies on the 15th of this month to the proposal for the establishment of the Federal clearing system. In other districts similar proposals are in various stages of maturity. That is what the Federal Reserve Board referred to when it postponed further alterations in reserve district boundaries until the effects of intradistrict and interdistrict clearings develop.

Heretofore the New York Clearing House has been something more than an organization for swapping debits and credits on the spot instead of collecting them over the counter by messengers. Hereafter the New York Clearing House will be something less by the loss of the old representative position which it held when it alone spoke for united New York's financial interests. It is a distinct loss, and in some degree was inevitable. The old position of primacy among all American financial institutions might have survived as long as the national banking system, but it was doomed to go whenever this financial centre found a leader like the Bank of England. The London Clearing House is an important institution, but it never enjoyed the prestige of our Clearing House. It simply cleared, and did not aspire to functions of leadership. Those were resigned to the Bank of England, which is the bank of banks for Britain, and has been for the world, in some degree. It is to be hoped that our Federal Reserve Bank will come to like power and dignity.

THE MURDER MYSTERIES.

It is perfectly natural that there should be great excitement and apprehension in that east side neighborhood where the "ripper" has lately slaughtered two little children. A monster may be at large near the scene of the crimes, and the police are seemingly powerless to identify him or to obtain a clue to his identity. The testimony of medical experts that a creature capable of such atrocities might be a man of normal aspect, of generally good behavior, tends to increase the horror of the situation. The "ripper" murders unfortunately are only two of the recent murder mysteries which have perturbed New York. Within less than six months twenty murders have been committed in the city by persons still at large. HANEL, who killed JULIA HEILNER, seems to have slipped through the hands of the police. There are no charges of heedlessness against the department, but in spite of its recent general efficiency it is obviously unable to meet the present dangerous situation.

It is barely conceivable that the east side "ripper" may never be identified. The infamous "Jack the Ripper" of London was never caught. But this man has friends or acquaintances, he must have excited the suspicion of more than one person, and it seems that a competent detective system might put the officers on his trail. We cannot continue our existence comfortably when murders are committed at the rate of three or four a week and a large proportion of the murderers remain at large. The excitement will presently spread all over the city. We can understand that the Police Department feels that hostile criticism of its methods in such a crisis is neither helpful nor generous. The police have not created the situation, to be sure, but their responsibility for the detection of criminals cannot be denied, and it seems that more rigorous measures should be taken without delay to prevent the easy escape of dangerous criminals.

EDISON.

The tribute paid to THOMAS ALVA EDISON at the meeting of the Civic Forum in Carnegie Hall last night was not a unique incident in the career of our illustrious inventor. EDISON has been for many years a prophet not without honor in his own land. His contributions to the development of industrial civilization have all been too important to escape the notice of his contemporaries, and his commanding genius has been appropriately recognized many times and in many places. Not only as an inventor, but as the perfector of the inventions of others, Mr. EDISON has been of great service to his country and to the world. Besides his improvements in the means of telegraphic communication, the incandescent lamp, the phonograph in all its forms, and the kinetoscope, which made the moving picture possible, are directly due to his wonderful skill as an originator or adapter.

Therefore the Civic Forum and its distinguished speakers in honoring EDISON paid honor also to their country. For EDISON is fairly typical of the best there is in this country in energy, invention, intellectual alertness, and business capacity. At the close of his seventh decade he is happily still in the prime of life, his faculties were never more alert, and his good work for his fellow-men is not yet finished.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Street Car Bundles Considered.

Few more difficult and embarrassing problems could have been brought before the Public Service Commission than that of deciding just what and how much, besides themselves, people shall be allowed to carry into our various kinds of street cars.

On the one hand, it would be the infliction of a general hardship and a serious disarrangement of universal and immemorial custom if everything in the nature of parcels and what is called hand baggage were excluded from public vehicles. Even such a docile population as ours would certainly revolt against such a regulation as that, and, if necessary, would fight for what it considers an ancient right.

On the other hand, there is a tendency on the part of many persons, from motives of industrial or commercial economy, to expect, demand, and, if permitted, to take, in return for their nickels, the transportation of freight more or less "heavy," and not infrequently in forms that are troublesome, dangerous, or offensive to a majority of the other passengers.

Somewhere between those extremes is the golden mean of compromise between nothing and anything, but where that line should be drawn is a question to which answers widely different and disquietingly vehement are sure to be given. The poor but honest workman will resent the banishment of the honorable tools of his honorable trade, and yet these, on account of their angular shapes and sharp or serrated edges, not to speak of their occasional uncleanliness, are about the worst nuisances that can be brought into a street car. Bothersome, too, are assorted tradesmen doing business in a small way, and unable or unwilling to maintain delivery wagons of their own. They contribute many large and ungainly bundles to the bumping and bruising of a crowded public, but they would utter short, sharp barks painfully audible to listening politicians if their accustomed privileges were abolished or even abridged.

So easily, therefore, can this particular—and really needed—reform be interpreted into an attack on "the poor" that any restrictive determination as to the permissible size of parcels in street cars is sure to excite a lot of resentment, and, unfortunately for the Commission, the resentment will not be without some excuse.

A Proposal Worthy of Attention.

From Chicago, where the wind blows and whence not a little of it comes, there arrives the interesting announcement that the Merchant Tailors' Association of the city has by formal resolution urged its Aldermen to wear evening clothes when they hold their sessions in the evening, as they usually or often do.

Superficial thinkers and hasty deciders will be apt to see in this device only an attempt by tailors for once to lighten their wonted solemnity by a gleam of humor. It doesn't take long to wait a minute, however, and he who thus judiciously delays the expression of his opinion will probably say, after that period of deliberation, that the tailors' word, like many another spoken in jest, is true—that it would be a good thing if the Aldermen of Chicago and elsewhere should heed the proffered advice.

Clothes do not make the man, of course, but it is of common knowledge and experience that they influence him in manner much and in conduct to an easily measurable degree. Aldermen in evening clothes would feel a certain compulsion or impulsion to live up to them, just as the possessors of old blue china are guided by it toward dignity and propriety.

Possibly there are Aldermen—in Chicago—who are as yet not very well informed as to what constitutes correctness in after-dark habilimentation, but they could all learn, as they have all learned many more difficult things than what shoes go with what coats and what ties with what shirts. Judges are not afraid to admit that robes increase the respect felt for learning, and Aldermen can well afford to confess a debt to the orthodox spiketail or clawhammer. Also they would better mind their P's and Q's, and other letters worthy of attention, when dressed in clothes long associated with courtesy and refinement.

This Name Has a Meaning.

Yesterday, as on not a few previous occasions, the dispatches from Rome and those from Chiasso, just across the border in Switzerland, directly contradicted each other as to the probability that Italy would take an immediate part in the war. That from the Italian capital, where, of course, it had been subjected to the strict censorship which began on March 22, declared on the authority of the well-known English correspondent, Dr. DILLON, that no understanding with Austria could possibly be reached, and that by May 12 Italy, as the only way to get the territorial increments she wants and thinks she must have, would become an active party to the great conflict. The news from Chiasso, which passed only French and English censorship, was to the effect that Austria was about to make the concessions demanded, or enough of them to satisfy Italy, and that therefore the latter would not fight.

Just what significance, if any, should be attached to this and previous contradictions of the same kind is a question to which the possible answers are more numerous than convincing. On general principles the dispatches from Rome would be taken, if not for the more veracious, at least as for what the Italian Government wants or is willing to have stated as its position and plans.

An observer of events who claims a special familiarity with the Italian mind and its idiosyncrasies half suggests and half insists that it is not meaningless that the name of the town whence the uncensored, and therefore unapproved and unauthenticated, dispatches come is "Chiasso." That word is not only a mere place designation, but one in common use by Italians to express a somewhat noisy and vehement repudiation or denial of something that has been said. To attach any weight to this fact—to see it as important as well as mildly interesting—imposes a severe strain on the ordinary imagination, but of course it is not on that account necessarily an unproductive achievement if performed. Once accomplished, it supplies the—or a—solution of a mystery not otherwise easy to elucidate, and it is a common belief, whether a fact or not, that Italians are fond of doing things in a subtile and enigmatic way. And this device for letting outsiders know what news not to trust would certainly be subtile.

THE ANCIENT FEUD.

Dramatic Criticism Has Come a Long and Parlous Way.

From the Outlook.

The critic in every generation has come in for his share of criticism. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in his comedy "The Critic," aimed some biting satire at those who write of plays. In "Fanny's First Play" George Bernard Shaw, himself once a critic, pokes considerable fun—and very good fun—at the members of the critical craft. He has one character in the play say of a critic, "Quite human. I was surprised." And in another place he has a character refer to a critic as a person who "is helped out positively by a slight turn for writing, and negatively by a comfortable ignorance and lack of intuition which hide from him all the dangers and disgraces that keep men of finer perception in check."

All of which is apropos of the agitation newly reopened by one play-producing firm in New York against dramatic critics. A number of commentators would seem to be of the impression that such opposition to unfavorable criticism of plays is a product of this time and has an unhealthy significance. A half-century ago, Taine, referring to criticism, wrote: "This trade of calumny was in vogue fifty years ago; in fifty more it will probably have altogether ceased." But within the last decade so distinguished a critic as William Winter has had to give way before the opposition of theatrical producers to his reviews of their plays. Such capable writers as Alan Dale, Samuel Hoffenstein, and Acton Davies fought against the opposition made by play-producers. Walter Prichard Eaton, a magazine writer of note, recently has been excluded from a New York theatre; and now Alexander Woollcott, the critic for THE NEW YORK TIMES, has had to appeal to the Supreme Court for permission to attend the performance at a theatre from which he had been barred by the management because of an unfavorable review written by him of a play the same managers had produced.

What makes this case of unusual interest is that THE TIMES has backed up its play reviewer by invoking the aid of the Supreme Court, and that the theatrical producers in question inserted an advertisement in several New York newspapers appealing to the public not to believe anything they read in the reviews of a play produced by them. This announcement had to do with a certain play which they feared the critics might misinterpret.

The fact of the matter is that the play in question is a stupid, inutile English version of a German farce that might better have been left unwritten. It lacks all the elements that would commend it to theatre-goers.

Children Should Go to Bed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have never seen attention called to the fact that the children of the poor have from infancy no regular bedtime. Your paper today gives an account of the terrible murder of a little 4-year-old boy who, with a boy of 5, had been playing outdoors at 7:30 in the evening. The 4-year-olds I know are in bed by 6:30. Often a toddler of 3 and his baby brother play in my hot, brightly lighted kitchen at 10 o'clock at night. With a half-mile walk before them, these children can scarcely be in bed before 11, and the experience is not an uncommon one for them, nor for thousands like them.

Why, then, should we wonder if boys and girls of 14 roam the streets at midnight, learning all manner of evil? M.

New York, May 5, 1915.

"THE WAR BABY."

Why was I called from out the voids
 of space
Along a starless way, without a trace
That sanctifies the coming of God's
 own?
For desolate I came
And find dim shame to mother me,
Paternity (like me) without a name;
An unknown grave, beside an unknown
 sea
Is all that fathers me.
Robbed of my birthright by a blinded
 Fate
To sate
The dull cupidity, the insatiate
World-greed of nations.

The red libations of the long-ago
To heathen gods and elements do show
More of humanity—are shorn
Of present-day atrocity and woe;
Once and for all their sacrifice was
 made;
The palpitating, bleeding heart was torn
And paid the toll for Present and for
 Past.
All that and more we pay, with our
 Today,
In levying tribute from the hosts unborn.

Brought from the void by desecration's
 call,
To fail on desolation emptier still,
No joy, no will did Fate instill
Within the hurried fabric of my loom,
My doom
To come unloved, unwelcomed,
Branded with sorrow to the inner core
Of my life's marrow. Horror and its
 toll
Have seared my soul.
White hate unbridled flamed.
The burden of the slain was ruthless
 lain
On me, Life's derelict.
In vain, defamed,
And helpless hands they place
The torches of a race
Inflamed with passion and self-centred
 end.
May Heaven itself forefend
Destruction's sowing
Where no man may save
The joyless harvest of a nameless grave.

MARY WASHBURN BALDWIN.

MR. USHER BRANDS A TALE.

Why Do the Germans, Who Have Good Arguments, Invent Bad Ones?

Washington University, May 3, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called by representatives of the press to an article about to appear in the next issue of the Fatherland which is to state that I possess positive knowledge of an existing understanding between the Allies and the United States against Germany, and that I derived my information from Charles W. Eliot, who received it from Theodore Roosevelt. If it were not so obviously to the interest of certain groups in this country to embarrass the Administration at Washington, and if they had not chosen to do so by making the most of the "assistance" which Americans are giving the Allies by the sale of provisions and munitions of war, this statement would be too absurd to notice; but under the circumstances I am anxious to state most emphatically that it in no respect accords with fact. I do not know of a present existing understanding between the Allies and the United States hostile to Germany; I have never talked with Dr. Eliot or heard him talk even on the general subject of international politics, either in public or in private.

I did make in "Pan-Germanism" and "Pan-Americanism" the statement that before the Spanish-American War there was an understanding between the United States and England, and probably France, relating to the situation as it then existed. Everything written in that chapter was meant to apply to the situation from 1897 to 1900.

It seems to me a pity, when there are so many cogent arguments on the German side, when there is so much easily supported by precedent and logic, that the German defenders should persist in raising issues so readily turned against them, and which rouse so surely imputations of bad faith and intentional deception. The only facts behind this tale are these. I made in a book published in 1913 the statement referred to, but explicitly applied it to conditions nearly twenty years ago; as a Harvard graduate, it was assumed I knew Dr. Eliot and had talked with him; clearly Dr. Eliot had talked with President Roosevelt, who ought to know the truth; therefore, I derived my information from these gentlemen. Now, it would seem to me that if the gentlemen who are responsible for this logic had exercised the slightest care they would have assured themselves that I knew President Eliot well enough for him to impart to me international secrets and had been with him at least once in a private conference for a long enough time for him to have told me this fact. Any one of his friends or mine could have informed them that Dr. Eliot had with me only that remote acquaintanceship which he has with nearly every Harvard graduate, and that our relations had never been close enough for him to have dreamed of imparting secrets to me. Indeed, I have never talked to him for more than a minute or two, or except in the presence of numerous people.

It seems to me that the fact to stress is the extremely slender foundation for a tale which is to demonstrate to the American people their national duplicity and our share in the infamy, if I may be pardoned for coupling my name with that of Dr. Eliot. How can the German defenders expect such a tale to be credited? How can they risk making such statements? Do they not see that the ultimate effect must redound to their own greater discredit, that many will charge them with intentional deceit? Besides, my statement in "Pan-Germanism" must be so obviously stretched to cover the case that the absurdity should be clear to the veriest tyro. Even if Dr. Eliot had told me that, it would not prove a present understanding of the United States and the Allies.

ROLAND G. USHER.

Protestant Presbyterianism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The communication of Frederick J. Pohl in your issue of today, relative to the attitude of "the 'protestants'" of the Presbyterian General Assembly (I wonder if he does not mean the New York Presbytery?) toward the Union Seminary candidates for the ministry is interesting. He asks if they know that in maintaining that attitude they are "insulting the intelligence of Columbia University men." Frankly, I don't believe they do. I strongly suspect that, in considering the weighty matters of business which come before them, this particular item has never occurred to them. And, further, now that the matter has thus been called to their attention, I am inclined to the belief that they will go right on protesting against admitting to the Presbyterian ministry those who do not accept the fundamental doctrines upon which the denomination is founded.

The right of these "thinking young men" to entertain any views on any subject whatsoever has never been questioned. It is when the beliefs thus cherished render them persona non grata to the denomination whose ministry they seek to enter that their right to such admission is not only questioned, but vigorously and persistently and, as I believe, wisely opposed.

PRESBYTERIAN.

New York, May 5, 1915.

Silence Concerning Lithuania.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a very curious thing that your military expert, Walter E. Ives, avoids mentioning the real name of the country now invaded by the Germans in Northwestern Russia. The fact is that from Rosieny to Shavli - Ponieviez - Dinaburg—all this way stretches the line which separates the Baltic provinces from Lithuania, comprising provinces Kovno, Vilna, Suvalki, and Grodno and rivers Dubisa, Niemen, Nevieza, Vilia, Musha, and Laivene. All these are in Lithuania proper and not related to Courland in any way, as Mr. Ives would tell us.

For political reasons—and, moreover, for militaristic reasons—Russia has informed the agents of the press that, taking Ossovetz as a point, it is a German campaign in "Northern Poland." No such a thing! Suvalki, Kovno, Grodno, and Vilna, four great provinces, belong to Lithuania proper, having different language, literature, and institutions, and striving for ages to regain political independence, or at least autonomous government, with a Parliament in the ancient capital, Vilna. J. O. SIRVYDAS,

Assistant Editor Lithuanian Weekly Vienybe Lietuvninku.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 5, 1915.

The Friendless Sinking Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admitting that the serial-payment plan is not a "money-saving device," like a patented gas burner or a new leaching process, its real advantages over the sinking fund are still enormous. From a common-sense standpoint, the sinking-fund idea is intrinsically unsound. If you can pay part of your debts, why intrust the money to a third medium which shall eventually discharge your obligations? The sinking fund is a financial middleman, and if we may not have to pay him a profit, at least we must surely defray his expenses. The dangers of complexity, confusion, and maladministration attendant on sinking funds have been sufficiently emphasized to be familiar to every one. The serial plan is not a get-rich-quick scheme for saving millions without effort or sacrifice, but it is a direct and sensible method of discharging municipal obligations.

BENJAMIN GROSSBAUM.

New York, April 29, 1915.

JAPAN'S LAND HUNGER DISAPPOINTED.

In South Manchuria, Besides, Her People Have Been Unable to Compete Successfully with Cheap Chinese Labor.

By CHUGO OHIRA.

New York, May 4, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am not well informed as to the precise lines along which Japan is pursuing her demands with regard to Japanese emigration to South Manchuria. The negotiations are still in progress at Peking. This much, however, is true—it is no new policy, but was admitted as reasonable by the world at large when the late Marquis Komura, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared in his address to the Diet the Governmental policy for relieving the overcrowding at home by free immigration into South Manchuria and Korea, with the general approval of Japanese statesmen and people. Were this policy successfully carried out, the benefits to Japan would be immeasurable in the progress of industry and commerce, as well as in relieving the surplus population, which is such a serious problem for the Government, since the right of free immigration is denied almost the world over to the Japanese, excepting in the Far East, where they share equal privileges with Western peoples.

Although it is generally believed that the Japanese enjoy special privileges in Manchuria and have constituted a colony there, the actual conditions are decidedly otherwise. Why are the actual conditions of the Japanese in Manchuria so different from what they are thought to be?

1. In South Manchuria under the present conditions there is no room for the Japanese laborer; there is, however, opportunity for capital and the skilled laborer. The Japanese cannot compete with the Chinese laborer, as may clearly be seen from the following statistics, compiled by the South Manchurian Railway Company in 1913:

	Factory.	Harbor.	Mining.
Working hours, Japanese.	10.9	10.8	10.8
Wages per day, Japanese.	$0.68	$0.53	$0.56
Working hours, Chinese...	11	11	11
Wages per day, Chinese..	$0.25	$0.23	$0.18

2. There are no prospects for Japanese retailers, who are gradually pushed aside by Chinese, whose lower cost of living as well as keener sense in calculation enables them to outdo the Japanese in this line. For instance, in the streets about the locomotive works at Shakako of the South Manchurian Railway there are no Japanese retailers, despite the fact that residing there are 2,500 Japanese whose everyday needs are supplied by Chinese retailers.

3. Under these circumstances the only way open for Japanese immigrants is farming, but unfortunately this is not practicable in the present state of affairs, for, as a matter of fact, the only territories in Manchuria which serve Japan's colonization purposes are the Kwangtung Peninsula and the land belonging to the South Manchurian Railway Company.

Kwangtung Province, including the adjoining islands, covers only 1,303 square miles, of which but 299 square miles (23 per cent.) are available for farming, and in this small area there are 324,900 Chinese already working the land. This leaves no room for Japanese farmers. The land owned by the South Manchurian Railway outside this province, while it extends to a length of 680 miles, covers in all but 70 square miles. The major portion of this is utilized by the railway for streets, &c., therefore no large area can be leased out for farming purposes.

Thus far the Japanese farmers who have immigrated into this region are as follows:

	Kwangtung Province.	Outside of Kwangtung.	Under jurisdiction of Jap. Consulate.	Total.
Farmers	44	127	11	182
Number of people in their families	120	190	25	344
Stock farmers...	1	1	0	2
Number of people in their families	7	4	0	11
Total	172	331	36	539

This negligible number of farmer immigrants is as nothing compared with the 34,711 Japanese (86,025, including the members of their families,) engaged in sundry occupations. This condition is entirely due to the fact that there is no land available for cultivation by them in the territory where Japanese have special interests.

Since there is no room for Japanese farmers in the region under Japan's influence, she will have to seek other fields for the purpose. The ways open are, to extend the dependencies of the South Manchurian Railway or secure the right for Japanese to own land for farming purposes in South Manchuria. The former, I believe, Japan would not care to ask, as it would in reality be little short of territorial expansion and would violate in spirit the two well-known principles regarding China. The latter under present conditions is not feasible. Although I do not know of the existence of any anti-alien land law in the Chinese Code, foreigners are not allowed to own land in South Manchuria. The only way open to Japanese farmers in the interior of South Manchuria is to lease the farm land. But even this is not without hindrance, the lease to foreigners being granted only upon the indorsement of the Chinese authorities, who usually oppose it, either directly or indirectly. And even when the right to lease land is granted, it does not help very much in relieving the surplus Japanese population, since the lease is never granted for more than one year.

No wonder, then, that not the slightest result has been attained toward the solution of the most serious problem Japan has ever had to face—the relief of overcrowding at home. As a matter of fact, farming in Manchuria is still in its infancy. Although at present the soya bean and millet are practically the only products in Manchuria, according to the careful investigation of experts, the soil is susceptible of producing other useful products if the cultivation is properly conducted.

Should South Manchuria be developed by Japanese farmers, employing all their skill, scientifically attained, for the best use of the soil, the result would be greatly to the benefit of China and Japan, as well as other powers interested in trade in China, which has been the case in Korea since the Japanese occupation. Unless the Japanese are able to acquire freedom of residence and the right to own land, this cannot be accomplished.

CHUGO OHIRA.

DIRECT BOND SALES.

Besides What Might Be Saved There Is a Social Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letter of Lawrence Chamberlain, representing the Investment Bankers' Association of America, published in your issue of April 15, commenting upon an article which appeared in THE TIMES of March 28, in which I outlined a plan for the city to establish offices of deposit and sell its securities direct to the citizens, I would like to make a few further remarks in reply to Mr. Chamberlain's letter.

The city sells an average of about $400,000,000 of its bonds and warrants yearly. To show what a small commission or difference in price in the disposition of these securities amounts to, I would point out that a commission or difference in price of ¼ per cent. would amount to $1,000,000, while a commission or difference in price of 1 per cent. would amount to $4,000,000. Now, if the city can save such large sums, which would otherwise go as commissions or profits to middlemen, why should it not do so? If the city trades directly with its citizens, the city and the citizens together get the entire benefit, and it is only a question of how much of the profits go to the citizens and how much to the city. Could not all these middlemen be eliminated by the city acting as a depository for the savings of the people? The city would thus have at its disposal large amounts of funds which could be invested in the securities that it issues that year, and it could be provided that this should be the sole kind of security in which the funds could be invested. In any event, the city would have at its disposal large amounts of funds. As an additional feature, any depositor depositing in small amounts could, when his deposits amount to $500 or $1,000, have the privilege of taking a long-term bond. The above plan properly worked out technically is so simple that there should be no question of it being easily and economically handled as far as management is concerned. It offers no complex problems as some undertakings do, and it should therefore merely be a matter of getting an efficient bank official of experience in this kind of banking to run such an undertaking.

But it is not only a question of the saving of commissions and profits. The main point, as previously outlined, is that by establishing these offices of deposit it helps the citizens—the middle classes and the people of small means—to safeguard their savings, giving them easy facilities for depositing their savings at any time, with the assurance that they are absolutely secure. It would thus stimulate the habit of saving, instead of having this habit discouraged by experiences with some of the less safe places of deposit, for the money deposited with the city would be absolutely secure beyond any question of doubt. Besides this, the city has a trademark and credit which for this purpose is an asset of incalculable value and which should be used for its benefit. The advantage in creating a larger feeling of ownership in the city and interest in its affairs on the part of its citizens has already been touched on in my former article.

I do not think that such a system would detract materially from the deposits in the savings banks or trust companies, (it might from some of the less secure small private banking houses,) as it is quite likely that savings and deposits would be stimulated and thus expand. It should eventually have a good effect on securities and the investment market.

A short time ago the city borrowed $100,000,000. Shortly after this loan was made there was a profit of $3,000,000 to the subscribers. At the time this loan was negotiated the trust companies and banks had to pay not over 3 per cent. on their deposits, while the city is paying 6 per cent. on the loan above mentioned for one, two, and three years. ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

New York, May 4, 1915.

Short Division.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Sunday issue you told of a man about to run away from his family with $95,000 in his possession, and of this sum he was only required to give his wife and children $15,000. Can any one tell me why this unjust proportion? I am not a suffragist, but this could almost make me one. C. A.

Far Rockaway, May 2, 1915.

A FULL HIGHWAY.

Reasons Why a Trolley Should Not Go On Albany Post Road.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is perhaps because I live in the western part of Putnam County that I have been particularly interested in the editorial in this morning's TIMES entitled "The Albany Post Road Grab." May I add another reason why Governor Whitman should veto the Slater bill repealing the law enacted twenty years ago to prevent the construction of trolley roads on the crowded Albany Post Road? Through the construction of the State Road, the Albany Post Road from New York to Peekskill has once more become the main highway from New York City northward to all points on the east bank of the Hudson River. The traffic thereon is increasing daily. Although originally laid out under the Act of 1703 as four rods, sixty-six feet wide, that road is in many places much narrower. With the advent of automobiles moving at high speed, public safety requires provision for paths outside of the traveled way for pedestrians, and even sixty-six feet does not leave much for that purpose, and for the ditches requisite to proper drainage.

Apart from all this, however, there is a project on foot to build at the public expense a new highway from New York northward up the general line of the valley of the Bronx River. Desirable as that is, its construction will take time, and presumably cost millions. At least until that road shall be built the interests of the citizens of this State in every county require that what is left of the old Albany Post Road unhampered by trolley lines shall so remain.

My business experience included many years in railroad service. Without fear of contradiction, I will say that the most bothersome and most expensive railroad rights of way we had to deal with were those which had in the early days been obtained by franchises for laying tracks in public streets of what were then villages and small towns, and subsequently grew to be cities. As time goes by the trolley companies will, if they have not already, meet with like experience. Looking to the future, it is not to the advantage of any trolley company to be forced to lay its rails in and along a public highway. The wiser and cheaper course is to buy and own rights of way, on which trains can be safely moved at high speed. This is and has been done in other States, and should certainly be done in New York. It goes without saying that the Governor should veto the Slater bill.

Let me say, finally, that my home in Putnam County is not on or near the Albany Post Road. That and the State Road simply serve me, as they do thousands of others, as a public highway, to which purpose the land in the Albany Post Road was by our Provincial Legislature dedicated more than two hundred years ago.

STUYVESANT FISH.

New York, May 6, 1915.

Marked by a Dream.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of course, the medical sharps know it all, but let me tell what happened to me. I had a strikingly vivid dream in which I saw and spoke to a dead friend, and she emphasized what she said by laying her hand on my hair, a trick the dead girl had when living. The subject of her speech has no value. But when I woke I could almost feel her touch still. In a day or two I noticed my hair looked queer where she touched me, and it faded until I had four bars, almost white, across my red mop, just such as would be made by four fingers.

KITTY MONTROSE.

New York, April 30, 1915.

CALIFORNIA HEIRESS WEDS AT WALDORF

Miss Eileen Canfield, Daughter of Late Oil King, Marries J. H. Himes of Canton, Ohio.

ILLNESS DELAYED WEDDING

Bridegroom, a Steel Manufacturer, Was Taken Ill on His Way to Ceremony in Los Angeles.

Miss Eileen Canfield, daughter of the late C. A. Canfield of Los Angeles, Cal., who made a fortune in the oil business and is said to have left an estate of $25,000,000, was married yesterday in a private suite at the Waldorf to J. H. Himes, a steel manufacturer of Canton, Ohio. The wedding was to have taken place in Los Angeles, and the scene was shifted across the continent and the wedding postponed on account of the sudden illness of the bridegroom.

Mr. Himes met Miss Canfield during a trip to California about two years ago, and after he had won her consent to their marriage, the date of the ceremony was set for a month ago. Mr. Himes started for Los Angeles via Pittsburgh, and on his arrival at the latter city he was taken ill, and developed diphtheria. Friends telegraphed Miss Canfield, and, accompanied by her two sisters, Mrs. J. M. Danziger and Miss Dorothy Canfield, she started East, and reached Pittsburgh when her fiance was in a critical stage of his illness. She remained there until he became convalescent, and as soon as he was out of danger they decided that the wedding should take place in New York, and the honeymoon spent where he could recuperate. So she and her two sisters came to New York a little more than a week ago, and Mr. Himes arrived on Wednesday.

The parlor of Mrs. Danziger's suite had been lavishly decorated with American Beauty roses and orange blossoms, an orange tree in bloom being one of the main features. The bride wore a blue silk suit. The ceremony was performed by tht Rev. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street. Mrs. Danziger was matron of honor and Miss Dorothy Canfield was maid of honor. The best man was E. L. Diehl of Canton, Ohio, and E. L. Doheny of Los Angeles, who was an associate of the bride's father in the Mexican Petroleum Company and the California Oil Company, gave her away. During the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Himes left for Atlantic City.

VERA BLOODGOOD TO WED.

Will Marry Charles Scribner, Jr., on May 26—The Attendants.

The wedding of Miss Vera Bloodgood, daughter of Hildreth K. Bloodgood, and Charles Scribner, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, whose engagement has just been announced, will be celebrated on Wednesday, May 26, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. J. Macy Willets, 30 West Fifty-second Street.

Miss Bloodgood, since her début in society three seasons ago, has been identified with many of the horse shows in town and country, being a skilled horsewoman, and is fond of all outdoor sports. She has been spending the Winter in town with her sister. Her father's country estate is at New Marlboro, Mass.

Mr. Scribner is a Princeton University man, and belongs to the Union, Morris County Golf and Essex Fox Hounds Clubs. The Scribners' country home is at Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. Willets is to be her sister's matron of honor, and Mrs. George Saltonstall West, Mrs. Theodore P. Dixon, Mrs. Arthur A. Fowler and Miss Mary Rand of Minneapolis will be the other attendants.

Clarence Van S. Mitchell will be Mr. Scribner's best man. The ushers selected include J. Macy Willets, R. Tailer Townsend, Nicholas Tilney, G. Dawson Coleman of Philadelphia, Edward Law, Rudolph Rauch, Archibald D. Russell, Jr., and Philip Boyer.

HELEN M. SEIXAS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mrs. Gershom A. Seixas to Wed A. Stedman Hills.

Mrs. Gershom A. Seixas announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Mayo Seixas, to A. Stedman Hills, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Hills of 1,114 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Miss Seixas is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Seixas and the late Gershom Arnold Seixas, for many years an attorney of this city. Mr. Hills was graduated from Harvard University, class of 1900, and from the Harvard Law School in 1905. He is a member of the Harvard Club of this city, the Amateur Comedy, and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

Owing to the recent death of the bride's father, the wedding, which will be solemnized shortly in All Angels' Church, will be a quiet one.

Snapping Bonbons Tell Engagement

The engagement was announced last evening of Frederick Godfrey Heller, elder son of Mrs. H. E. Heller of Barnet, England, assistant head of the passenger department of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of New York, to Miss Hazel May Austin, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Austin of 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The guests were informed of the engagement through the medium of cards in snapping bonbons, in which they were inclosed, with the regular cap and motto. Among those at the bridge were guests from Canada, Chicago, and Larchmont. They included Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bain Force and Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hawley Muir.

Lathrop-Starring Engagement Off.

The engagement of Miss Gertrude Farquhar Lathrop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alanson P. Lathrop of 390 West End Avenue, to Mason B. Starring, Jr., has been broken by mutual consent. Mr. Starring was formerly of Chicago, but now lives in New York. The announcement of the engagement was made at a luncheon given by Mrs. Lathrop in January.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., has leased Mrs. Lorillard Spencer's villa, Chastelleux, in Wellington Avenue, Newport, for the coming season.

Charles Stewart Davison will give a luncheon at Sherry's on May 12, for his cousin, Miss Gwendolyn Frothingham, the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Richard Frothingham, to be followed by a matinée party.

The wedding of Miss Mary Nammack, daughter of Dr. Charles E. Nammack of 42 East Twenty-ninth Street and John Neville Boyle will take place on Tuesday, May 11, in the Lady Chapel of St. Patrick's Cathedral. A bridal breakfast will follow at the home of the bride's father. The couple will spend their honeymoon in California and the Canadian Rockies.

A tea dance and sale will be held tomorrow afternoon in aid of the New York Home for Convalescents, at the Hotel Gotham, from 2 to 6 o'clck. Miss Mary Van Beuren Vanderpoel of 30 East Fifty-third Street is in charge of the arrangements.

Mrs. Colin Carter is the guest of Justice and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes in Washington.

F. C. TANNER TO MARRY.

Chairman of Republican State Committee Engaged to Jane Ogden.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—The engagement of Miss Jane Ogden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden of this city, to Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was announced here today. Miss Ogden, a tall blonde, has been a favorite in the younger set of society both in this city and in New Orleans. She made her début three years ago.

Charles Ogden, father of Miss Ogden, is a prominent architect at the Capitol. Miss Ogden is a graduate of St. Agnes School in Albany and spent two years in Miss Bennett's finishing school at Millbrook, N. Y. Two years ago she made an extensive tour of Europe, Egypt, and the Nile, and while abroad was received in audience at the Vatican by the late Pope Pius X. She is interested in many charities and during the last Winter formed a sewing class for the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

Mr. Tanner, who is here as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention, was born in Jacksonville, Ill., and is 37 years of age. His father, Edward A. Tanner, was President of Illinois College. The late Stewart L. Woodford, who was a Brigadier General in the civil war, and subsequently Lieutenant Governor of this State and United States Minister to Spain during the period preceding the Spanish-American War, was his counsin.

Mrs. Charles Ogden announced her daughter's engagement at a luncheon given at the Ogden residence. Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of Govenor Whitman, attended the luncheon. The other guests included Mrs. Russel Sard, Hiland Batcheller, Moncure Carpenter, Frederick Peabody, Kenneth Ogden, Willis Hanson, Jr., Richard MacDonald Nelson, and the Misses Alice Williams, Dorothy Arnold, Eleanor Twining, Grace Carter, Ruth Peabody, Peggy Cox, Wynanda Boardman, Lila Paige, Marjorie Waterman, and Marjorie Whitney.

GET THEIR MARRIAGE LICENSE.

John F. Fisk, 3d, and Miss Alverta M. Holland to Wed May 12.

John Flanel Fisk, 3d, and Miss Alverta Mae Holland obtained a marriage license yesterday at City Hall from Clerk Skully and their wedding will take place on Wednesday, May 12, at the St. Regis.

Miss Holland, who is the daughter of Charles Wesley Holland of 449 Park Avenue, gave her age as 22 years and Mr. Fisk, who is a broker and whose home is at 1,414 South Pennsylvania Square, Philadelphia, gave his age as 24.

LOIS CAMPBELL WINS $18,000,000 WILL SUIT

Jury Decides She Is Traction Man's Daughter and Entitled to Share of His Estate.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—A unanmous verdict in favor of the defendants in the Campbell will case was returned by the jury here tonight. The verdct declares Lois Campbell, now Mrs. Burkham, to be the daughter of James Campbell and therefore entitled to the half of his $16,000,000 estate, which was willed to her.

Upon application of attorneys for the defense, Circuit Judge Kinsey immediately after the verdict was returned, dismissed the entire case, thereby denying the contestants the right to a trial upon their allegations that Campbell was of unsound mind and that he was unduly influenced in making the will by members of the Church to which the property eventually would go after the death of his wife and daughter. The contestants have four days in which to apply for a rehearing.

The jury was out two hours and fifteen minutes.

The contestants of the will of James Campbell sought to prove that Mrs. Lois Campbell Burkham was not his daughter but a child that he had adopted. In the course of the trial Mrs. Edith Blair of St. Louis testified that Lois Campbell was the daughter of her stepdaughter, a Mrs. Anna Elizabeth Hicks, who was said to be now living in England as the wife of a Duke. She said that James Campbell had called on her and admitted that this was the parentage of Lois Campbell, and had asked her to remain silent concerning it.

The contestants in the case were the nephew, nieces, and only living sister of the dead capitalist, and their attorneys announced at the beginning of the trial that they would try to prove that Lois Campbell was a child from a foundling home in this city.

The widow, Mrs. Florence Campbell, would have been the gainer if the will had been broken, as she would have received outright one-third of the entire estate under the laws of Missouri. The will was filed in that State soon after the financier's death at his Summer home in Greenwich, Conn., on June 12, 1914. Campbell left the bulk of his estate to St. Louis University, a Jesuit College, to go to the institution on the death of the last child of his daughter, if she has children, and if not, upon her death. Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Burkham are to receive only the income from the estate, which amounts to between $400,000 and $500,000 a year.

TO PROTECT FRENCH NAME.

Plan to Limit Its Use as Trade Designation.

PARIS, May 6.—The Commerce Committee of the Chamber of Deputies decided today to recommend the passage by the Chamber of a law prohibiting the use of the designation "French" for products of business houses of which one or more of the directors are foreigners, which are not governed exclusively by French laws or which are branches of foreign enterprises. The same prohibition is to be extended to all products which are not made in France or the colonies.

Enterprises which under the restrictions will be compelled to drop the designation "French" will have a year's time in which to eliminate the word from their advertising, firm names and stationery.

OFFER 100,000 AUSTRALIANS

Events in the Dardanelles Serve to Stimulate Recruiting.

LONDON, Friday, May 7.—The Sydney correspondent of The Morning Post says he understands that the difficulty of equipment which hitherto has restricted the number of men sent from Australia, is likely to be met by an arrangement with the War Office whereby the deficiencies in Australia, especially with regard to rifles, are to be supplied by the Imperial authorities.

Recent events in the Dardanelles have stimulated recruiting in Australia, and this is emphasized by the fact that there is no difficulty in obtaining large bodies of suitable men. The Prime Minister recently stated that the extent of Australian assistance in resources and men was unlimited. This statement, the correspondent adds, is likely to be converted into concrete form as a result of the discussions now taking place at Premier's conference. It is expected that a definite offer of one hundred thousand men will be made.

$10,000 FOR THE RED CROSS

Giver Withholds His Name—Money to be Used in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The American Red Cross Society was informed today that the largest single anonymous contribution it had ever received had been placed to its credit with the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia. The trust company in informing the Red Cross Society of the gift, simply said that the giver's name was not to be disclosed.

A contribution is a claer gift, with th esingle condition that the fund "be uesd on the field of action in the present European war, wherever the Red Cross Society may find the need most urgent and without regard to the nationality of those who may benefit by its aid."

RUSSIA AIMS BLOW AT IVAN NARODNY

Consul Prints Advertisement Repudiating Head of Russian Chamber of Commerce.

WARNS AMERICANS, HE SAYS

Asserts Promoter's Name Is Assumed and Says He Has No Connection with Czar's Government.

P. de Routsky, Russian Consul in this city, is sponsor for an advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES today, in effect repudiating Ican Narodny, the Managing Director of the Russian Chamber of Commerce with offices at 141 Broadway, as a Russian citizen or as one having any connection with the Government of Russia. Here is the advertisement:

> The Russian Imperial Consulate General at New York wishes to notify a ll whom it may concern that the person who, under the assumed named of "Ivan Narodny," represents himself as the Managing lDirector of a so-called "Russian Chamber of Commerce," with offices at 141 Broadway, is not registered as a Russian citizen, a nd, moreover, has absolutely no connection with any departments of the Imperial Government, the Imperial Embassy or the Consulate General.

M. de Routsky said last night that the advertisement was being published for the protection of American business men.

"The Russian Government takes no stand for or against any scheme or plans of Ivan Narodny," he said. "The advertisement is simply a warning for the protection of Americans that money invested in the so-called Chamber of Commerce is not guaranteed by the Russian Government."

M. de Routsky said that the embassy authorities at 22 Washington Square North had received many inquiries from persons approached by Mr. Narodny, who had been left under the impression that his enterprise had the backing of the Imperial Russian Government.

"This is done under orders," added M. de Routsky significantly.

"Orders from whom?" was asked.

M. de Routsky shrugged his shoulders.

Michael M. Ustinoff, the Consul General, on whose authority M. de Routsky acted in publishing the advertisement, refused to be seen last night. He sent word by a butler that his business hours were from 10 to 2 in the daytime. A second request for information brought the message that the advertisement was self-explanatory, and said all that the Embassy wished said.

Mr. Narodny, who lives at 950 East 180th Street, the Bronx, said he could not understand such an attack on him. He laughed at the statement that he was not registered as a Russian citizen, inasmuch, he said, as he had been a citnzen of the United States for several of the seven years he had been in this country. He said he had been a political refugee from Russia, but hoped some day to go back. As for the charge that Narodny was not his own name, he laughed again and said it was the only name he knew.

"The Consulate is perturbed because we have declined to run this Chamber of Commerce according to its view," he said. "We organized in January and are doing well. Our desire is to foster trade between Russia and the United States, and we are ready to deal with anyone who will helps us do this. The Consulate refused its support when we declined to bar Jews," Mr. Narodny went on. "I don't know why I should be attacked except for the reason that I have been a Radical and a refugee and, of course, not persona grata at the Consulate."

In an article published some years ago over his own signature and purporting to be a chapter of a book Narodny was then writing, he told of his mysterious escape from Dom Predvaritelnavo Zakultchenia, where he was imprisoned as a political offender. A beautiful girl, with whom he communicated by letters tied to neck of a dove, was the means, according to Narodny, of his escape, and, after she had arranged for this, presumably by bribing high officials, he never saw her again. Narodny has frequently told of the confiscation of his estates in the Baltic provinces and of his hope some day of recovering his fortune.

BIG CRACKS IN ARMORY WALL

Found in Home of 14th Regiment in Brooklyn—Street Traffic Stopped.

Cracks, four to seven feet long, appeared yesterday in the Fifteenth Street wall of the Fourteenth Regiment Armory in Eighth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Brooklyn, and last night the police had Fifteenth Street between Seventh and Eighth Avenues closed to all traffic, except to persons living in apartments across the street.

Old residents of the neighborhood recalled that there had once been a swimming pool where part of the armory foundation is now built, and it is feared that the foundation may be found to be a bog. Government engineers will inspect the plant today.

The armory was built about twenty-two years ago. It is of brick and fronts for the whole block in Eighth Avenue, extending back into Fifteenth and Fourteenth Streets about 400 feet. The cracks are in the wall near the Seventh Avenue side. Policeman eKarns of the Fifth Avenue Station discovered them about 3 o'clock. Then there were only four or five. He notified Captain Barnes, who telephones to the Building Department, and within an hour Superintendent Patrick J. Carlin had men at work shoring up the wall. By nightfall several more cracks had appeared.

Mr. Carlin did not order the tenements opposite to be vacated, but he advised the guard at each end of the street to stop the Fifteenth Street crosstown surface cars, whose operation may have weakened the wall.

HELD HERE BY KIDNAPPERS.

Youth Tells Denver Police Bootblack Stole Him from Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, May 6.—Harry Dobson, who arrived here from New York City this morning, immediately called at Police Headquarters, where he said that he had been stolen from his parents when a child and made to work for an Italian bootblack in Manhattan ever since.

"I've had a hard time of it," he said, "and several weeks ago one of the older men told me I had been kidnapped from Denver. I ran away from my employer, and am here to try to find my parents. I believe I was born Feb. 12, 1894."

Dobson told the police he did not know his real name. He said he was a mere cvhild when kidnapped, had been made to work like a slave, but never received any money except for small incidentals. He "beat" his way to Denver.

Limitations.

They may invent airships that can cross the Atlantic in a day, but will they have Ritz-Carlton restaurants, gymnasiums, swimming-pools, golf links, big game preserves and other conveniences which the modern traveler regards as inseparable from comfortable ocean travel?—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Didn't Catch Him.

This is to assure our Christian readers that we were not caught in a poker game. We left before the officers arrived.—Adams (Ga.) Eagle.

Successful Revival.

Writing of the big revival which has been in progress in Horton, the Fairbury (Neb.) Journal asserts that nearly five hundred "convicts" have been made, including the Mayor and two Councilmen.—Kansas City Star.

JAPAN WANTS ACTION.

No True Friendship Possible While America Continues Discrimination.

Relations with the United States continue to absorb a great deal of attention of the leading publications of Japan.

"Evidently there prevails," says the Japan Magazine, "a profound degree of dissatisfaction everywhere among the Japanese people with regard to conditions in California, and the misconceptions of the newspapers but add to the acuteness of the situation. If the vernacular press at all represents the nation as a whole, there is a very wide ignorance in Japan as to the American people. The fact that the Japanese press represents the American attitude as altogether unreasonable and unjust, while the United States seems quite unconscious of any such defection, is in itself sure proof that something is wrong somewhere.

"The reiterated statement in the press that in California there is express and deliberate discrimination against the Japanese is calculated to greatly prejudice the situation, since this point is not conceded by the people across the Pacific. It now appears more evident than ever that the Japanese must demand rights of naturalization in the United States before they demand rights of land ownership, seeing that the latter right is being more and more limited to citizens or those entitled to become such.

"The Kokumin Shimbun aptly says that it doubts whether relations with America can be improved by the present method of merely shaking hands and exchanging cordial compliments. In answer to Japan's complaints against injustice to her nationals, America merely sends over messengers to tell the Japanese how much America loves them, a policy which is obviously futile. The friendship of the two nations, continues the Kokumin, cannot be preserved for any length of time on a basis of discrimination. If America really cares for friendship with the Japanese she should accord them equal treatment with Europeans. So long as the Japanese are subjected to discriminatory treatment in any part of the United States there is no hope of any permanent friendship between the two nations, insists the paper.

"This is a very frank expression of opinion, and coming as it does from one of the foremost journals of the empire, it should not only carry weight but should be as frankly met and answered. Such expressions of opinion in Japan have been frequent and oft repeated, but no voice from the American side replies. There is no one even to ask the Kokumin to state clearly and specifically wherein there is direct or deliberate discrimination against the Japanese. It is clear that so long as America does not meet the charge and answer it Japan will feel more and more aggrieved and Americans will not be doing their country justice. If both parties would but cease discussing friendship between the two countries and deal definitely with the grievances advanced by Japan, there would be some hope of a solution. This can be done better in the press than by diplomacy. It is a public question and demands public treatment."

Of the view of the situation as seen by the Nichi-Nichi, another of the great Japanese dailies, The Japan Magazine says:

"While the outlook has thus improved, the Nichi-nichi is not so sanguine as to suppose that all difficulties have ceased or that peace is now assured. The anti-Japanese sentiment in America is only quiescent; it has yet to be completely rooted out. There are signs of movements in certain States toward greater restriction of Japanese freedom, and the Germans in America are doing all in their power to create misunderstandings between that country and Japan. Both in Australia and the United States the laws affecting Japanese are yet in force, and no stone should be left unturned to have them revoked or modified. Until such improvements are accomplished Japan cannot be too optimistic.

"Most of the respect shown to Japan today is not due so much to love of her as to fear of her great naval and military power. Until the west becomes acquainted with the real beauty of Japanese civilization it will not be likely to feel a proper interest in good relations with this country. This should be the work of scholars and religious teachers on both sides of the Pacific. As for China, she will not assume a proper attitude toward Japan until other foreign nations set the example."

LAWYERS GET $100,000 FEE.

Claflin Receivers Report $13,605,000 Business Done Up to Feb. 6.

Judge Hand approved yesterday the payment of $100,000 to Rushmore, Bisbee & Stern, receivers' attorneys in the Claflin reorganization. He reserved decision on the application of the receivers, Joseph B. Martindale, President of the Chemical National Bank, and Frederic A. Juilliard of A. D. Juilliard & Co., for $100,000.

It is expected that there will also be a payment of about $100,000, divided between White & Case, attorneys for the noteholders' committee, and Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, counsel for the General Creditors' Committee. When all the fees have been paid, whatever remains of the $500,000 set aside by court order for the expenses of the receivership will revert to the Mercantile Stores Corporation.

Some facts concerning the work of the receivers were set forth in their application for fees. From June 24, 1914, to Feb. 6 last, they did a business of $13,605,000, and bought $9,275,000 worth of domestic goods and $293,000 of foreign manufacture. Thei gross receipts were from accounts receivable, $14,903; from European branches for goods sold, $350,000; from bills receivable, $488,000, and from other scources, $15,000. On Feb. 6 the receiver had on hand in cash $6,339,552, and since then they have made other large sales and collected other considerable sums.

$10,000 Verdict for a Workman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 6.—The suit of William H. Farrelly of Yonkers against the Bradley Construction Company for $25,000 damages for injuries he received in an accident in the new Lexington Avenue subway tunnel, which was tried yesterday before Justice Morschauser resulted in a sealed verdict for $10,000 being handed up this morning. Justiec Tompkins last month set aside a verdict of $3,500 on the ground that it was insufficient.

John Francis Quigley.

John Francis Quigley, Principal of Public School 1 of Long Island City for almost twenty years and prominent in fraternal and educational circles in Queens Borough, died in St. John's Hospital yesterday from hardening of the arteries. Mr. Quigley recently went to Florida to regain his health and returned to his home, at 16 Ely Place, Long Island City, five weeks ago. He was born at Potsdam, N. Y., in 1854, and after graduating from the Potsdam Normal School he began teaching. He also was admitted to the bar, and practiced for a short time. In 1898 he went to Long Island City as a Principal, where he remained ever since. Mr. Quigley was President of the Principals' Conference of the Borough of Queens, the Teachers' Association of the Borough of Queens, the New York Schoolmasters' Club, and the Sarsfield Club. He was a Past Grand Master and a charter member of Queens Borough Lodge, No. 878, B. P. O. E. a charter member, Past Grand Knight, and a District Deputy of Colon Council, Knights of Columbus, and a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion. Mr. Quigley is survived by his widow and son.

ALL CALL EDISON WORLD BENEFACTOR

Carnegie Hall Crowded as Dr. Butler Presents Civic Forum Gold Medal.

WILSON SENDS GREETINGS

Marconi Eulogizes Fellow-Inventor—Publicists and Scientists Add Praise—Poem Is Read.

"Inventor and World Benefactor" was the inscription on the gold medal of the Civic Forum which was presented to Thomas A. Edison last night in Carnegie Hall as a national testimonial. President Butler of Columbia University, who presided and made the presentation, said:

"This gold medal is not awarded for any particular achievement, but for distinguished services and great scientific achievements and in recognition of a great career, which has a place among the very highest in the roll of human history."

Not all the friends and admirers of the inventor and scientist who went to the hall to pay him honor were able to get inside. All the seats from gallery to stage were occupied when Mr. and Mrs. Edison walked with the speakers to the front of the platform. The great audience of men and women stood when Mr. Edison and the others on the stage arose as the presentation was made. Those who expected that Mr. Edison would talk to them were disappointed when he resumed his seat after a whispered conference with Dr. Butler, who announced:

"Mr. Edison has whispered to me that 'actions speak louder than words in appreciation.'"

President Wilson sent this message to Mr. Edison, through Isaac W. Seligman:

> The White House,
> Washington, D. C., May 6, 1915.
> Please present my sincere and most cordial greetings to Mr. Edison this evening, and say how happy I would be if it were possible for me to be present to express my great admiration of his distinguished services and achievements.
> WOODROW WILSON.

Ex-Presidents Send Greetings.

Letters from ex-President Theodore Roosevelt and ex-President Wilam H. Taft, Alexander Graham Bell, and others were read by Robert Erskine Ely, a trustee of the Forum. Those who lauded the work and personality of Mr. Edison n addresses were Ncholas Murray Butler, ex-Governor J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, George McAneny, Gugliemo Marconi, President Richard C. Maclaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Charles A. Coffin, Chairman of the Board of the General Electric Company; Dr. John A. Brashear, the Pittsburgh astronomer, and Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz.

Percy Mackaye recited a poem he had wrtten for the occasion. Here are the opening stanzas:

A thousand leagues on the Arctic sea
  A ship went down through the frozen flo.
Captain and crew they watched her go:
  They ran her colors free;
They cheered her lustily;
  And far peoples chanted her praise with them
Where a phonograph, from her plunging stem,
  Pealed to the stars her requiem.
A thousand leagues through the Afric wood
  A man went looting the jungle wealth:
Leopard nor lion could stay his stealth.
  Nor sleeping death nor flood:
He drew not the monsters' blood,
  But he led tthem alive through the scorching day
By a tap eof moving film, to play
  With the wondering children of Broadway.
A thousand leagues, or a thousand years,
  Are motes in the gaze of the seeking mind:
By its own radiance thought can find
  Its way to ultimate spheres
Dark, till its beam appears
  To blazen them. So on that beam hath run—
Round Arctic moon and Afric sun—
  The electric mind of Edison.

The medal, which is one awarded annually by the Civic Forum for distinguished public service, was massive and elaborate.

"Master of Nature's Forces."

"The ceremony for which we have gathered here, with the public as the jury of award, is characteristically and significantly American," said President Butler. "We are gathered to award this medal to Thomas A. Edison, seer, wizard, and master of the forces of nature, who has bent them in many ways to the service, happiness, and uplifting of mankind. If the European war represents the triumph of brute force over the better nature of man, this award represents the triumph of man's better nature over brute force.

"I remember at the Centennial in 1876 the one object shown as the most remarkable invention of that time was a single arc light. If you would seek a monument of Mr. Edison, look about you."

Ex-Governor Fort said Mr. Edison was the "most modest great man of the present time."

"He has made more men and women and children laugh than any other man, and has made it possible for more people to be amused than has any one else in the history of the world," he continued. "Nothing is impossible to Edison. He is no eight-hour-day man. He has done all this by the hardest kind of work, day and night. There is nothing selfish about him; he cares nothing for money. All those who know him love him. Thomas A. Edison is an uncrowned king among men."

Mr. Marconi asserted that the entire world acclaimed Thomas A. Edison as friend and benefactor.

Edison's Definition of Genius.

President MacLaurin said:

"Some one asked Lord Kelvin why no one before Edison had invented so simple a thing as the feeder system. 'The only reason I can think of,' he replied, 'is that no one else was Edison.' Mr. Edison has proved himself a great force in education by giving so brilliant an exhibition of the method of science, the method of experimentation. His other great contribution to the progress of education has been his constant insistence on the gospel of work.

"Genius was long ago described as 'an infinite capacity for faking pains.' We all feel this to be inadequate, and Edison has put the underlying thought more accurately and more forcibly by his aphorism that 'genius is 1 per cent. inspiration and 99 per cent. perspiration.'"

Mr. Edison, after hearing his work and achievements praised, broke into a smile of satisfaction when Charles A. Coffin referred to his "charming human qualities."

Mr. McAneny said Edison was "one of the creators of the modern City of New York."

Sappokanican Club's May Party.

The Sappokanican Club for neighborhood improvement will give a May party to the children of Greenwich Village at Ernest Thompson Seton's place at Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, May 15. Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and others have obtained automobiles to take the children out. John L. Mannay, President of the club, asks that offers to lend additional cars may be addressed to him, at 27 Grove Street.

SUFFRAGE POSTERS ON VIEW

Reuben R. Purcell Wins First Prize in Design Competition.

At the gallery of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects are the designs submitted for the Woman Suffrage Campaign Poster Competition. They will remain on exhibition until May 13. Regarded as products of artistic training they are rather disappointing, and not many arguments in favor of the cause are lucidly presented. The color scheme imposed, ripe orange, black, and white, lends itself so successfully to salient effect that in this direction, at least, even the poorer designs would answer the purpose of directing attention to the date appointed for casting the vote.

One design, that contributed by Abbey L. Cleaves, shows a line of automobiles swinging along the way to the polls. The required legend, "Vote for the Woman Suffrage Amendment, Nov. 2, 1915," in bold black letters constitutes the rest of the design, which is excellent in every respect, but failed—probably for some technical reason—to gain an award.

The poster that won the first prize is by Reuben Randolph Purcell, and the theme of war is adroitly carried out, but bars it from the billboards, where it is forbidden to show firearms. Eugene Higgins and Anne Merriam Peck each show a reasonably good design, and Mary Lowell Boyd has one that is clever in detail and spacing, but vanishes from view on account of the absence of a clear bounding line.

Adelaide Everson and Nathalie Matson win secondary prizes, and honorable mention is given to Frederic W. Freeman, Nancy Elizabeth Barnhart, Selma Hilborn, Mary M. Collins, Alabama Brenton, Elsie S. Newell, Helen A. Mitchell, and Mary L. Lloyd.

Mrs. Josephine Young Birney.

Mrs. Jasephine Young Birney of Ossining, mother of Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll of 23 East Thirty-ninth Street, died yesterday morning at Roosevelt Hospital in her 68th year. She was taken to the hospital after attending the memorial services of her grand-daughter, Miss Josephine Churchill Nicoll, last Thursday, who died at her home on the Monday before, after a short illness. Mrs. Birney was operated on several days ago, and failed to rally. She was a daughter of the late Henry and Anne Mason Young, and was first married to Richard Cuyler Churchill, and was the mother of two children, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, who was Miss Maud Churchill, and was married to De Lancey Nicoll in 1890, and Richard Churchill, both of whom survive her. Her second husband was the late William G. Birney. Her funeral will be held at the home of her daughter,, 23 East Thirty-ninth Street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Professor William B. Graves.

William B. Graves, professor-emeritus of natural sciences at Phillips-Andover Academy, died yesterday at Andover, Mass., in his eighty-second year. He was born at Fairlee, Vt., and was the father of Henry S. Graves, United States Forester. Professor Graves was graduated from Amherst in 1862 and, after teaching matematics at his alma mater, went to Phillips-Andover in 1866, where he remained until 1870, when he took the chair of natural sciences at Marietta College. In 1874 he went to the Massachusetts Agricultural College as professor of mathematicse and later returned to Phillips-Andover, where he taught until 1909 and retired. He was a member of the American Social Science Association and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. GEORGE P. GRIFFING, a well-known physician of the Greenpoint section of Brooklyn, where he had practiced for the last forty years, died on Wednesday night at his Summer home, in South Jamesport, L. I., from heart disease. Dr. Griffing was born in that town sixty-two years ago. He was a member of the Greenpoint Taxpayers' Association, and in early life was active in the civic affairs of Greenpoint.

HERMAN A. T. REINECKE, a retired watchmaker, died on Wednesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. T. Lumby, in Bergen Beach, in his ninety-third year. Mr. Reinecke was a native of Brunswick, Germany, where he learned his trade. In 1843 he went to St. Thomas, West Indies, to manage a large jewelry business, and while there he became noted as a specialist in the adjustment and repairing of chronometers. Before starting in business for himself in this country Mr. Reinecke was for a time in the employ of Tiffany & Co., the Waterbury Watch Company, and the Seth Thomas Watch Company.

WILLIAM E. MEYERS, a civil engineer and member of the New York Association of Civil Engineers, died in the Bushwick Hospital on Wednesday from heart disease. Mr. Meyers was 65 years of age and lived at 558 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. His wife, a daughter, and three sons survive him.

CHRISTOPHER J. DONNELLY, a retired patrolman and a member of the Police Department Honor Legion and of the Life Saving Benevolent Association, is dead at his home, 298 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 42 years. Mr. Donnelly retired from the force only a week ago, after nineteen years of active service. In January, 1902, he rescued a drowning man at the foot of Washington Street, for which he received honorable mention and a medal.

Mrs. ADELAIDE LAURA SHAW, widow of George Shaw and the proprietor of the Hotel Ardmore, at Ocean Grove, N. J., which she ran for many years, died on Wednesday at her residence, 2,419 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, where funeral services will be held this afternoon.

Miss MARY FENTON NICHOLS, 45 years old, a daughter of James A. and Ellen Nichols, died of apoplexy on Wednesday at her residence, 8,414 Bay Parkway, Bensonhurst.

FREDERICK L. WANKE, a dealer in bakers' supplies and a member of Blucher Lodge, No. 426, I. O. O. F., died yesterday at his home, 440 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, in his thirty-fifth year.

Mrs. MICHAEL FARUELE, 62 years old, wife of a real estate dealer, is dead at her home, 1,650 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HARRIET S. KENNEDY, widow of George H. Kennedy, who before his death, in 1910, was head of the iron firm of George H. Kennedy & Co. and for many years a Republican district leader in Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her residence, 713 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

SIDNEY HAROLD LINNEKIN, 35 years old, a salesman in the paper trade and a son of Captain Orrington Linnekin, for many years a master of seagoing vessels, is dead at his home, 419 East Twenty-third Street, Flatbush.

AARON STERN, an officer of the Supreme Court for twenty-two years and a former lieutenant of Larry Delmour, died on Wednesday at his home, 1,211 Madison Avenue, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in this city and was a member of the Mutual Aid Association of the Court of Records, Tammany Hall, Deborah Verein, and Aryeh Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I. His widow, a daughter and a son survive him.

HENRY SPEITEL, Superintendent of the Joseph Doelger Brewery for thirty-two years, died on Wednesday at his home, 155 East Fifty-seventh Street, in his fifty-fourth year.

JAMES MERRIT RICE, a retired builder, died Wednesday night at his home in Bon Air Park, New Rochelle, aged 91 years.

THOMAS EDWARDS, a hotel proprietor, of Rye Beach, died on Wednesday, in his 73d year.

Mrs. BRIDGET KIRBY, a resident of the Bronx for sixty-five years, died on Wednesday at her home, 1,125 Union Avenue, where she had lived for more than fifty years. She was the widow of Michael Kirby, a builder and contractor.

THEODORE RYDER, Chief Engineer of the General Meigs, the U. S. Quartermaster's Department vessel, died on Wednesday at his home in Highland Falls, N. Y., in his fifty-fifth year.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married

CLARK—STOKES.—On Wednesday, May 5th at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Edward M. Jefferys, Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. C. Stokes, to Louis Crawford Clark, Jr., of New York.

UNDERHILL—MILLER.—At Jenkintown, Penn., Wednesday, May 5, Jeannette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Miller, to Lieut. James Latham Underhill, U. S. M. C.

Brooklyn.

KINSCHERF—HARTJEN.—May 5, Anna M. Hartjen to Richard G. Kinscherf.

Newark.

RUSHEN—RICHARDS.—May 4, Alfaretta A. Richards to Horace G. Rushen.

WHITEHEAD—HACKETT.—May 1, Emily Hackett to James Whitehead.

Died

ANDERTON.—Ralph Leigh, Jr., husband of Susie Philbin, in his seventieth year, on May 4, at Brentwood, Long Island. Funeral at Notre Dame Chapel, Morningside Drive and 114th St., Friday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

ANTHONY.—Thursday, May 6, at his residence, 325 West End Av., Henry Mark Anthony. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ASPINWALL.—Bessie M., (nee Reed,) wife of the late Rev. John A. Aspinwall, May 3, at Berkeley, Cal., in her 73d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

AYRES.—On Thursday, May 6, Kate Maria Ayres, daughter of Mrs. Maria Hildreth and the late Dr. William O. Ayres of San Francisco, Cal. Funeral services Friday evening, May 7, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Louis W. Butler, 324 Putnam Av, Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment at Sag Harbor, L. I.

BAILEY.—At Hopewell Junction, N. Y., May 4, 1915, Georgia Pierce, widow of Gilbert S. Bailey, age 78 years. Funeral services Friday, May 7, at Baptist Church, Croton Falls, N. Y., at 11:30 A. M.

BIRNEY.—At Roosevelt Hospital, on Thursday, May 6, 1915, Josephine Young Birney, beloved daughter of Henry and Anne Mason Young, in the sixty-eighth year of her age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, 23 East 39th St., on Saturday morning, May 8, at 10 o'clock.

BURRIDGE.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 4, 1915, at his residence, 160 West 54th St., New York City, Lee S. Burridge, son of the late Dr. Levi S. and Emma Frances Burridge, in his 54th year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, on Friday morning, May 7, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

CHAMBERS.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, May 6, 1915, Margaret Parr Chambers, widow of Rev. George S. Chambers, D. D., of Harrisburg, Penn. Funeral private. Interment at Harrisburg, Penn. Philadelphia and Harrisburg (Penn.) papers copy.

CHARLTON.—On Wednesday, May 5, 1915, Wallace Alexander, beloved husband of Mabel Vreeland Charlton. Funeral services at home of his mother, 824 Washington Av., Brooklyn, Friday, 8 P. M.

CONNOLLY.—Mary J. Funeral from her late residence, 25 Fordham St., City Island, Friday, May 7; thence to St. Mary's Church, City Island, where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of her soul, 10:30 A. M. Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery.

COOPER.—Suddenly, May 5, at Stamford, Conn., Susan Thurston Cooper. Services at Kensico Cemetery Chapel, Friday at 3:15.

CRIBBIN.—On May 4, 1915, Patrick J., beloved husband of Catherine C., (nee Plunkett,) and father of Edward, Gertrude, Katherine, Lucy, and Margaret Cribbin, in his 52d year. Funeral on Saturday from his late residence, 202 West 106th St., at 9:45 A. M. Solemn requiem mass at Church of Ascension, West 107th St., at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery, County Mayo, Ireland, papers please copy.

CROWE.—Suddenly, on May 5, Mary E. Crowe, nee Clinch, beloved wife of William F. Crowe. Funeral services at her late residence, 200 Alexander Av., Friday, 8:30 P. M. Funeral private.

DAYTON.—At Montclair, N. J., May 6, 1915, Frances Chandler Dayton, widow of Dr. Jilson A. Dayton. Services at her home, 145 North Mountain Av., Saturday, May 8, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Mexico, N. Y.

EASTON.—On Thursday morning, May 6, Myra Easton. Funeral services at the home of her brother, 124 West 86th St., on Saturday, May 8, at 2 P. M.

ERLYNNE.—Roydon, May 7. Funeral "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West Twenty-third St. (Campbell Bldg.) Time later. Auspices Actors' Fund.

FARNAM.—On Thursday, May 6, 1915, Eleanor M., wife of the late George W. Farnam, aged 72. Funeral services at her late residence, 179 Quincy St., on Saturday, May 8, at 9:30 A. M. Interment at Bethel, Conn.

FOWLER.—Tuesday, May 4, 1915, at her home, Grace Baker, wife of W. G. Fowler. Funeral services at 2,086 Anthony Av., near East 180th St., Friday evening, 8 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

HAAS.—May 5, Louis, beloved husband of Clara, (nee Hahn,) father of Harold, Burton, and Cyril Haas. Funeral from his late residence, 1,800 7th Av., Friday, May 7, 2 P. M.

HAAS.—Louis. Members of Washington Lodge, No. 19, I. O. B. B., are earnestly requested to attend the funeral services of their late deceased brother, Louis Haas, from his late residence, 1,800 Seventh Av., Friday, May 7, at 2 P. M.
Dr. M. M. STARK, President.
I. IRVING LIPSITCH, Secretary.

HARGRAVE.—On Thursday, May 6, 1915, Mary, wife of William Hargrave. Funeral services at her late residence, 707 St. Nicholas Av., Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

HERBST.—At Fordham Hospital on Tuesday, May 4th, Fredrick Conrad, beloved husband of Wilhemina Binger. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,644 Marion Ave., Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; funeral Friday. Interment, Lutheran.

LAHEY.—On Wednesday, May 5, 1915, John T., beloved husband of Teresa Lahey, nee McGovern. Funeral from his late residence, 929 East 167th St., Saturday, May 8, at 10 A. M. Thence to the Church of St. John Chrysostom, 167th St. and Southern Boulevard, Interment, St. Raymond's Cemetery. Hamilton, Ontario, papers please copy.

LAURENT.—Margaret, died on Wednesday at St. Joseph Institute, 113 Buffalo Av., Brooklyn. Funeral on Saturday morning, with a solemn High Mass at 9 A. M. Interment will follow in St. Raymond's Cemetery. Buffalo papers please copy.

LOESCH.—After a brief illness, on Wednesday, May 5th, 1915, aged 15 years, Marguerite Elva, beloved daughter of Otto E. and Mabel Clark Loesch. Funeral services at her home, 572 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on Friday, May 7th, at 8:30 P. M. Buffalo, N. Y., Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Penn., papers please copy.

LOUGHRAN.—On May 5, Mary, nee Gribbin, at her late residence, 405 East 139th, beloved wife of Patrick Loughran. Funeral Saturday, 9:30 A. M., requiem mass at St. Jerome's, at 10 A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

MANN.—On May 6, Charles Clarke Mann. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,102 Newkirk Av., Flatbush, on Saturday, at 4:30 P. M.

MOUNT.—Annie Lawrence, May 4, at Bayhead, N. J., in her 67th year. Funeral at the Episcopal Church, Bordentown, N. J., Saturday, May 8, on arrival of 10:25 train from Trenton. Philadelphia and Norfolk papers please copy.

POLGLASE.—On Tuesday, May 4, 1915, William Austin Polglase, M. D., associated with the Kings County Hospital. Funeral private.

PURVIANCE.—On May 5, at Pacific Beach, Cal., Pauline Sainsbury, wife of Captain S. A. Purviance.

REINECKE.—Wed., May 5, 1915, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. A. T. Lumby, Herman A. T. Reinecke, in the 93d year of his age. Funeral private.

ROGERS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Jennie Farrington, widow of the late David Rogers. Funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, James E. Meade, 82 Valley Road, Montclair, N. J., on Friday, May 7th on arrival of train leaving Hoboken 1:39, arriving at Montclair 2:17 P. M. Carriages in waiting.

SAYFORD.—At her home, 87 Montclair Av., Newark, May 5, Marion W. Sayford. Interment Saturday at Harrisburg.

SELDEN.—At St. Johnland, N. Y., Tuesday, May 4, 1915, Charles Selden. Burial at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Friday, May 7, at 2:30 P. M.

SEYBEL.—On May 4, 1915, at his residence, Hillandale, Port Chester, N. Y., Daniel E. Seybel. Funeral service at his late residence, Friday, May 7, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 1:05 train from Grand Central Station. Interment at convenience of the family.

SMITH.—On Thursday, May 6, at her late home, 435 East 57th St., Charlotte A. Smith, daughter of late John Milton and Jane B. Smith. Funeral services Saturday, 5 P. M. Interment private.

STARLIGHT.—On Wednesday morning, May 5, 1915, at the Hotel Savoy, Marks Starlight, beloved father of Dora Simon, Hattie Cohen, Hilda Wechsler, Abraham, William, and Benjamin N. Funeral services will take place on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, from Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Av. Kindly omit flowers.

STARLIGHT.—Members and seatholders of Temple Beth Israel are requested to attend the funeral of our late ex-Trustee, Marks Starlight, at our Temple, 72d St. at Lexington Av., on Friday, May 7, at 10 A. M. S. E. BLOCH, President.

STOWMAN.—On the 6th inst., at Montreux, Switzerland, Augusta Stowman, widow of the late Joshua S. Stowman, in her 65th year. Interment abroad. Baltimore papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 5, Alice Louise, sister of Mrs. Geo. W. Saxtan and James H. Taylor. Funeral services Friday, May 7, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 30 Virginia Av., Jersey City. Interment at Towanda, Penn.

Died

WHITMAN.—On Wednesday, May 5, 1915, at Englewood, N. J., Allen Earle Whitman, husband of Ethel De Forest Whitman, and son of Isaac A. and the late Cecelia R. Whitman. Funeral services at his late residence, Chestnut St., Englewood, N. J., on Friday, May 7, at 10:45 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLIAMS.—Theodore Chickering, suddenly, Thursday morning. Funeral services Boston, Sunday, May 9.

WICKES.—Entered into life eternal, at his late residence, 814 Gilbert St., Helena, Mon., on May 6, George Todd Wickes, son of the late Rev. Thomas Scudder Wickes and Julia Penniman Wickes. Funeral Saturday.

CALLAHAN.—Catherine A., 506 West 43d St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

DREW.—Walter, 457 3d Av., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GOLDWATER.—Esther, 860 West 161st St., May 4.

HEFFEY.—William E., 255 William St., May 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENRY.—Katherine, 507 West 29th St., May 4. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KING.—Charlotte T., May 5. Funeral 131st St. and Amsterdam Av. today, 1 P. M.

KIRK.—Frances L., 1,109 Washington Av., Bronx, May 5. Funeral service today.

KONRAD.—Margaret, 193 West End Av., May 4.

LAUGHLIN.—Anna, 61 Southern Boulevard, May 4.

MAHER.—Catherine, 2,176 8th Av., May 4.

POLAND.—Catherine, 346 West 52d St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

POMMERENKE.—Frederick W., 966 Southern Boulevard, Bronx, May 4, aged 61.

ROONEY.—Thomas F., 224 West 4th St., May 3.

SAVER.—Thomas F., 431 West 57th St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

Brooklyn.

CORDORA.—Francis, 261 Hamilton Av., May 5.

EDDY.—Leonard, 2,114 Voorhees Av., May 5, Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ENNIS.—Mary, St. Catherine's Hospital, May 4, aged 56.

FARUOLO.—Rosa, 1,650 60th St., May 4. Funeral today.

GARVIS.—Anne, 507 Dean St., May 5. Funeral tomorrow.

HEYNEN.—Carolino S., 1,106 Jefferson Av., May 4, aged 52.

HORNER.—Julia E., 1,373 St. John's Place, May 5, aged 39. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HOUSER.—William, 763 Seneca Av., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KENNEDY.—Harriet S., 713 Monroe St., May 5. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LAWRENCE.—William, 906 Hancock St., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McCARTHY.—Joseph F., 242 Albany Av., May 5, aged 44. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McINTYRE.—Sarah A., 153 Jefferson Av., May 5. Funeral May 9.

MARTIN.—Emil F., 44 Sutton St., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAYERS.—Elizabeth, 58 Meeker St., May 5. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MYERS.—William G., 558 Lexington Av., May 4, aged 65. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

NICHOLS.—Mary E., 8,418 Bay Parkway, May 5.

RAWLINSON.—Montague J., Jr., 212 14th St., May 4. Funeral today.

VIEMEISTER.—Charles L., 1,465 Greene Av., May 5, aged 56. Funeral private.

WANKE.—Frederick L., 440 Throop Av., May 6. Funeral May 9, 2 P. M.

WEBER.—Anton, 459 East 21st St., May 5, aged 81. Funeral service today.

WILCOX.—Karl E., 2,716 Av. F, May 5, aged 37. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

WISHLADE.—Anna, 708 Ocean Av., May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BROACH.—Cornelius V., 112 Lexington Av., Jersey City, May 5. Funeral service today.

DIETZ.—Daniel, Sr., 161 South 11th St., Newark, May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

DYER.—John, Newark, May 6, aged 31. Funeral tomorrow, 7:30 A. M.

EMERY.—Edwin J., Newark, May 4, aged 47. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GINDELE.—Isabell, 10 Kormorn St., Newark, May 4. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

GRANT.—Celia, 756 West Side Av., Jersey City, May 5.

HALLIGAN.—Thomas J., Sr., 239 Peshine Av., Newark, May 4. Funeral today.

HARPER.—Elizabeth L., 326 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, May 6.

HEINSOHN.—William, 65 Park Av., Hoboken, May 4.

HUTH.—Adolph, 1,216 Washington St., Hoboken, May 4, aged 65. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KEGRESSE.—Delima, 220 Ogden St., Newark, May 6, aged 61.

KENNEY.—Anna M., 708 Jersey Av., Jersey City, May 5. Funeral tomorrow.

KLINGER.—Albina B., 29 North 5th St., Newark, May 5. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

LEEN.—Patrick, 235 1st St., Jersey City, May 5.

MacCONNELL.—Lottie, 822 South 16th St., Newark, May 5, aged 29.

MANLEY.—Jane, 143 Sheffield St., Newark, May 5.

MARCUS.—Edward, 116 Belmont Av., Newark, May 5, aged 79.

MUELLER.—Adolph, Hoboken, May 4, aged 52.

SCHIRMER.—Barbara, 416 South 9th St., Newark, May 4, aged 75.

SCUDDER.—Maude E., 18 West Kinney Place, Newark, May 4. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

Long Island.

ANDERSON.—Herbert, Brooklyn Hills, May 6, aged 13 months. Funeral private.

BARESCH.—Albert, College Point, May 4, aged 1.

BOLLER.—Sophia, Evergreen, May 4, aged 73.

CLEMONS.—Charles H., Woodhaven, May 5, aged 60.

CLUNE.—Catherine, Huntington, May 4, aged 29.

COLLINS.—Charles, Dunton, May 4, aged 48.

DEMOSCO.—Alexander, Whitestone, May 4, aged 4.

FRANCIS.—Clara C., Jamaica, May 4, aged 2.

HANAS.—Frank, Woodhaven, May 4, aged 32.

IRWIN.—James, 113 Pearsall St., Biersville, Long Island City, May 4.

JAFFE.—Hannah L., Rockaway Beach, May 4, aged 58.

KOEHLER.—Oscar, Union Course, May 4, aged 18.

KOLESBY.—Frank, Jr., Rockaway Beach, May 4, aged 32.

McGEE.—Thomas, Long Island City, May 4. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MILLER.—William G., Manhasset, May 5, aged 53.

MORRIS.—Lydia L., Morris Park, May 5. Funeral tomorrow.

WILD.—Annie M., Corona, May 4. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

WISHKOWITZ.—Yetta, Astoria, May 4, aged 89.

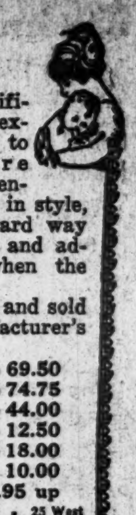
In Memoriam.

HEARY.—Luke, mass St. Joseph's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

McMONAGLE.—James R., mass St. Antoninas's Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

PATTERSON.—Catharine A., mass St. Antoninus's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8:30 A. M.

Maternity Apparel



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Corsets	3.85 to 10.00
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ARGENTINA TO GET $25,000,000 HERE

London Will Supply Other Half of $50,000,000 Wanted by South American Republic.

RUNS 5 YEARS AT 6%

Being Offered in Britain at 99—National City Bank Handling New York End of Loan.

Negotiations between bankers in New York and London, on one hand, and Treasury officials of Argentina on the other, for a loan of $50,000,000 were so near completion yesterday that only the settlement of minor details was being awaited before making a formal announcement. The loan is to be shared equally and a public offering of the $25,000,000 taken here will be made shortly.

It was first proposed to meet the refunding needs of Argentina, amounting to approximately $40,000,000, by means of a running, short-term, or budgetary loan, similar to the arrangement made by New York City in anticipation of taxes. Afterward plans for a sale of $40,000,000 of long-term bonds were discussed, but were abandoned in favor of an issue of $50,000,000 in five-year notes, to bear interest at 6 per cent. The proceeds from the sale of these notes will take care of the maturing obligations and leave about $10,000,000 for other uses.

The American end of the transaction has been handled by the National City Bank, with which will be associated Kuhn, Loeb & Co., J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, Harris, Forbes & Co., and others. The offering price of the new securities had not been agreed upon last night, it was said. The English half of the loan is being offered in London at 99.

The entrance of New York bankers into Argentina's financing is regarded as a direct result of the establishment at Buenos Aires of a branch of the National City Bank, and it is expected to open the way for a larger share of South American trade.

British bankers are not allowed to make any loans outside of Great Britain during the war, except by special permission of the British Treasury. This permission was granted in the case of Argentina for two reasons. English bankers are anxious to retain their present commanding position in Argentina's trade, and more than half of the maturing obligations, for the refunding of which the new loan is being issued, are held in London. A large part of the money subscribed through New York will accordingly be placed to the credit of British banks here. Baring Brothers of London are handling the British end of the transaction.

Of the $50,000,000 of one-year 5 per cent. notes offered here a few weeks ago by France only a little more than one-half were subscribed for by American investors. It is the belief of bankers associated with the Argentina loan of the same amount that this sale furnished no criterion of the probable reception which will be given the South American notes, since it has been made clear that the lack of popular support for the French offering was due to the fact that the money was for use of a belligerent nation. A successful sale of the Argentine notes is expected to result in other South American financing operations here.

ENTERTAIN LATIN DELEGATES.

Talks to San Francisco Arranged by Chamber of Commerce.

The 147th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was converted into a reception to sixteen delegates from South and Central American countries to the Pan-American Financial Conference, who were headed by Samuel Hale Pearson, a Director in the Bank of the Nation of the Argentine. Following the usual luncheon, where the delegates met leading bankers and business men of the city, they were taken to a room off Secretary S. S. Pratt's office where special telephone wires had been placed at the order of President Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company which connected with the long distance line to San Francisco.

Arrangements had been made for Mr. Pearson to talk with the representatives of the Argentine at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco. All told fifty receivers were in the room and for more than an hour messages were interchanged between the South Americans in New York and their friends in the coast city, while officers of the Chamber of Commerce talked with members of the San Francisco Chamber. The delegates were much impressed with the feat of sending spoken messages 3,400 miles.

Mr. Pearson, introduced by Vice President John I. Waterbury, at the meeting in the Chamber said that bankers and business men of South and Central American countries hoped that the conference at Washington would reestablish the commercial integrity between the United States and the Southern republics," which was much greater fifty years ago than it is today."

"I suppose this is partly owing to the fact that your own country has grown so rapidly," he continued, "that it has required all its strength and all the support of the great American financial men to build it up. You have reached today, I won't say your limit, but a moment of great prosperity, and it is now the moment opportune to extend your wings to your neighbors and our smaller republics. We require the help of these great central financial men, and you will allow me to express in the name of myself and all of my colleagues the great appreciation that we feel to have been invited to the 147th annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, where we find the financial brain of this great nation, and you will allow me to say that I do not say the first in the world, because as a financial centre I must admit that London has been for us always our help and friend. But I hope that in the United States, now at this moment that Europe cannot extend to us the forms of credit and help, we will find them here in New York."

Mr. Pearson concluded by saying that he desired to thank the National City Bank for opening the first branch of American banks in South America. Several other institutions, he said, had in the last few days opened commercial relations with the Bank of the Argentine.

The annual election of officers of the Chamber of Commerce resulted in the selection of Seth Low as President for his second consecutive year. New Vice Presidents, elected to serve until May, 1919, were Cleveland H. Dodge, Henry Hentz, and Eugene Delano.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the fourth week of April show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Ten roads	$4,539,969	+$365,164
Eight roads	5,407,694	—1,067,741
Total (18 roads)	9,947,663	— 702,577

BOSTON & ALBANY reports to Public Service Commission for quarter ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Oper. revenue	$3,702,610	$3,738,873	$36,263
Net	779,237	369,464	*409,773
Total deduc.	1,125,228	1,121,877	*3,351
Net (deficit)	345,990	752,412	046,422

*Increase.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$1,579,046	$1,680,465	$1,780,145
Net aft. tax	454,802	431,389	389,335
Other inc.	374,584	91,613	97,777
Total inc.	829,387	523,002	487,112
Sur. aft. chgs.	*245,681	†27,251	†66,856
Rental and skg. fund	20,000	20,000	20,000
Surplus	*225,681	†47,251	†86,856
9 mos. gross	16,599,627	17,974,190	18,853,784
Net aft. tax	4,757,442	4,774,851	5,352,289
Other inc.	1,496,063	1,301,757	1,236,801
Total inc.	6,253,505	6,076,609	6,589,090
Sur. aft. chgs.	*982,635	929,034	1,553,133
Rental and skg. fund	211,008	201,833	185,762
Surplus	*771,627	727,201	1,367,371

*Subject to adjustment because including interest upon adjustment bonds. †Deficit.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY—(Approximate.)

		Decrease.
April gross	$4,327,106	$930,377
10 months gross	57,015,997	7,493,738

NORFOLK & WESTERN for March—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross	$3,424,120	$3,611,273	$3,568,831
Net	1,242,228	1,201,678	1,215,247
Sur. aft. chg.	808,443	877,776	854,196
9 mo. gross	30,838,953	33,110,084	32,942,971
Net	10,449,223	10,704,664	11,951,949
Sur. aft. chg.	6,993,848	7,424,412	9,015,438

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for March—

Gross	871,159	1,051,079	1,079,350
Net aft. tax	135,542	151,348	263,863
Other inc.	110,648	81,690	86,986
Total inc.	246,190	233,039	350,849
Def. aft. chgs.	19,825	16,177	*117,682
9 mos. gross	8,255,504	10,116,766	10,339,863
Net aft. tax	1,211,431	2,182,328	3,106,611
Other inc.	921,964	747,570	703,589
Total inc.	2,133,395	2,929,898	3,810,201
Def aft. chgs.	258,876	*683,965	*1,749,236

*Surplus.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN STEEL FOUNDRIES COMPANY for the quarter ended March 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net loss from operation	*$89,763	$1,048	†$670,558
Other income	13,278	18,149	10,092
Total loss	76,485	17,102	680,650
Chgs., sk. fd., bd. redp. &c.	179,848	180,455	293,778
Net loss	256,333	163,353	†386,872

*After deducting manufacturing, selling, administrative, and other expenses. †Profit.

BANGOR RAILWAY & ELECTRIC for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	63,222	62,498	724
Net after taxes	34,295	31,451	2,844
Sur. aft. chgs.	16,600	13,981	2,619
12 mos. gross	783,153	776,310	6,843
Net after taxes	410,065	421,866	*11,801
Sur. aft. chgs.	200,352	214,084	*13,732
Bal. aft. pf. div.	95,352	109,084	*13,733

*Decrease.

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT, (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power Subsidiary,) for March—

Gross	83,439	87,550	*4,111
Net after taxes	24,212	31,060	*6,848
Def. aft. chgs.	5,126	†3,384	8,510
12 mos. gross	1,052,266	1,202,708	*150,442
Net after taxes	348,183	487,319	*139,136
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,684	179,066	*175,382

*Decrease. †Surplus.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY POWER & LIGHT for March—

Gross	188,728	182,628	6,100
Net after taxes	78,470	62,874	15,596
Sur. aft. chgs.	15,506	*669	16,175
12 mos. gross	2,543,661	2,388,970	154,691
Net after taxes	1,102,388	1,021,309	81,079
Sur. aft. chgs.	346,086	286,707	59,379
Bal. aft. pf. div.	208,086	148,707	59,379

*Deficit.

EAST ST. LOUIS & SUBURBAN for March—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$198,612	$227,929	$29,317
Net after taxes	77,668	85,491	7,823
Surp. aft. chgs.	13,005	29,236	16,231
12 mos. gross	2,552,109	2,736,341	184,232
Net after taxes	1,008,660	1,060,822	52,162
Surp. aft. chgs.	276,145*	460,595	184,450
Def. aft. p. div	23,855	*118,929	†142,784

*Surplus. †Increase.

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT, (Tennessee Railway, Light & Power subsidiary,) for March—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$175,946	$182,656	*$6,619
Net after taxes	67,549	61,540	6,009
Surp. aft. chgs.	25,585	20,203	5,382
12 mos. gross	2,226,710	2,218,531	8,179
Net after taxes	919,287	826,503	92,784
Surp. aft. chgs.	428,823	349,969	78,854
Bal. aft. p. div	303,823	224,969	78,854

*Decrease.

TORONTO RAILWAYS, (including subsidiaries,) for February—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$767,326	$777,683	$10,357
Net earnings	355,493	377,326	21,833
2 mos. gross	1,610,677	1,625,628	14,951
Net earnings	758,344	784,934	26,590

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Receipts and expenditures:

	May 5.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$620,953	$2,139,368	$176,430,904
Int. rev. (ord.)	627,125	4,093,790	274,805,587
Cor. & inc. tax	54,523	385,529	13,702,421
Miscellaneous	199,941	794,842	58,331,710
Total rects	1,502,543	7,413,530	523,290,624
Expenditures	1,562,103	9,913,774	626,007,419
Deficit	59,559	2,500,243	104,716,795

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1290.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$22,497,340.92	
Customers' liability under letters of credit	277,535.00	
Total loans		$22,774,875.92
Overdrafts, unsecured		201.37
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		1,655,100.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		297,830.19
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$243,000.00	
Less amount unpaid	121,500.00	
	$121,500.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	23,500.00	
		145,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,810,853.74
Due from banks and bankers		564,055.64
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		301,420.19
Exchanges for Clearing House		2,543,561.23
Outside checks and other cash items	$146,692.59	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	7,790.54	
		154,483.13
Notes of other national banks		39,400.00
Federal Reserve notes		20,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		2,197,854.00
Legal-tender notes		154,828.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$82,755.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	72,000.00	
		154,755.00
Total		$32,814,218.41

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	$768,422.19	
Reserved for taxes	20,000.00	
Reserved for interest unearned on bills discounted	200,000.00	
Reserved for depreciation in securities	60,000.00	
	1,048,422.19	
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	$63,335.55	
		985,086.64
Circulating notes	$1,655,100.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	29,202.50	
		1,625,897.50
Due to banks and bankers	$5,281,923.78	
Dividends unpaid	738.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	18,768,129.80	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	242,497.97	
Certified checks	77,624.40	
Cashier's checks outstanding	124,894.22	
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	94,500.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	1,285,041.10	
		25,875,199.27
Letters of credit and foreign accounts		278,035.00
Total		$32,814,218.41

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. K. CHAPMAN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
WM. V. A. POE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
[Seal] OTTO L. DOMMERICH, GARRARD COMLY, EDWIN S. SCHENCK, Directors.

[NO. 3,926.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BRONX NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$1,072,088.73
Overdrafts, unsecured		7,257.29
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$50,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	1,150.00	
Total U. S. bonds		51,150.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$7,673.75	
4D—Bonds, securities pledged as collateral for State, or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	$26,562.50	
Other bonds loaned	81,157.65	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		115,393.90
Subscriptions to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$24,300.00	
Less amount unpaid	12,150.00	
		12,150.00
Banking house, $75,248.33; furniture and fixtures, $7,135.14		82,383.47
Other real estate owned		11,709.07
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		77,368.71
Due from other banks and bankers		226,574.72
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		10,459.37
Exchanges for clearing house		66,060.82
Fractional currency, nickels and cents		2,832.52
Notes of other national banks		11,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates	$51,625.00	
Legal-tender notes	47,045.00	
		98,670.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		2,500.00
Foreign exchange		34,780.34
Total		$1,882,378.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		205,000.00
Undivided profits	$61,498.60	
Reserved for taxes	1,751.92	
Reserve for interest	1,804.58	
	$65,055.10	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	195.18	
		64,859.92
Circulating notes		50,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$38,701.08	
Dividends unpaid	92.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	1,115,[illegible]3.34	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	52,841.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,640.25	
Postal savings deposits	5,296.35	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by Item 4D of "Resources"	25,000.00	
		1,238,609.02
Rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank		63,910.00
Bills payable, including obligations representing money borrowed		60,000.00
Total		$1,882,378.94

State of New York, County of Bronx, ss.: I, HARRY KOLBE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HARRY KOLBE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1915.
ROBT. H. BERGMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
F. A. WURZBACH, JOSEPH CLEMENS, GEORGE W. FENNELL, Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE THIRTY-YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS (SERIES A) OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY UNDER ITS MORTGAGE TO THE COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1902:

Take notice that a meeting of the holders of the bonds issued under the above-mentioned mortgage of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY is called to be held at the office of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Corporation in the Land Title Building, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to release from the lien of said mortgage a certain lease from the BLUBAKER COAL COMPANY to J. L. MITCHELL, dated April 1, 1902, covering certain coal and mining rights in and under approximately 1,730 acres in Elder and Susquehanna Townships, Cambria County, Pennsylvania, together with the improvements and equipment upon the leased premises and all rights appurtenant thereto. The foregoing notice is given by the undersigned, as it has acquired the right, title, and interest of said Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company in and to the lease and property proposed to be released, as aforesaid.

Dated New York, April 9, 1915.
THE CLEARFIELD BITUMINOUS COAL CORPORATION.
By HAROLD S. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New York, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighty-fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The New York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Grand Central Terminal, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 18th day of May, 1915.

The Poll will open at 12 o'clock Noon and continue open for two hours thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, 1915, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th day of May, 1915.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION CO.,
120 Broadway, New York, May 3d, 1915.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 1st day of June, 1915, at two o'clock P. M.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock P. M., May 11th, and reopen June 2d, 1915.
C. K. LIPMAN, Secretary.

A LIMITED NUMBER.

War Pictures, as published by The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form. The volume consists of ten weekly issues, made up of shop-handled copies, and for that reason sold at the special price of One Dollar a Volume. At book and department stores or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, May 1, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$91,328,745.94
Overdrafts		1,119.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		375,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		150,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		3,424,860.17
Banking house		5,300,000.00
Due from banks and bankers		9,429,429.27
Checks and other cash items		134,430.40
Exchanges for Clearing House		17,410,156.41
Notes of other national banks		20,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		40,000.00
Nickels and pennies		3,773.88
Specie		13,186,213.90
Legal tender notes		773,361.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank of New York		7,394,784.24
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer		18,750.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer (other than 5% fund)		142,000.00
		$149,132,574.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		14,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,298,718.74
National bank notes outstanding		305,000.00
Dividends unpaid		1,694.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$31,946,057.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	4,848.90	
Certified checks	6,707,222.90	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,542,473.32	
		46,200,602.12
Due to other national banks	$31,422,732.64	
Due to State banks and bankers	16,780,805.08	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	35,880,204.47	
		84,083,742.19
United States deposits		166,392.19
Reserved for taxes		76,425.18
		$149,132,574.42

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, WILLIAM WOODWARD, President of The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM WOODWARD, President.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 6th day of May, 1915.
W. I. THOMAS, Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
E. HAYWARD FERRY, SAML. T. PETERS, EDWIN G. MERRILL, Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Discounts and time loans		$58,228,298.57
Overdrafts		6,654.70
United States Bonds on hand		32,020.00
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,077,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Bonds, Securities, &c.		48,074,932.90
Customers' liability account acceptances		750,000.00
Customers' liability account letters of credit guaranteed		3,000.00
Banking house		1,750,000.00
Specie	$26,330,407.16	
Legal-tenders and banknotes	880,876.00	
Due from Treasurer of U. S.	374,061.95	
Exchanges	18,953,272.53	
Due from banks	874,342.16	
Demand loans	17,196,927.87	
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	9,383,390.94	
		73,993,278.61
		$187,916,184.78

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$10,000,000.00
Surplus		15,000,000.00
Profits		6,034,408.20
Circulation		5,077,000.00
Deposits, banks	$79,910,995.99	
Deposits, individuals	69,224,780.59	
Deposits, U. S.	1,000.00	
		149,136,776.58
Bonds borrowed		325,000.00
Reserved for taxes		90,000.00
Reserved for depreciation		1,500,000.00
Acceptances		750,000.00
Letters of credit guaranteed		3,000.00
		$187,916,184.78

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, C. D. BACKUS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. D. BACKUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, May 6th, 1915. HERBERT F. CHRISTIE, Notary Public N. Y. Co. No. 85.

Correct—Attest:
THEO. N. VAIL, A. B. HEPBURN, GEORGE F. BAKER, Jr., Directors.

PROPOSALS.

FORAGE, MARINE CORPS, QUARTERMASTER'S Department, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1915.—SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received in this office until eleven A. M., June 17, 1915, and then be publicly opened for furnishing forage for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, at Portsmouth, N. H., New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Annapolis, Md., Washington, D. C., Winthrop, Md., Norfolk, Va., Charleston, S. C., Pensacola, Fla., Bremerton, Wash., San Diego, Cal., Mare Island, Cal., and San Francisco, Cal. Proposal blanks and other information may be obtained upon application to this office, Depot Quartermasters, M. C. 1100 So. Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and 30 Annie Street, San Francisco, Cal., and the Commanding Officer or Post Quartermaster, Marine Barracks at the stations named. This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids or parts thereof, and to waive informalities therein. Bids from regular dealers only will be considered.
C. L. McCAWLEY, Colonel, Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, May 4, 1915. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., May 14th, 1915, for carpenter work, mill work, electric work, and miscellaneous work at the Western High School, No. 117, located at 35th and R Streets, Northwest, Washington, D. C. Blank forms of proposal, specifications and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to guarantee the return of plans and specifications. Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE will be received by the Quartermaster General of the Army, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., Eastern time, June 3, 1915, for furnishing Paints, Varnishes, Glass, &c., for delivery during the fiscal year 1916 at depots of the Quartermaster Corps listed in schedule. Schedules furnished upon application to Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., or by Depot Q. M., 39 Whitehall St., New York City.

The American Exchange National Bank

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

NEW YORK

(Comptroller's Call, May 1st, 1915)

RESOURCES

Loans, Discounts and Investments	$65,021,858.01
U. S. Bonds and Other Securities to secure circulation and Postal Savings Deposits	6,800,105.94
Due from Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies	1,169,727.41
5% Redemption Fund	221,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	24,000.00
Reserve in Federal Reserve Bank	5,486,373.38
Cash and Exchanges for Clearing House	16,746,338.14
Loans made for Correspondents	2,855,000.00
	$98,324,902.88

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$5,000,000.00
Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits (after dividend paid today)	*4,818,095.15
Circulation	4,060,000.00
Time Acceptances	1,698,700.00
Letters of Credit	322,754.00
Deposits	79,575,353.73
Liabilities other than those above stated	2,855,000.00
	$98,324,902.88

*Dividend of 5% $250,000 paid today.

A COMMERCIAL BANK

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM M. BARRETT, PHILIP A. S. FRANKLIN, WALTER H. BENNETT, ROWLAND G. HAZARD, LEWIS L. CLARKE, EDWARD C. PLATT, R. FULTON CUTTING, CLAUS A. SPRECKELS, WILLIAM P. DIXON, JOHN T. TERRY, ELBRIDGE GERRY SNOW

OFFICERS

LEWIS L. CLARKE, President
WALTER H. BENNETT, Vice-Prest. GEORGE C. HAIGH, Vice-Prest.
ARTHUR P. LEE, Cashier.
A. K. de GUISCARD, Asst. Cashier. ELBERT A. BENNETT, Asst. Cashier.
HUGH S. McCLURE, Asst. Cashier. WALTER B. TALLMAN, Asst. Cashier.

Accounts Invited Foreign Exchange
Commercial Letters of Credit

[No. 7,203.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE COAL & IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1-99,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$4,688,002.08
Overdrafts, secured, $252.87; unsecured, $284.03		536.40
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$400,000.00	
U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	14,500.00	
Total U. S. bonds		414,500.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$50,000.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	297,500.00	
Other bonds loaned	60,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,235,336.00	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		2,642,836.00
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $72,000		
Less amount unpaid 48,000	24,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	3,453.67	
		27,453.67
(8) Due from Federal Reserve Bank		520,019.14
Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8)		589,797.10
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		155,124.58
Exchanges for clearing house		242,249.51
Outside checks and other cash items	$1,936.00	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,505.55	
		4,441.55
Notes of other national banks		29,040.00
Federal Reserve notes		545.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		689,805.00
Legal-tender notes		80,350.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		20,000.00
Total		$10,104,700.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		200,000.00
Undivided profits $471,964.13		
Reserved for taxes 4,250.00		
Reserved for contingencies 3,837.91		
	$480,052.04	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	14,046.87	
		466,005.17
Circulating notes		400,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		2,140,516.18
Dividends unpaid		390.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	$5,227,735.62	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	37,508.54	
Certified checks	133,836.46	
Cashier's checks outstanding	92,558.17	
United States deposits	34,751.01	
Postal savings deposits	257,108.00	
		5,783,487.80
U. S. bonds borrowed for which collateral security was furnished		60,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated		54,300.88
Total		$10,104,700.03

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ADDISON H. DAY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1915.
[Seal.] FREDERICK B. BLACKMAN, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County. N. Y. Co. No. 20. N. Y. Reg. No. 7058.

Correct—Attest:
HENRY L. JOYCE, G. O. WATERMAN, W. G. BESLER, Directors.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.

New York, May 1, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,532,003.43
Due from banks	860,092.53
Cash and reserve	3,722,080.89
U. S. and other bonds	1,144,260.19
	$13,258,437.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,989,707.91
Circulation	126,100.00
Deposits	10,142,629.13
	$13,258,437.04

ALEXANDER GILBERT, President.
ROBERT A. PARKER, Vice President.
JOHN H. CARR, Cashier.
WILLIAM M. ROSENDALE, Asst. Cashier.

[No. 891.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1st, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$103,443,582.34	
Due from customers on account of acceptances	258,176.43	
Total loans		$103,701,758.77
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		41,325.85
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		3,580,000.00
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits	$565,500.00	
Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	235,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	100,502.55	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		901,002.55
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $900,000		
Less amount unpaid 600,000	$300,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	16,409.89	
		316,409.89
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,654,640.82
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		9,288,538.57
Due from banks and bankers		3,402,324.96
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		458,461.90
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,383,030.21
Outside checks and other cash items	$11,855.48	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	3,580.46	
		15,435.94
Notes of other national banks		275,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		11,256,262.40
Legal-tender notes		403,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$179,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	225,295.00	
		404,295.00
Total		$144,081,546.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits $5,295,201.10		
Reserved for taxes 57,423.60		
	$5,352,624.70	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	13,609.96	
		5,339,014.74
Circulating notes—less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit		3,580,000.00
Due to banks and bankers	$69,700,286.68	
Dividends unpaid	3,090.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	44,761,541.99	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	664,209.00	
Certified checks	579,827.77	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,081,426.18	
United States deposits	550,000.00	
Postal savings deposits	223,248.20	
Time deposits: Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	107,252.00	
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	100,000.00	
		119,770,362.82
U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		30,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Time acceptances		362,169.30
Total		$144,081,546.86

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, MAURICE H. EWER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. H. EWER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
B. P. ROBBINS, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, AUGUST BELMONT, STUYVESANT FISH, Directors.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the New York Community Mausoleum Construction Company, Inc., will be held in the office of the Company, Room 506, Times Building, Broadway and 42nd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 19th day of May, 1915, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing nine directors for the ensuing year, and two inspectors of the election to serve at the next annual meeting, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated, New York City, May 6th, 1915.
CARL MANN, Secretary.

[No. 3606.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915:

RESOURCES.

1.	a Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)	$12,932,626.10	
	Advances on letters of credit	51,420.53	
	Total loans		$12,984,046.63
2.	Overdrafts, secured, $380.33; unsecured, $735.46		1,115.79
3.	a U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$890,000.00	
	b U. S. bonds pledged to secure U. S. deposits (par value)	10,000.00	
	Total U. S. bonds		900,000.00
4.	f Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		3,122,896.68
5.	Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$120,000.00	
	a Less amount unpaid	80,000.00	
			40,000.00
8.	Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,210,727.89
10.	Due from banks and bankers (other than included in 8 or 9)		1,289,328.64
11.	Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		242,200.00
12.	Exchanges for Clearing House		4,111,216.19
13.	a Outside checks and other cash items	$184,737.37	
	b Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	6,940.00	
			191,677.37
14.	Notes of other national banks		410,000.00
15.	Federal Reserve notes		10,000.00
	Lawful money reserve in bank:		
16.	Total coin and certificates		2,746,582.79
17.	Legal-tender notes		609,311.00
18.	Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	$44,500.00	
	Due from U. S. Treasurer	46,000.00	
			90,500.00
	War revenue stamps		197.62
	Total		$27,960,100.51

LIABILITIES.

1.	Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
2.	Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
3.	Undivided profits	$854,466.50	
	Reserved for taxes	18,446.71	
	Reserved for contingencies	2,874.50	
		$875,787.71	
	Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	24.80	
			875,762.91
4.	Circulating notes		890,000.00
7.	Due to banks and bankers (other than included in 5 or 6)		1,296,715.12
8.	Dividends unpaid		19,592.50
9.	Demand deposits:		
	a Individual deposits subject to check	$21,501,311.10	
	b Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	75,506.58	
	c Certified checks	147,206.73	
	d Cashier's checks outstanding	334,521.68	
	e United States deposits	6,818.83	
			22,065,364.92
10.	Time deposits: a Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days		30,000.00
11.	U. S. bonds borrowed without furnishing collateral security for same		690,000.00
15.	Income tax withheld		181.87
16.	Letters of credit issued		51,420.53
	a Liabilities other than those above stated, unearned discount		41,062.66
	Total		$27,960,100.51

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Prest. of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHAS. ELLIOT WARREN, Prest.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
J. N. TIMMERMANN, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
MARCELLUS HARTLEY DODGE, JOSEPH P. GRACE, EBEN E. OLCOTT, Directors.

[No. 1,370.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 1, 1915:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (notes held in bank)		$20,066,136.39
Overdrafts, secured, $6,835.42; unsecured, $1.50		6,836.92
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	$2,000,000.00	
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	1,000.00	
Premium on U. S. bonds	39,990.91	
Total U. S. bonds		2,040,990.91
Bonds, securities, pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable (postal excluded)	$100,000.00	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	1,280,466.32	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		1,380,466.32
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank $210,000		
Less amount unpaid 140,000	$70,000.00	
All other stocks, including premium on same	110,728.00	
		180,728.00
Banking house		995,257.34
Due from Federal Reserve Bank		1,768,489.64
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)		1,003,267.22
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		38,775.33
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,455,111.94
Outside checks and other cash items, $238,841.37; fractional currency, nickels, and cents, $2,573.67		241,415.04
Notes of other national banks		30,000.00
Federal reserve notes		13,500.00
Lawful money reserve in bank: Total coin and certificates		4,141,301.75
Legal-tender notes		200,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)		100,000.00
Total		$37,662,216.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits $882,703.78		
Reserved for taxes 27,000.00		
	$909,703.78	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	236,559.11	
		673,144.67
Circulating notes	$1,979,800.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	27,100.00	
		1,952,700.00
Due to banks and bankers	$21,074,449.33	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	9,215,380.60	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	742,995.83	
Certified checks	320,615.83	
Cashier's checks outstanding	133,429.80	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by item in "Resources"	50,000.00	
		31,536,871.94
Total		$37,662,216.61

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: I, JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1915.
H. D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART, ROBERT M. GALLAWAY, JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Directors.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Sea Gate.

WHITTIER INN
Sea Gate, New York Harbor.
EXCLUSIVE HOTEL NOW OPEN.
On the ocean front, convenient to city; 45 minutes by private boat from Battery; rooms single or en suite, with or without bath. Spacious Sun Parlor, tennis, boating, swimming. Special rates May, June, and September. F. P. WILLIAMS, Manager.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

BEVAN HOTEL
Larchmont on the Sound.
Seashore and country combined. Forty minutes from Grand Central. Always cool. Excellent table. Fresh vegetables. Golf, Bathing, Tennis, Horseback Riding. Diet kitchen and French nurses for children. Rooms with private bath. Moderate rates. Opens May 29th. Music, Dancing.
ALBERT E. COPELAND, Formerly Majestic, N. Y.; Annex, Chicago.

NEW YORK—Adirondacks

STAR LAKE INN
STAR LAKE, N. Y. Altitude 2,000 ft. Accommodates 200. Good boating, fishing; fine scenery; no hay fever; electricity, garage, orchestra, telephone; rooms with bath; all amusements. Booklet. Address until June 25,
J. M. SAYLES, 681 Hudson Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Lake Placid.

Finest Hotel in the Adirondacks.
STEVENS HOUSE,
LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK.
A Select and Restricted Resort.
SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE.
Lake Placid golf links on hotel grounds. Boat houses on two lakes. Finest garage in mountains. Grand orchestral concerts. Dancing. All outdoor recreations.
A few elegantly furnished Cottages, overlooking Lake Placid and Mirror Lake, for rent; 12 to 14 rooms; all conveniences; ice and wood. Booklet.
STEVENS HOTEL CO., Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE NEW
Whiteface Inn
DESIRABLE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT ON BEAUTIFUL LAKE PLACID, ADIRONDACKS, NEW YORK
Cottages and camps for rent.
WILLIAM PERCIVAL, Manager.

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On Otsego Lake, Cooperstown, N. Y.
6½ Hours by Rail from New York City.
GOLF June 15 to October 1 MOTORING TENNIS Booking Offices, BOATING
The Dakota, 1 West 72d St., New York.

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PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES Open June 24th.
Sharon Springs, N.Y.
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS MAY 12. Folders on application.
J. H. GARDNER & SON, W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.

HOTEL BERKSHIRE
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
1,200 feet elevation. All outdoor sports. Dancing and Music. Excellent cuisine and service. Open Decoration Day. Special Spring rates. Write for booklet.
H. PFLANZ, Prop.

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Equinox House OPEN JUNE 15
MANCHESTER-IN-THE-MOUNTAINS, Vermont. N. Y. Office, The Lorraine.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mount Pocono.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENN.
Trout fishing; private bath; free garage. Open all year. W. C. & H. M. Leech.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Resort Tourist Bureau, 1123 Broadway, New York.

To Western North Carolina Land of the Sky and California. Southern Railway 264 5th Av.

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Hotel Dennis
Atlantic City
An American Plan Hotel that for the past fifteen years has been under the same management and developed on lines that appeal to people of refined taste.
Thoroughly Modern. Superior Location. A Recognized Standard of Excellence.
Capacity, 600.
Walter J. Buzby

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.
"A RESORT IN ITSELF"
Near all Piers and Amusements.
CAPACITY 600.
Bookings for Summer may now be made.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller" grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

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On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
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Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

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Virginia Av., Second House from Boardwalk and Steel Pier. Every Appointment. Highest standard in cuisine and service. Booklet.

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For Spring and Summer guests. Free Booklet.

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Bungalows and cottages, $250-$2,000. Fine bathing, boating, fishing, golf, tennis, roads for motoring. And, most important, it's cool and healthful. Write, Publicity Bureau, Dept. T, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

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Situated Directly on Gloucester Bay.
Piazza 400 feet long. Private telephone exchange connecting rooms. Tennis court.
Table a Special Feature. Booklet.
W. F. OSBORNE.

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ROCKPORT, MASS.
OPEN MAY 28. Directly on the rocks at the extreme end of Cape Ann. Every room has an ocean view. Always cool. Suites with private bath. For rates and particulars address E. S. WILKINSON, Prop.

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EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
OPEN JUNE 1. Entirely rebuilt and made attractively new. Most inviting resort for a Summer vacation. Exclusive surroundings. Excellent table. Fine, airy rooms. Rooms single or en suite, with private bath. Rates moderate. Buell & Crosby.

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THE ROCK-MERE
Hotel de Luxe Opens May 29
Faces all the Yachting
BOOKLETS G. H. BRACKETT

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WHITE MOUNTAINS
NEW PROFILE HOUSE
TWENTY COTTAGES, OPEN JULY 1ST.
Catering to those who wish a Summer Home in a resort favored with a clientele of the highest order. ON IDEAL TOUR. Fine Garage. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing.
C. H. GREENLEAF, Pres.
Booking Office in Charge E. B. RICH, Hotel Vendome, Boston, Mass.

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We have prepared a Booklet listing **Government, State, Municipal and Railroad issues** which comply with the provisions legalizing them for the funds of Savings Banks and Trustees in one or more of the following states:

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Savings bank officers, trustees, and individuals in charge of the placement of funds will find this Booklet of material assistance and benefit.

Send for Booklet AG-51

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49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia, Boston — Chicago, Baltimore — San Francisco, St. Louis

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selling below par will appreciate in price as they near maturity.

Our List T describes short term securities of established Public Utility Companies which possess marketability and stability and can be purchased today to yield .... **6½% to 7%**

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are much in demand at the present time by banks, institutions and individuals.

Our List TT describes several sound municipal issues, affording a wide choice of maturities, to yield .... **4.25% to 4.90%**

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The fact that certain kinds of well secured mortgage bonds provide larger incomes than others equally well secured deserves the consideration of every investor. In our latest circular we describe a number of bonds of the kind which give the best returns that can be obtained from tested investments. We invite requests for this Circular No. 159.

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Various maturities.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recover in Lighter Trading—Passing of a Holding Company—Foreign Loans.

There was much less trading on the Stock Exchange, and for the most part prices showed recoveries from the sharp break of the previous day. The decline of Wednesday, coupled with that of Monday, brought sufficient losses in a number of stocks to have caused further unsettlement yesterday under ordinary circumstances. Yesterday's firmness thus indicated that the market circumstances are somewhat unusual. They are unusual for one thing in that there appears to have been much less over-extention than is usual at the culmination of a prolonged forward movement. It is being said in the financial district, and probably said on good ground, that the increase in the floating supply of stocks during the recent advance was smaller in proportion to the rise than the increase in the supply of stocks on the occasion of any other advance in recent years. For the explanation of this fact we have to go back to the thoroughly liquidated position which existed at the start of the forward movement. A further explanation lies in the undoubted optimism of the public and in the fact that a great deal of the recent buying was done for the account of those outside of Wall Street. During a large part of the forward movement the public took more stocks out of the market than it brought into it. It may be that initial margins have been no stronger during the recent rise in prices than in other bull markets, but there has in all probability been less wild speculating of the pyramiding type, less use of paper profits, in other words, of the margining of additional commitments. There has surely been less objectionable manipulative operations, which frequently in the past created conditions which added greatly to the weakness of the market when a period of liquidation ensued after a large advance.

Had the market been as much concerned as some were disposed to think over the war news—had that, in other words, been the primary instead of the secondary cause of this week's reaction—it would be difficult to account for the steadying of prices yesterday. The uncertainty caused by the Gulflight incident has not been lifted, the danger of war between Japan and China has not passed and the war news from Europe is no more to the market's liking than it was early in the week. But the decline in the market had for the time being corrected the main forces making for reaction, and thus the downward movement ceased or, at least, halted, despite the fact that good war news had not ensued upon the bad war news of the earlier days of the week.

An announcement in which the stock market will take much more than casual interest is made by the Amalgamated Copper Company, which proposes to dissolve. Holding companies are no longer considered as necessary as they once were, and this company, one of the most conspicuous of the holding companies created during the period of industrial expansion a dozen or more years ago, now finds advantage to its stockholders in dissolving and distributing its assets. The property which the Amalgamated Copper Company represents will hereafter be owned by the stockholders directly through an operating company instead of indirectly through a holding company. It is an interesting illustration of a movement which promises to have further ramifications.

Argentina is again to borrow in this market by an issue of $50,000,000 five-year 6 per cent. notes which is to be taken half here and half in London. This is one of several Argentine issues which the British Treasury has permitted to be floated in the English market confessedly with the object of protecting the large financial interests which England already has in that country. May it not also be that in permitting this financing for Argentina England has an eye to avoiding the complete transfer of Argentina's financial dealings from London and the Continent to the United States? It is to be expected that our entrance into what is for us a new field will bring trade advantages in its wake and it is only natural that England should seek to safeguard her own trade and financial interests wherever she finds it possible to do so without conflicting with the supreme demands which the war is making upon her. So far as our own part in this proposed new financing is concerned it is worthy of note that this is not a war loan, although it is the war in Europe which leads Argentina to seek here the accommodation which under other circumstances she would almost certainly look for in Europe exclusively. Some of the war loans offered here have not received very hearty support and no doubt for the very reason that they were war loans. That is a fact which will have to be taken count of in any further financing for belligerent countries which may be publicly undertaken here. It is natural that more interest should be taken in financing which looks to the opening up of new trade opportunities than in financing which represents in the main an accommodation to countries which find it inconvenient to pay us for what they buy because they are at war.

LONDON MARKET IRREGULAR

Far Eastern Situation Weakens Chinese and Japanese Bonds.

LONDON, May 6.—Money and discount rates were quiet today.

The stock market developed irregularity. The Far East situation weakened Chinese and Japanese bonds and made Russian securities dull. Kaffirs continued firm and a good business was recorded in investment stocks, especially war loans. Coppers advanced early, but later declined.

American securities were moderately active with most of the business in Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific and United States Steel. Prices sagged in the afternoon and the market closed easy.

It was reported that another $2,500,000 in gold is being shipped from Paris to New York.

Trading Dull on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 6.—Trading was dull on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 72 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 25 francs 57½ centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, May 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve, increased	£730,000
Circulation, increased	259,000
Bullion, increased	989,438
Other securities, decreased	541,000
Public deposits, increased	2,098,000
Other deposits, decreased	1,901,000
Notes reserve, increased	613,000
Government securities, decreased	20,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 18.14 per cent.; last week it was 17.83 per cent.

Rates of discount 5 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	598,956
Same day last year	217,565
Year to date	42,023,127
Same period last year	30,948,681
Average price and change 50 stocks	70.49 + .55
Same date last year	68.16 — .16

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	65.24	Apr. 25
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Note.—In stocks in which trades in odd lots were reported on the tape yesterday at prices higher or lower than the range on 100-share lots the range on odd lots is shown separately.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
36½	36¾	4,500	Alaska Gold Mines	35¾	36½	35¾	36¼	+ ½
16⅛	16½	2,850	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	16	16¾	15¾	16	— ⅞
48	49¾	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	49	49¾	49	49¾	—1
74¼	74½	51,000	Amalgamated Cop	73½	74¾	73	74½	+1¼
56½	56¾	400	Am. Agricul. Chem	57	57⅜	56¼	56½	—1
47	47¼	2,200	Am. Beet Sugar	45½	47¾	45½	46¾	+ ¾
145	150	100	Am. B. S. & F.pf.t.r	148½	148½	148½	148½	—4½
38⅞	39¼	23,610	Am. Can	39¼	39⅝	38¾	38⅞	— ⅞
98½	99½	100	Am. Can pf	99	99	99	99	+ ½
54	54½	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	54	54	53½	54	+ ½
50⅝	51	850	Am. Cotton Oil	50½	51	50½	51	+ ¼
5⅞	6¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	6	6	6	6	— ½
32½	33	2,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	32½	33	32	32½	+ ½
33¼	34	800	Am. Ice Securities	32½	33¼	32½	33⅛	+ ½
11	11½	200	Am. Linseed	11½	11½	11½	11½	— ⅝
29	30	100	Am. Linseed pf	30	30	30	30	—1
51⅜	51⅝	10,300	Am. Locomotive	49⅝	52¼	49⅝	51⅝	+2⅛
95½	98	100	Am. Locomotive pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	—1
25	25¾	100	Am. Malt pf	26	26	26	26	—1
70⅝	71	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	69⅝	70⅞	69⅝	70½	+1
108¼	108½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
108¼	108½	35	do., odd lot	108	108	108	108	...
155	161	50	Am. Snuff	155	155	155	155	...
35	37	200	Am. Steel F'dries	35	35	35	35	...
109½	110	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	109⅛	109⅞	109	109¼	+ ⅝
121½	122	600	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121½	122	121¼	122	+ ½
235½	239	100	Am. Tobacco	235½	235½	235½	235½	+ ½
108½	109	400	Am. Tob. pf., new	108	109	108	109	+1
87	88	100	Am. Woolen pf	88	88	88	88	...
35	35¼	8,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	34¼	35⅜	34¼	35¼	+ ¾
101	101½	3,925	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅛	101⅜	100½	101⅜	+1
99⅞	100½	200	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	50⅜	6,100	Baldwin Loco	47½	51	47½	50⅛	+3⅛
100	101	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
74¼	74⅜	2,690	Baltimore & Ohio	73½	74¾	73½	74⅜	+ ¼
70⅝	71	400	Baltimore & O. pf	70½	70⅝	70	70⅝	+ ¼
147	148	7,800	Bethlehem Steel	141	149½	141	147½	+7½
111¼	112	200	Bethlehem Steel pf	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	...
89½	89⅞	710	Bklyn Rapid Tran	90	90	89½	89⅝	+ ¼
66½	68	1,100	Butte & Superior	68	68	66	66¾	+1½
17	17½	500	California Petrol	17	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ½
60	..	98	Canada Southern	60	60	60	60	...
159¼	159½	9,280	Canadian Pacific	159	160	158⅝	159¼	+ ½
38⅜	39	3,800	Central Leather Co	38⅛	39	38	38⅜	+ ⅝
103½	104	300	Cent. Leath. Co. pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	...
45	46	1,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	45⅜	45⅜	44⅞	45	...
12¼	12⅜	200	Chi. Great Western	12¼	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
31½	31¾	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
..	..	100	do., v. trust cfs	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾	...
94	94¼	4,010	Chi., Mil. & St. P	93½	94½	93	94¼	+ ¾
127	128	10	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	127	127	...
24	24¼	5,300	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	24¼	24⅜	23¾	24¼	...
46⅛	46¾	7,000	Chino Copper	45½	46¾	45⅝	46½	+ ⅝
100¼	103	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
29¼	29½	1,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	29¼	28⅜	29¼	+ ½
129	130	500	Consolidated Gas	129½	129⅞	129½	129⅞	+ ⅞
62	63	800	Continental Can	61⅛	62	61	62	+ ¼
95½	98	200	Continental Can pf	96	96	96	96	—1
14⅛	14⅜	2,400	Corn Products Ref	14¼	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
76½	77½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	— ⅞
76½	77½	50	do., odd lot	76½	76½	76½	76½	...
24⅝	24¾	6,800	Crucible Steel	24¾	25⅛	23⅞	24¾	+ ⅞
57	60	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	58	58	58	58	...
150	150½	200	Delaware & Hud	150⅞	150⅞	150	150	— ¾
13	13¾	1,200	Distillers' Secur	13¼	13½	13⅛	13½	— ⅛
91½	..	100	Du Pont Powder pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	+ ½
26¾	27	9,675	Erie	26⅞	27⅛	26⅜	26¾	— ¼
42	42¾	1,000	Erie 1st pf	42	42¾	42	42¾	+ ⅝
11	13½	100	Federal M. & S	12½	12½	12½	12½	—1
210	215	10	General Chemical	215	215	215	215	...
107	109	10	Gen. Chemical pf	109	109	109	109	...
154½	155	200	General Electric	154½	154⅝	154½	154⅝	+ ⅝
143½	144	400	General Motors	141	144½	141	144½	+3½
100⅜	101⅜	300	General Motors pf	100¾	101¼	100⅝	101¼	+ ⅝
47½	48	7,675	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	48¾	48¾	47	47½	—1⅛
119⅝	119¾	1,700	Great Northern pf	119⅜	119½	119¼	119½	+ ½
34⅞	35¼	4,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	34⅞	35⅛	34	35	+1⅛
60	60¼	1,600	Guggenheim Explor	59	60¼	58⅞	60¼	+1½
95	100	100	Hav. El. Ry. & L.pf	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
109	110¼	100	Illinois Central	110	110	110	110	...
109	110¼	20	do., odd lot	109½	109½	109½	109½	...
31⅝	31⅞	10,000	Inspiration Copper	31⅜	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	...
21⅜	21½	5,400	Inter.-Met. c. tr.cfs	21	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ½
71	71⅞	1,800	Inter.-Met. pf	71½	72	71	71⅞	+ ⅞
6½	6¾	500	Int. Steam Pump	6⅛	6½	6⅛	6½	— ¼
28½	28⅞	9,500	Kansas City South	27	29⅜	27	28½	+1
60	60¾	600	Kan. City South. pf	59⅜	60½	59⅜	60½	+1¼
83	86	15	Kayser (J.) & Co	85½	85½	85½	85½	...
132	136	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	135	135	135	135	+6
45¼	45½	600	Lackawanna Steel	46	46	45	45	...
141	141½	2,800	Lehigh Valley	140⅞	141½	140½	140⅝	— ¼
90	95	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st.pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	— ½
115	117⅛	100	Lorillard (P.) Co.pf	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	— ⅞
120	123	500	Louisville & Nash	120⅛	120⅛	120	120	...
80	83	100	Mackay Cos	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅞
52	52¼	2,600	Maxwell Motors	51½	52½	50½	52½	+2⅛
84⅝	85½	1,500	Max. Motors 1st pf	83½	84½	83½	84½	— ½
42	42½	2,400	Max. Motors 2d pf	40⅝	42½	40½	42	+1½
79½	80	12,100	Mexican Petroleum	77	80	77	79½	+2½
25⅞	26	3,300	Miami Copper	25½	26	25⅛	26	+ ½
12⅞	13	2,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	12½	13	12½	12⅞	+ ⅜
34	36½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	—1⅛
14¼	14⅜	3,200	Missouri Pacific	14⅛	14⅜	14	14¼	— ⅛
118¾	120	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	119	119	119	119	— ¼
120	121⅛	100	Nat. Bis. pf. s. 30 f	119	119	119	119	...
71	74	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	74	74	74	74	+1
17¼	17½	4,220	Nat. Enam. & St	15¼	17½	15¼	17⅜	+2¼
82	87	10	Nat. Enam. & St.pf	83	83	83	83	...
65	65¾	2,700	Nat. Lead Co	63⅞	65½	63⅜	65½	—1½
110	111	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110	110	110	110	...
15	15¼	2,500	Nevada Consol. Cop	14¾	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ¼
92	93	800	N. Y. Air Brake	91	93½	91	93½	+3
87¾	88	1,600	N. Y. Central	87½	88	87½	88	+ ½
66¾	67¼	1,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	66½	67⅝	66½	67	+ ½
31	31¼	1,370	N. Y., Ont. & West	30½	31½	30½	31	+ ¼
104	104½	200	Norfolk & Western	104½	104½	104¼	104¼	— ¼
108	108⅛	3,200	Northern Pacific	107⅜	108¼	107¼	108	+ ⅝
19⅝	23	500	Pacific Mail	19⅞	20	19¼	20	+ ⅛
108¼	108¾	2,200	Pennsylvania R. R	107⅝	108⅝	107½	108¼	+ ¼
86	100⅛	100	P., M. & Co. 1st pf	89	89	89	89	..
22½	23	800	Pittsburgh Coal	22½	23	22½	22½	..
49	49½	3,900	Pressed Steel Car	48½	49½	47¼	49½	+3⅜
108	109	100	Public Service N. J	108½	108½	108½	108½	—1
154	156	200	Pullman Company	156	156	154¼	154¼	—3¾
1¼	1½	200	Quicksilver pf	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
32⅜	33	1,950	Ry. Steel Spring	32	32¾	31¾	32	— ½
23½	23¾	4,300	Ray Consol. Copper	23	23⅞	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅜
147	147⅛	33,850	Reading	147	147½	146	147	+ ½
28½	28⅞	3,400	Republic Iron & St	28	28⅞	28	28⅞	— ⅛
86	87	500	Republic I. & S. pf	85¾	85⅞	85⅝	85⅞	— ⅛
½	⅝	100	Rock Island Co	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
⅝	¾	600	Rock Island Co. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	..
5¾	6	9,600	Rumely (M.) Co	5	6¼	4⅞	6	+1¼
17¼	17⅞	6,120	Rumely (M.) Co. pf	16	18	15¼	17¼	+3
5	5⅛	1,300	St. L. & San Fran	5	5	4⅜	5	— ⅛
8	12	30	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	8	8	8	8	..
15¼	15½	200	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	..
124½	125⅛	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	+ ⅝
..	..	100	Sears, R. & Co. s20f	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	..
35	36	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	35	35	35	35	..
78	85	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co pf	85	85	85	85	..
90	90⅜	10,710	Southern Pacific	90	91⅛	89⅞	90¼	+ ¼
17⅝	17¾	1,878	Southern Railway	17⅝	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
56¼	58	200	Southern Ry. pf	55	55⅜	55	55⅜	+ ⅜
73¼	73¾	6,150	Studebaker Co	72	74¼	71⅞	73¾	+ ⅞
100½	102	400	Studebaker Co. pf	100½	101⅛	100½	101	— ¼
32⅝	33	800	Tennessee Copper	32½	33	32½	33	..
134	137½	200	Texas Co	132	134	132	134	+2
16⅛	16½	200	Texas & Pacific	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
52⅜	52⅝	2,600	Third Avenue	52½	52⅝	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
5½	7	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	6	6	6	6	..
97⅛	99	100	Twin City R. T	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—1⅜
98¼	103	100	Underwood T. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ½
6	6¼	100	Union Bag & P. Co	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
25½	28	100	Union B. & P. C. pf	26	26	26	26	+ ½
128⅝	128¾	27,850	Union Pacific	128⅜	129	127½	128⅜	+1
81	81⅜	600	Union Pacific pf	81	81⅛	81	81⅛	+ ½
45¼	48	100	United Cigar Mfrs	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	—2¼
100	104⅜	100	United Cigar M. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¾
17	18	400	United Rys. Invest	17	17	17	17	..
34½	36	500	United Rys. In. pf	34⅛	34¼	34	34¼	— ¼
62	68½	100	U. S. Express	65	65	65	65	—1
39	40	400	U. S. Ind. Alcohol	40½	40½	40	40	—5
86	89	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	88	88	88	88	..
67	67¼	4,500	U. S. Rubber	66⅜	67⅞	65⅝	67¼	— ⅜
107⅝	107⅞	200	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
56⅞	56⅞	97,550	U. S. Steel	57	57⅝	56	56⅞	+ ½
107½	108	900	U. S. Steel pf	108	108	107⅝	107⅞	— ½
67½	67⅝	26,100	Utah Copper	66¼	68¼	65⅝	67⅝	+1⅝
34¼	34¾	1,300	Va.-Car. Chemical	34	34⅜	34	34¼	..
99	100	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
⅞	1	2,000	Wabash	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅜	2	1,500	Wabash pf	2⅛	2⅛	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅞
24½	25½	100	Western Maryland	25	25	25	25	..
68¼	68½	1,000	Western Union Tel	67½	68	67½	68	+ ¼
98¼	98¾	46,700	Westing. E. & M	99⅛	100	97⅞	98⅝	— ¼
122	129	100	Westing. 1st pf	129	129	129	129	—1
3	4	200	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf	3	3	3	3	..
103½	104	200	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	103⅝	104	103¼	104	+1

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, May 6.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand, decreased	22,886,000
Silver in hand, increased	341,000
Notes in circulation, increased	44,448,000
Treasury deposits, decreased	10,806,000
General deposits, decreased	22,163,000
Bills discounted, increased	13,611,000
Advances, decreased	8,214,000

Start Bank in Acquackanonk.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., May 6.—The Clifton Trust Company, the only banking institution in Acquackanonk Township, formally opened its doors to the public at 9 o'clock this morning. The bank was started largely through the efforts of Major Isaac A. Hall, Paterson financier and manufacturer, who started the German-American Trust Company of Paterson many years ago. Interested in the institution are a number of Paterson and Passaic men and several from the township. William E. Hughey of Paterson is President and George F. Schmidt, Chairman of the Acquackanonk Township Committee, the township governing body, is Vice President. The bank started with a capital of $100,000 and a $50,000 surplus.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
Atlantic Refining	570	580	570	580
Borne-Scrymser	270	280	270	280
Buckeye Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Chesebrough Mfg	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	135	145	135	145
Continental Oil	230	236	230	236
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland P. L	47	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	223	227	223	227
Galena S. Oil pf	137	140	137	140
Galena S. Oil	156	158	156	158
Illinois Pipe Line	129	130	129	131
Indiana Pipe Line	99	101	99	101
International P	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
N. Y. Transit	209	212	209	212
National Transit	31	33	30	32
Northern Pipe Line	97	99	97	99
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	62	64	62	65
Ohio Oil	140	142	140	142
Pierce Oil	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝
Pierce O. cv. 6s, '24	79	81	79	81
Prairie O. & G	310	315	302	306
Prairie Pipe Line	137	138	138	140
Solar Refining	240	245	240	245
Southern Pipe Line	213	216	213	216
South Penn Oil	289	293	285	290
So. W. Penn. P. L	110	114	110	114
Stand. Oil of Cal	296	298	295	298
Stand. Oil of Ind	430	435	430	435
Stand. Oil of Kan	360	370	355	365
Stand. Oil of Ky	250	255	250	255
Stand. Oil of Neb	325	335	325	335
Stand. Oil of N. J	400	403	404	407
Stand. Oil of N. Y	186	188	186	188
Stand. Oil of Ohio	430	435	430	435
Swan & Finch	120	125	120	125
Union Tank	81	82	81	82
Vacuum Oil	213	217	213	218
Washington Oil	35	38	35	38

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

An Office On Wheels.

A wealthy and aged man, whose infirmities make it impossible for him to get around without the help of an attendant, has worked a way out of his problem of transacting business downtown. A large limousine car has been fitted with a desk top reaching from door to door, and the owner sits back in his cushioned corner with his secretary facing him across the desk. People whom the financier desires to see are accommodated with a seat next to the secretary. It is a strange contrast that is furnished by the sight of the car drawn up in front of a safe deposit vault in Broad Street, with the owner checking up his bonds and clipping coupons, while a Socialist street speaker is holding forth on the crimes of capital before a crowd that ebbs and flows around the front wheels of the millionaire's portable office.

Looking Backward.

It is only by diligent search that any one can be found in the financial district now who was not urged by some one close to the Bethlehem management to buy that company's stock before the rise got under way. The post mortem price at which Tom, Dick and Harry were advised to purchase seems to have been 35 in each case. The amount of good information which has been wasted on unappreciative investors is appalling. It is certain that if every one who now remembers having been told about the Bethlehem rise had entered the market at the time, the upward movement would have started almost simultaneously with the European war.

Western Pacific Committee.

A protective committee for the $50,000,000 Western Pacific first mortgage bonds, on which interest was defaulted on March 1, has been formed by bankers interested in Western Pacific finances. Steps were taken a month ago to organize such a committee, but the plan of Rudolph Spreckels to let the State of California own and operate the Western Pacific delayed definite action. None of the bankers and railroad men closely associated with the Gould coast road ever believed California would take their troubles off their hands. They hoped Mr. Spreckels might be right, but when they heard what the citizens of California thought of the project they decided his plan was a failure. It is expected the protective committee, the membership of which has not yet been made public, will call for a deposit of the first mortgage bonds. Under the indenture no action can be taken in the court against the Denver & Rio Grande, which guaranteed the interest on the bonds, until Sept. 1—that is, six months after the first interest was defaulted. Lawyers say that in case of a second default on the Western Pacific bonds there must be another delay of six months before suit can be brought against the Denver for the second installment of interest. While Denver officials are free to say that the Denver cannot pay the interest, they maintain that no critical situation has yet arisen for the Denver Road. If the Denver passed into receivership, it is pointed out, it might get rid of the burdensome contract whereby it guarantees the interest on the Western Pacific bonds.

Rock Island Buys Rails.

H. U. Mudge and Colonel J. M. Dickinson, receivers for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, looked in at the Rock Island offices at 14 Wall Street yesterday. It was Colonel Dickinson's first view of the sumptuous suite, and he seemed much impressed. He wanted to get acquainted with all departments of the railway, he said. The receivers announced that the Rock Island would purchase 10,000 tons of steel rails for needed track improvement. Normal rail purchases of about 40,000 tons for the year, they said, would probably be made in the course of the year. Mr. Mudge said he had just come through a section of the cereal belt traversed by the Rock Island lines. Crop conditions were as good as in 1914, he said, and indicated a prosperous year.

Interborough Consolidated.

Holders of the preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan Company are showing less inclination to assent to the plan of consolidation into the Interborough Consolidated Corporation than was expected by the sponsors of the plan. It was said yesterday by a bankerholder who had consented and who was urging the adoption of the plan of reorganization that the greatest obstacle to overcome by argument was the wiping out of the 38 per cent. accrued dividends on the present 5 per cent. preferred stock of the Interborough-Metropolitan. Under the proposed plan this accrued interest is renounced, but the new preferred stock is placed on a 6 per cent. basis. The banker referred to the accrued dividends as a "vision." The preferred stockholders never had a chance of getting their hands on those dividends, he said. "As a matter of fact, there is only one way of getting these accrued dividends paid up. By getting a 6 per cent. stock which will pay dividends in place of a 5 per cent. stock which does not pay dividends it is only a matter of time when the 38 per cent. will have been refunded. Presumably the holders of the preferred stock purchased it as an investment. This appeals to me as a good proposition from the investor's point of view."

Competition for Money.

With $100,000,000 of New York Central 6 per cent. debentures, $65,000,000 of Pennsylvania general 4½s, $25,000,000 of Argentine Government 6 per cent. notes and $50,000,000 of French Government one-year 5s all being offered in the space of a few weeks the investor does not have to accept any thing but the highest grade of securities to obtain what would have been considered a dangerously high yield a few years back. So much borrowing on the part of corporations and Governments with good credit has left a bare market for many companies which would like to sell bonds, but which have a poor chance to place them with investors while more favorably known issues are succeeding one another. Formerly the railroad with a narrower margin of safety over its fixed obligations could finance itself by paying a high price for its money, but the interest rate has now been put so high on first class issues that the less desirable bonds would have to bear a rate at which it would be unprofitable to borrow.

TO SETTLE SIEGEL CLAIMS.

About 1,700 Creditors of Boston Store Will Divide $230,000.

BOSTON, May 6.—A final settlement of the claims against the Henry Siegel Company of Boston, on a basis of 27¼ per cent., was approved today by J. M. Olmstead, referee in bankruptcy. The settlement was effected through the withdrawal of a claim of $2,000,000 for the lease of the store buildings occupied by the company.

About $230,000 will be divided among the 1,700 creditors.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales May 6, 1915	$3,817,500
Same day last year	1,628,000
Year to date	291,006,700
Same period last year	286,609,500
Average price and change 40 bonds	84.36 + .01
Same day last year	87.44 — .01

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	84.48	Apr. 29	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Govt 4½s, ster loan
2,000........ 76
2d series, Ger stamp
1,000........ 74⅝
3,000s30f........ 74
28,000........ 74
10,000........ 73¾
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1904
10,000........ 97½
N Y City 4s 1957
10,000........ 97
N Y City 4s 1959
5,000........ 97
1,000........ 97¼
N Y City 4½s, 1960
9,000........ 100½
1964
2,000........ 100⅜
Am Ag Ch cv 5s
2,000........ 102
Am Cotton Oil 5s
5,000........ 93⅝
Am Sm Secur 6s
3,000........ 104⅜
6,500........ 104⅜
13,000........ 104⅜
Am Tel & Tel col 4s
2,000........ 89
7,000........ 88⅛
Am Wr Paper 5s
1,000........ 69¼
Armour & Co 4½s
5,000........ 92¼
3,000........ 92⅜
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s
1,000........ 93⅛
5,000........ 94
500........ 93⅜
5,000s20f........ 93⅜
6,000........ 93⅜
conv 4s, 1955
1,000........ 100¼
1,000........ 100⅛
conv 4s, 1960
5,000........ 100¼
5,000........ 100⅜
4,000........ 101¼
4,000s30f........ 101
5,000........ 100⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe 5s
15,000........ 101
Atl Coast L 1st 4s
30,000........ 92
Atl Coast Line, Lo & N col 4s
5,000s30f........ 86⅜
5,000........ 87
1,000........ 86⅜
Balt & Ohio prior lien 3½s
1,000........ 91⅛
5,000........ 91⅜
gold 4s
1,000........ 90¼
2,000........ 90⅜
1,000........ 90⅛
conv 4½s
10,000........ 87⅜
18,000........ 87¼
5,000........ 87⅛
Beth Steel ext 5s
3,000........ 100⅜
10,000........ 100½
Beth Steel 1st & ref 5s
1,000........ 91⅛
17,000........ 91
2,000........ 91⅛
10,000........ 91
2,000........ 91⅛
1,000........ 91⅛
4,000........ 91⅛
500........ 91⅞
500........ 91⅞
14,000........ 91⅛
Bklyn R Trans 5s, 1918
8,000........ 100
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s
2,000........ 100
1,000........ 99⅞
Bklyn Un Gas 5s
2,000........ 103¼
1,000........ 103½
Brns & West 4s
1,000........ 92¾
1,000........ 93
1,000........ 92½
Bush Term 5s
1,000........ 86½
2,000........ 87
Cal G & El 5s
1,000........ 94¼
Cent Dist Tel 5s
1,000........ 99⅛
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s
2,000........ 101
8,000........ 100⅞
Cent Leather 5s
3,000........ 99⅝
7,000........ 99¼
Cen of N J gen 5s
1,000........ 115½
registered
1,000........ 115
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000........ 88⅞
20,000........ 88⅞
2,000........ 88⅞
10,000s30f........ 88⅞
6,000........ 88⅞
31,000........ 88¼
2,000........ 88½
10,000s20f........ 88⅞
1,000........ 88⅞
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
500s30f........ 88⅛
18,000........ 88¼
5,000s20f........ 88⅛
10,000s30f........ 88⅛
Cent RR & Bkg Co of Ga col 5s
12,000........ 92¼
3,000........ 92
7,000........ 92½
1,000........ 92¼
5,000s30f........ 92⅛
Ches & O con 5s
5,000........ 104
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
1,000........ 87½
1,000........ 88¼
Ches & O, Big Sandy 4s
1,000........ 82
C, B & Q gen 4s
2,000........ 92
5,000........ 91⅜
Chi, B & Q joint 4s
8,000........ 96⅞
1,000........ 97
2,000........ 96⅞
4,000........ 97
10,000 s........ 96⅞
1,000........ 97
1,000........ 96⅞
Ill div 4s
2,000........ 94¾
Chi & E Ill con 6s
4,000........ 98¾
1,000........ 99
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
10,000........ 68
C & Erie 1st 5s
2,000........ 104½
2,000........ 104⅛
Chic Gt Wn 4s
8,000........ 71
20,000........ 71⅛
2,000........ 71
Chic & Northwn St L Peo & N W 5s
3,000........ 105⅛
Chic M & St P gen 4½s
2,000........ 101⅛
Chic Rys 5s
5,000........ 95⅜
Chic M & St P conv 4½s
5,000........ 97⅜
81,000........ 97⅜
28,000........ 97⅜
4,000........ 97⅜
24,000........ 97⅜
conv 5s ser B Sub Recta full paid
10,000........ 103⅜
10,000 c........ 103⅜
14,000........ 103⅜
10,000........ 103⅜
32,000........ 103⅜
32,000........ 103⅜
5,000........ 103⅜
5,000........ 103½
1,000........ 103⅜
2,000........ 103½
1,000........ 103⅜
2,000........ 103½
10,000........ 103⅜
C & P Wn 5s
1,000........ 102⅜
12,000s30f........ 102⅜
Chic R I & Pac 6s
5,000........ 103¼
C R I & P gen 4s
2,000........ 83
registered
3,000........ 81
Chic R I & P Ry ref 4s
10,000........ 66
6,000s30f........ 65¼
1,000........ 65⅜
deb 5s
4,000........ 52
C St P M & O 6s
9,000........ 117⅜
Clev Sh Line 4½s
10,000........ 93½
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000........ 91
5,000........ 91⅛
Colo & Southern ref & ext 4½s
1,000........ 84⅜
Con Gas cnv 6s
2,000........ 116¼
2,500........ 116¼
26,000........ 116½
20,000........ 116⅜
7,000........ 116⅜
27,000........ 116⅞
1,000........ 116½
Corn Prodt Ref S F 5s, 1934
3,000........ 95¼
2,000........ 95
Cuban-Am Sug col tr 6s
11,000........ 98
Cumberld Tel 5s
4,000........ 96½
Del & Hudson 1st & ref 4s
8,000........ 94⅞
3,000........ 95
Del & Hudson lien eqpt 4½s
1,000........ 100¼
Den & Rio Gde 1st & ref 5s
5,000........ 48
Dul & Iron R 1st 5s
4,000........ 100
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s
5,000........ 90½
Erie 1st con 7s
4,000........ 109⅜
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000........ 82½
Erie 1st gen 4s
4,000........ 69⅞
3,000........ 70
1,000........ 69⅞
Erie conv 4s Series B
10,000........ 69
Evans & Ter Hte con 6s
2,000........ 87½
Fla East C Ry 1st 4½s
18,000........ 88
Granby Consol conv 6s ser A
5,000........ 103½
Green Bay & W deb ctfs B
2,000........ 13¾
Hoc Val 1st 4½s
2,000........ 93½
Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s Series A
1,000........ 76¾
22,000........ 76½
1,000........ 76¾
adj inc 5s
10,000........ 27¼
1,000........ 27¼
5,000........ 27¼
7,000........ 27⅜
1,000........ 27½
Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000........ 86
Ill Cent 4s, 1953
7,000........ 83¾
15,000s20f........ 83¾
Illinois Central ref 4s
3,000........ 88
Wn Line 4s
1,000........ 88
Ill Steel 4½s
1,000........ 85¼
6,000........ 85
Indiana Steel 5s
5,000........ 100⅜
Insp Con Copper conv 6s, 1919
6,000........ 127
5,000........ 127⅜
conv 6s, 1922
23,000........ 127
7,000........ 127⅛
7,000........ 126¼
10,000........ 128
10,000........ 127⅜
5,000........ 128⅛
20,000........ 129
Inter Met 4½s
1,000........ 78
1,000........ 78⅛
4,000........ 78
16,000........ 77⅞
10,000........ 78
5,000........ 77⅞
Int Rap Tran 1st & ref 5s
5,000........ 98⅛
1,000........ 98⅛
34,000........ 98⅛
Iowa Cen 1st 5s
1,000........ 86⅛
Iowa Cen ref 4s
1,000........ 52⅜
K C Ft S & M 6s
1,000........ 107⅜
4s
3,000........ 71⅛
Kan City So 5s
1,000........ 91⅜
1,000........ 91⅛
2,000s30f........ 91⅛
Kan City So 3s
7,000........ 68¼
6,000s30f........ 68⅛
1,000........ 68
Lack Steel 5s, 1950
4,000........ 72⅜
1,000........ 72⅜
5,000........ 72⅛
Lacl Gas Light of St L 1st 5s
4,000........ 101
5,000........ 101¼
L S & M So 4s, 1928
5,000........ 93
1,000........ 93⅛
1931
1,000........ 92
10,000........ 92⅛
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s
2,000s20f........ 99⅝
Liggett & M 7s
1,000........ 124
Liggett & M 5s
1,000........ 100⅜
16,000........ 100⅜
Long Island gen 4s
5,000........ 87
Lorillard Co 7s, registered
500........ 122¼
500........ 122
Lorillard Co 5s
5,000........ 100⅜
1,000........ 100
Louisv & Nash unified 4s
3,000........ 94⅛
3,000........ 94⅛
Louisv & Nashv, S & N Ala 5s, 1963
1,000........ 102¼
Louisv & Nashv & M & Mon 4½s
2,000........ 101
Mex Petro 1st ref conv 6s, Series A
5,000........ 105
Mich Cent deb 4s
2,000........ 83
Mil, L Sh & W 1st 6s
1,000........ 107⅜
Milw, Sparta & N Wn 1st 4s
8,000........ 91⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000........ 78
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
1,000........ 59¼
1,000........ 60
Mo Pac 1st con 6s
13,000........ 101⅛
21,000s20f........ 100⅞
1,000........ 101⅛
Mo Pac 4s
3,000........ 46⅝
1,000........ 46½
2,000........ 46⅝
Montana Power 5s, Series A
2,000........ 91½
Nat Enameling & Stamping 5s
8,000........ 93¾
N Y Cent deb 6s, sub recta, full paid
110,000........ 102⅞
61,000........ 102⅞
8,000........ 102⅞
1,000........ 102⅜
11,000........ 102⅞
12,000........ 102⅜
1,500........ 102⅞
5,000........ 102⅜
16,000........ 102⅝
62,000........ 102¾
65,000........ 102⅝
124,000........ 102⅜
20,000........ 102⅝
5,000........ 102⅜
45,000........ 102⅞
22,000........ 103
1,000........ 102⅞
21,000........ 103
81,000........ 103⅛
1st inst paid
5,000........ 102¾
gen 3½s
12,000........ 80
deb 4s, 1934
2,000........ 87½
ref & imp 4½s, Series A
10,000........ 89⅛
5,000........ 89
M C col 3½s
4,000........ 71
L S col 3½s
1,000........ 73
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s
2,000........ 111
N Y Rys ref 4s
53,000........ 73
10,000........ 72⅞
10,000........ 73
5,000........ 73⅛
N Y Rys adj 5s
10,000........ 52⅝
15,000........ 52½
5,000........ 52⅜
7,000........ 52½
4,000........ 52⅝
25,000........ 52½
N Y Tel 4½s
4,000s20f........ 97¼
2,000........ 97½
Norf & Wn gen 6s
1,000........ 118
Norf & Wn con 4s
7,000........ 93½
1,000........ 93¼
1,000s20f........ 93½
conv 4½s
5,000........ 104½
North Pac 4s
6,000........ 92⅜
5,000........ 92½
8,000........ 92¼
1,000........ 92⅜
16,000s30f........ 92⅛
North Pac gen 3s
2,000........ 65¼
6,000........ 65
2,000s20f........ 64⅞
1,000........ 65
18,000s30f........ 64⅞
1,000........ 65⅛
1,000........ 65
9,000........ 64⅞
1,000........ 64⅞
5,000s20f........ 65
Ontario Power Co 1st s f 5s
1,000........ 94
Ore & Cal 1st 5s
9,000........ 101
Or R & N con 4s
8,000........ 91⅛
Ore Sh L 1st 6s
2,000........ 109
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
11,000........ 91
Ore-Wash RR & Nav 1st & ref 4s
1,000........ 86⅝
8,000........ 86
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
5,000s20f........ 80⅞
Pac Tel & Tel 5s
2,000........ 98
5,000........ 97¾
Penn conv 3½s
13,000........ 100
70,000........ 100⅛
Penn RR con 4½s, temp ctfs, full paid
23,000........ 103⅜
12,000........ 103⅞
37,000........ 103⅜
Penn Co gtd 3½s, 1916
4,000........ 99½
gtd 4s, Ser E
3,000........ 92¼
Pub Serv Corp sk fund 5s
18,000........ 88
9,000........ 87½
Ry St Spring Int-O 1st 5s
1,000........ 91½
Latrobe Plant 1st 5s
1,000........ 96⅜
Reading gen 4s
4,000........ 94
8,000........ 94⅛
Jer Cent col 4s
12,000........ 93
Ray Con 1st 6s
4,000........ 115⅜
6,000........ 116
4,000........ 116¼
1,000........ 116½
1,000........ 118
Rep I & Steel s f 5s, 1940
2,000........ 93¼
2,000........ 93⅜
Rio Gr W 1st 4s
5,000........ 72⅜
2,000........ 73
St L, I Mt & So gen 5s
10,000........ 98⅜
St L & S F R R ref 4s, cfs of dep stpd
35,000........ 66
St L So W con 4s
4,000........ 62
1st 4s
3,000........ 77⅜
Seab Air Line gold 4s stpd
1,000........ 80½
1,000........ 80⅜
S C & Ga 1st 5s
10,000........ 100⅜
So Pac col 4s
1,000........ 84⅜
So Pac conv 4s
3,000........ 82⅞
7,000........ 82⅜
2,000........ 82⅞
3,000........ 82⅜
11,000s30f........ 82⅞
conv 5s
5,000........ 100⅜
11,000........ 100¼
15,000........ 100⅛
35,000........ 100¼
5,000........ 100⅜
1st ref 4s
5,000........ 87½
10,000s20f........ 87½
50,000........ 87½
5,000s30f........ 87½
5,000s30f........ 87⅝
4,000s5f........ 87⅝
1,000........ 87⅝
16,000........ 87⅝
5,000s20f........ 87⅝
1,000........ 87¾
10,000s20f........ 87¾
60,000........ 88
20,000s20f........ 88
S F Term 4s
10,000........ 81¼
10,000s20f........ 81⅛
1,000........ 81¼
5,000........ 81⅛
5,000s30f........ 81
3,000........ 81
So Ry gen 4s
10,000........ 66¼
1st 5s
3,000........ 100¼
Std Mill 1st 5s
1,000........ 92
Tex Co cv 6s
26,000........ 100
Tex & P 1st 5s
2,000........ 95
8,000........ 95⅛
Third Av ref 4s
5,000........ 81⅜
10,000........ 82
adj 5s
5,000........ 78⅜
16,000........ 78½
T, P & W 4s
1,000........ 64
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000s30f........ 96½
5,000........ 96½
3,000s30f........ 96½
5,000........ 96⅝
4,000........ 96½
conv 4s
32,000........ 91
3,000........ 91⅛
1st & ref 4s
2,000........ 92
United R Rs of San Fr 4s
10,000........ 48
2,000........ 47½
U S Rub 6s
3,000........ 103
14,000........ 103⅛
U S Steel Corp sk fund 5s
6,000........ 102¼
2,000........ 102⅛
1,000........ 102¼
11,000........ 102⅛
1,000........ 102¼
3,000........ 102⅛
1,000........ 102¼
1,000s30f........ 102⅛
1,000........ 102⅛
5,000........ 102¼
2,000........ 102⅛
1,000........ 102⅜
10,000........ 102⅛
registered
3,000........ 101⅞
500........ 101⅞
500........ 101⅞
500........ 101⅞
500........ 101⅞
500........ 101⅞
500........ 101⅞
Va Ry 1st 5s
1,000........ 96⅛
2,000........ 95⅜
Va Ry & Pow 5s
4,000........ 88⅜
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000........ 94⅝
1,000........ 95
1,000........ 95½
ref & ext 4s
3,000........ 30
Eq Tr Co cfs of dep stpd
3,000........ 28¼
West Elec 5s
6,000........ 101
1,000........ 101⅛
W, N Y & Penn gen 4s
3,000........ 76½
1st 5s
10,000........ 102⅜
1,000........ 102¼
W Union fund & real est 4½s
14,000........ 92½
W'house E & M 1st cv s f 5s
100,000........ 104¼
12,000........ 104
8,000........ 103¾
27,000........ 103⅞
11,000........ 103¼
5,000........ 103½
13,000s20f........ 103⅞
5,000........ 103⅝
1,000........ 103⅝
10,000........ 103⅝
25,000........ 103½
1,000........ 103⅝
5,000........ 103⅞
7,000........ 103⅝
3,000........ 103⅜
20,000........ 103⅞
2,000........ 103⅝
2,000........ 103⅜
2,000........ 103⅞
9,000........ 103⅞
1,000........ 103½
3,000........ 103⅛
15,000........ 103⅛
7,000........ 103⅜
18,000........ 103½
10,000........ 103⅜
20,000........ 104
2,000........ 103⅞
41,000........ 104
5% notes
7,000........ 100⅛
Wheel & L E 1st con 4s
5,000........ 64½
W & S P 1st 7s
2,000........ 103⅝
Wis Cen gen 4s
3,000........ 86¼

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Thomas C. Hovey, head of the loan department of the Liberty National Bank, has been appointed assistant cashier of that institution.

As successor trustee of a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company, the Bankers Trust Company will receive until May 31 sealed proposals for the sale to it on June 24 of bonds to exhaust a sinking fund account of $49,652, at a price not exceeding 102 and accrued interest.

J. K. Rice, Jr., & Co. have issued a circular letter which discusses Interborough Rapid Transit Company stock.

The date for redemption of $1,500,000 one-year 5 per cent. notes of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is May 22, instead of May 27, as announced through an error by the company on Wednesday.

The Bondholders' Committee of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad announces that the time for further deposits of bonds, unsecured debts, and the preferred and common stocks has been extended to May 31. It is said that more than 85 per cent. of the outstanding bonds have been deposited.

Directors of the Tidewater Oil Company held their annual meeting in Bayonne yesterday and elected these officers: R. D. Brown, President; W. S. Brown, First Vice President and Treasurer; Dickson Q. Brown, Second Vice President, and George W. Webb, Secretary.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Cigar	113	116	114	117
American Cigar pf	99	100	99	100
Am. Mach. & Fdy	75	80	75	80
Conley Foil	310	330	310	330
Johnston T. F. & M	130	150	130	150
J. S. Young	160	170	160	170
J. S. Young pf	109	111	109	111
MacAndrews & F	197	203	200	205
MacAndrews & F. pf	100	101	100	101
Porto R.-Am. Tob	195	200	195	200
R. J. Reynolds Tob	300	320	310	320
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf	115½	120	118½	120

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	101½	102½
American Light & Traction	328	332
American Light & Traction pf	108	109½
Adirondack Electric Power	15	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	57	59
*American Gas & Electric	91	93
*American Gas & Electric pf	47	†49
American Power & Light	63	65
American Power & Light pf	81	83
American Public Utilities	29	32
American Public Utilities pf	64	68
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	21	25
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	65	68
Cities Service	52	54
Cities Service pf	59	60
Colorado Power	17	19
Colorado Power pf	90	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L	54	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	81	83
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	90	91
Dayton Power & Light	34	38
Dayton Power & Light pf	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s	89½	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf	50	60
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71½	75
Empire District Electric pf	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	15	20
Federal Light & Traction pf	60	64
Gas & Electric Securities	66	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	70	80
Great Western Power Co. 5s, 1946	79¼	81
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	15
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. pf	50	55
Northern States Power	30	32
Northern States Power pf	85	86
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48	49
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	83½	86
Republic Ry. & Light Co	20½	22
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	67	70
Southern California Edison	75	†76
Southern California Edison pf	89	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	7	8
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	26	29
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	8½
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf	33	36
United Light & Rys	48	51
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	71½	73
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	70½	73
Utah Securities	16½	17
Western Power	16	17

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market—Price Movements Are Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 143,726 shares of stock and $102,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 29,005; railroads, 1,120; oils, 5,550, and mining, 108,051. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,050	Am. Zinc	41	42½	41	42¼
450	‡Electric Boat.	72	72	69	70¾
50	‡Elec. Boat pf.	99	99	99	99
2,500	Emerson Phono	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼
100	‡Houston Oil..	14	14	14	14
100	Int.-Con. Rub..	7½	7½	7½	7½
1,000	‡Int. Mer. M..	⅞	1	¾	1
100	‡Int. M. M. pf.	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,200	‡Int. Motors...	12⅞	14¼	12½	13⅞
50	‡Int. M. pf...	29	29	29	29
500	Manhat. Tran.	15/16	15/16	15/16	15/16
300	Marc. of Am..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	†Mays Oil	10	10	10	10
450	J. G. McCrory.	54⅞	55	53½	55
745	J. G. McG. pf.	97	97⅜	97	97⅜
300	N. Y. Transp..	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
60	‡PyreneMfg.Co.	10	10	9½	9½
300	Corp. of R.&H.	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	7¼
1,900	Sterling Gum..	3	3	2⅞	3
500	‡Tob. Prod.com	55½	55½	54	54
7,200	U. C. S., new..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
450	‡U.C.S.Co.,Am.	99	99	96	99
5,000	Un. Prof. Shar.	3	3⅛	2 11/16	3
100	Way. O. & G..	3	3	3	3
2,500	‡World Film...	4	4¼	4	4⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
800	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17⅛	17	17	—½
19	Buckeye P. L.	108	107	107	—2
10	Continental Oil.	233	233	233	+2
3	Crescent P. L...	42	41	42	+2
150	Ill. Pipe Line..	130	129	126	—1
4,000	‡Inter. Petrol..	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
15	Nat. Transit...	32	32	32	..
20	N. Y. Transit..	208	208	208	—4
25	Northern P. L.	97	96	97	—1
60	Ohio Oil	141	140	140	—1
27	Penn. Mex. Fuel	65	64	64	+1
5	Pierce Oil	12¾	12⅝	12¾	..
175	Prairie O. & G.	316	300	310	+7
95	Prairie P. L....	138	137	137½	—½
11	South Penn.Oil.	290	289	290	+5
24	Southern P. L..	216	215	215	..
37	Std. Oil of Cal.	298	294	297	+2
25	Std. Oil of Ind..	435	432	435	+1
2	Std. Oil of Kan.	360	360	360	—5
3	Std. Oil of Ky..	254	254	254	—1
7	Std. Oil of N.J.	407	405	407	..
17	Std. Oil of N.Y.	187	185	187	..
20	Vacuum Oil...	215	214	214	—1

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
—	Int. con., w. i.	..	..	..	24⅝
500	Inter. Con. pf., w. i.	75	75⅝	75	75¼
—	Wabash, w. i.	..	..	..	13½
800	Wabash pf. (a)	48	48	47⅝	47⅝
320	Wabash pf. (b)	26½	26½	26½	26½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,500	†Alaska J., w.i.	15	15⅝	14⅞	15⅝
3,500	†Alta-Con.	80	83	80	83
9,000	*†Atlanta	38	38½	36½	37½
2,500	*†Big Cot'nw'd	11	11	11	11
15,000	†Booth	51	51	49½	50
2,400	Braden Copper	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
400	*Caledonia M..	70	70	70	70
60	*Caribou Cob..	50	50	50	50
2,000	†Chile Copper..	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20½
2,000	*Comb. Frac..	12½	12½	12½	12½
2,500	Con. Ar. Sm..	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
1,000	*C. O. D. con.	6	6	6	6
100	Cons. Copper..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Davis Daly C.	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
1,500	Ely Consol. ..	10	10	10	10
2,400	†Emma Copper	35	36	35	36
400	*Florence	54	54	53	53
700	*Genesee V. C.	41	41	41	41
4,500	Goldfield Cons.	1½	1 9/16	1½	1½
4,000	†Goldf. Mrgr...	27	28	27	27½
1,000	*Goldfield S.P.	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,300	*Great Bend...	11	11	9½	9½
50	Hollinger	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
700	*Iron Blossom.	63	66	63	66
5,500	Jumbo Ext...	1⅜	1⅜	1 5/16	[illegible]
7,000	‡Kewanas	17	17	16	16½
350	La Rose Con..	½	9/16	½	9/16
100	Mason Valley.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2,600	†McK.-Dar.....	30	31	29	30
100	Mines of Am..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
900	Nevada Hills..	23	23	21	23
700	New U. Bing.	1⅜	1⅜	1 5/16	1⅜
200	Nip. Mines Co.	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
2,300	†North Star ..	20	20	19	19
1,000	Oro	10	10	10	10
1,800	†‡Sells	33	33	33	33
1,500	Stewart	1¾	1 13/16	1¾	1¾
3,600	†Super. M. Co.	22	23	22	23
100	†Temiskaming.	37	37	37	37
191	Tono. Belmont.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
2,500	†Tono. C. Boy.	5	7	5	6¼
100	†Ton. J. Butler.	84	84	84	84
500	Tono. Ext..en.	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,800	†Tono. Merger.	37	37	36	36
3,500	Tri-Bullion ...	¾	[illegible]	½	[illegible]
700	Tuolumne Cop.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,800	†‡Wasatch....	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	W. End Con..	82	82	79	80
1,000	†Yellow Tiger.	4	4	4	4

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000	‡Chile C. 7s..	116½	116½	116¼	116¼
65,000	Penn. 4½s. w.i.	98½	98½	98⅜	98½
1,000	Pierce Oil 6s..	79½	79½	79½	79½
6,000	W. Pac. 5s flat.	34	34	34	34

†Sells cents per share. *Odd lots. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	May 6 Bid.	May 6 Asked.	May 5 Bid.	May 5 Asked.
Am. T. Soc. pf., w. i.	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16	1⅛
B.-A. T. Co., ordn...	16½	17¼	17	17½
B.-A. T. Co., ord. b..	17	18	18	18½
Fisk Tire	64	66	64	66
Internat. Nickel......	142	146	142	146
Kelly Spring. Tire...	130	135	131	133
K. S. T., new, 1st pf.	83	84	84	85
K. S. T., new 2d pf.	130	140	130	140
L. V. Coal Sales Co.	165	170	165	170
Riker & Heg., new..	..	6	..	6
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
United C. S. pf., new	11¾	12	11¾	12
RAILROADS.				
Interbor. Con., w. i..	28	25	22	25
Wabash, w. i........	13¼	13⅞	13¼	13⅞
MINING STOCKS.				
Cashboy	6	7	6	7
C. O. D. Consol....	5½	6½	5	6
Dia. Blk. B., ast. pf.	3	5	3	4
Greene-Cananea	30	31	30½	31
Kerr Lake	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Silver Pick	8½	9½	8	9
Sandstorm Kendall....	8	10	9	10
Standard Silver-Lead.	1 1/16	1 1/8	1 1/16	1 1/8
Tonopah Mining	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Tularosa	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
West End Extension.	4½	5½	4½	5½
White Knob Cop. pf..	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
Yukon Gold Mines...	2¾	3	2¾	3
BONDS.				
Calaveras 6s	200	210	200	210

PENNA. R. R. BONDS AT 98½.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Announce Price of $65,000,000 4½s to Public.

The $65,000,000 of general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad, taken by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., are to be offered to investors at 98½ and accrued interest, it was announced by the bankers last night. If the bonds are all sold at that price the railroad will receive an extra ¼ of 1 per cent. over the 95½ per cent. guaranteed when arrangements were made for the sale.

The underwriting syndicate which included most of the active bond distributing houses, was closed yesterday, and subscriptions to the bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 11 or earlier. A first payment of $50 per bond will be required, the remainder to be paid on June 1. Both principal and interest of the bonds will be payable without deduction for any taxes which the railroad company may be required to pay, excepting the Federal Income tax.

The sale supplies the Pennsylvania with the balance needed to take up $87,000,000 of convertible 3½s on Oct. 1, and will leave a balance of more than $20,000,000 for improvements. President Rea says that no further financing will be done by the company this year.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line..	1914-'25	4 @4½	4.50	4.40
Balt. & Ohio.....	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Buf., R. & Pitts..	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.40
Can. Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.85	4.60
Car., Clinch & O.	1915-'24	5	5.25	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.....	1914-'24	4½	4.75	4.55
Chi. & Northw...	1914-'23	4½	4.45	4.25
Chi., Ind. & Lou.	1914-'23	4½	5.00	4.70
C., R. I. & P. Ry.	1915-'25	4½@5	7.25	5.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.70	4.60
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.10	4.88
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.45	4.35
Erie Railroad	1914-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.75
Hocking Valley...	1914-'23	4 @5	4.80	4.60
Illinois Central ..	1914-'23	4½@5	4.53	4.45
Louis. & Nash....	1914-'23	5	4.45	4.30
Mo., K. & Tex....	1914-'23	5	5.60	5.25
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.00	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.80
Norf. & West.....	1915-'24	4½	4.45	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	4.95	4.80
Penn. G. Freight.	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.30	5.00
Seab. Air Line...	1914-'23	5	4.97	4.75
Southern Ry.....	1914-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.62
South. Pacific....	1914-'23	4½	4.50	4.40
Virginian Ry.....	1914-'19	5	5.00	4.70

COTTON PRICES RISE AFTER WEAK OPENING

Indications That Urgent Liquidation Has Been Completed—Slump in Foreign Market.

LIVERPOOL A SELLER HERE

Favorable View of Reports from Orient Contributes Largely to the Rally.

Yesterday's cotton market indicated by its action that urgent liquidation, which was the real cause of the decline, had been completed, at least temporarily. Liverpool showed striking weakness, and at the time the local market opened was 20 American points lower than due. The opening here was at a decline of 9 to 13 points, but first prices proved to be the lowest of the session.

During the first hour the market was highly unsettled and Liverpool was a large seller here. These offerings were well absorbed by shorts and new buyers, and with the close of Liverpool the local market made a good recovery with prices 30 to 35 points up from the lowest of the day. There was a reaction toward the close on profit taking by early buyers, and the undertone was described as barely steady.

Practically no features received consideration except the war in Europe and the threat of hostilities between Japan and China. The more favorable view taken of the Far Eastern situation was the chief cause of the recovery.

Local bears are inclined to make a great deal of the possibilities that may arise from the sending of an ultimatum by Japan to China. Japan is a large buyer of American cotton and China is a heavy buyer of manufactured goods, not only from this country but from Europe. The Manchester market undoubtedly would be adversely affected by a way which would cut off consumption of cotton goods by China.

A great deal of the pressure that has come on the market recently has resulted from sales by Liverpool in an attempt to effect wider straddle differences between the two markets. Liverpool traders have sold heavily here and bought in Liverpool in the expectation of an increase in the discount of New York under Liverpool. This operation is believed to have been initiated at differences ranging around 110 points, but yesterday the differences narrowed to less than 100 points, while both markets were open. There is evidence of a very large Liverpool short interest here for straddle account.

There was no feature to the weather in the Eastern belt. Further rains were reported in Texas, while private wires reported snow at Dalhart and a two-inch rainfall at Gainsville, Texas; also heavy rains were reported all over North Texas.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 12 to 18 decline.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 10.05 for middling upland.

The range of contract prices was as follows, (closed barely steady:)

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	9.62	9.27	9.54@ 9.56	9.48@ 9.46
July	9.85	9.50	9.74@ 9.75	9.68@ 9.65
Oct.	10.20	9.89	10.12@10.14	9.98@10.00
Dec.	10.40	10.13	10.32@10.33	10.18@10.19
Jan.	10.41	10.15	10.35@10.36	10.20@10.21
March ..	10.55	10.38	10.56@10.58	10.42@10.44

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	5,712	6,059	2,583
New Orleans	1,678	4,024	1,635
Mobile	223	491	180
Savannah	608	2,269	867
Charleston	547	503	282
Wilmington	1,252	814	41
Norfolk	1,736	2,201	1,169

Total port receipts, 13,476 bales, against 6,707 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	671	927	87
Memphis	627	1,297	579
St. Louis	359	2,258	2,816
Houston	4,589	4,004	2,834

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	8,200 to 9,500	7,107	3,711
New Orleans...	3,100 to 3,500	7,642	2,160

Total exports yesterday, 33,787 bales; so far this season, 7,376,283, against 8,310,425 same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	Stocks 1915.	Stocks 1914.
425	New Orleans ..	9.00	319,231	157,214
—	Mobile	9.00	24,376	16,674
12	Savannah	9½	109,986	62,353
100	Galveston	9.65	310,996	224,868
—	Wilmington ...	9½	43,580	19,508
187	Norfolk	9.25	56,051	36,358
555	Augusta	9.25	116,741	38,614
500	Memphis	9.25	137,587	71,817
—	St. Louis	9¼	30,742	29,591
20	Houston	9.50	113,906	90,934

The Liverpool market opened weak. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 22 points decline at 5.24d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 15,000 bales, including 7,900 American. Closed, near months easy; distant months steady.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con........	.01	Mexican	.27
Andes	.04	Occidental Con......	.79
Belcher	.13	Ophir	.06
Best & Belcher ..	.01	Overman	.02
Caledonia	.10	Savage	.02
Confidence	.08	Seg. Belcher.......	.01
Con. Cal. & Va...	.12	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con..........	.17
Gould & Curry...	.02	Yellow Jacket	.18
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Silver bars	.50
TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.25	Comb. Fraction..	.10
Jim Butler	.83	D'field Daisy...	.05
MacNamara	.04	D'field B. B....	.03
Midway	.19	Florence	.58
Mizpah Exten	.30	G'field Con. M..	1.47½
Montana	.37	G'field Merger...	.25
North Star	.19	Jumbo Exten....	1.27½
Rescue Eula	.13	Lone Star	.07
Tonopah Merger...	.37	Silver Pick	.08
West End	.76	Vernal	.05
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.20
Atlanta	.37	Round Mountain..	.43
Booth	.50	**MANHATTAN.**	
C. O. D.	.05	Man. Con.	.01
		Man. Big Four..	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot...	9¼	10	McKinney..	32½	35
Elkton	43	43¼	Old Gold...	..	1½
El Paso...	119	125	Portland ..	118	[illegible]
Findlay	3⅜	..	Vindicator.	168	169½
Gold Sov...	4½	5½	Rav. B. H.	3½	3¾
Isabella ...	17¼	18	Golden C..	185	186
Jackpot	6⅛	8			

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Com'l Cr. pf..	26	26	26	26
10	Cons. Power...	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Cons. Power pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
100	Cosden	7½	7½	7¼	7½
20	Davison Chem. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
64	Fidelity & D..	138	138	138	138
20	H'ston Oil pf.	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
51	Md. Casualty.	86½	87	86½	86⅝
10	Merc. Trust...	181	181	181	181
10	Mer.-Mec. Bk.	29	29	29	29
150	Nor. Central..	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
30	Un. Rys. & El.	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
50	Wayl'd O. & G.	3	3	3	3

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Ana. & Pot. 5s	99⅝	99¾	99⅝	99¾
2,000	Balt. El.5s, sta	99	99	99	99
3,700	City Balt. 3½s, 1930	92	92	92	92
1,400	City Balt. 3½s, 1928	92	92	92	92
2,000	City Balt. 4s, 1962	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, D. L. ..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
3,700	City Balt. 4s, '61, P. L. ..	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
5,000	City Balt. 4s, '61, S. L. ..	95⅝	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Davison Chem. 6s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
9,000	Fair & Clark Trac. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4,000	Md. Elec. 5s..	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝
1,000	Norf. Ry. & Light 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
200	United Rys. & E. fdg. 5s...	84	84	84	84
20,000	United Rys. & E. inc. 4s...	61½	61⅝	61½	61⅝

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Adventure	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
30	Ahmeek	380	390	380	390
1,155	Alaska	35⅞	36½	35⅜	36⅛
150	Algomah	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
600	Allouez	54½	56½	54½	56⅛
590	Amalgamated ..	73⅞	74⅜	73⅛	74¼
5,000	Am. Zinc	41	42¼	40⅝	42⅛
25	Anaconda	34	34	34	34
660	Ariz. Com'l	7	7½	6⅞	7⅛
50	Arnold	1	1	1	1
6,485	Butte & Super..	65½	67	65½	66⅞
900	Calumet & Ariz.	69	70	68⅝	69⅝
106	Calumet & Hecla.	585	600	585	599
60	Centennial	20½	21	20½	21
70	Chino	46¼	46½	46¼	46½
1,382	Copper Range...	56	57½	56	57½
375	East Butte	12¾	12⅝	12½	12⅝
385	Franklin	11	11⅝	11	11¼
905	Granby	84	84⅞	84	84⅞
60	Greene-Cananea.	31	31½	31	31½
70	Hancock	22½	22½	22½	22½
10	Indiana	8½	8½	8½	8½
185	Isle Royale	29	29½	28	29½
25	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
50	Keweenaw	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
210	Lake	14	15	14	14⅝
265	La Salle	7	7½	7	7½
20	Mason Valley ..	3	3	3	3
230	Mass. Consol ...	12	12½	12	12½
100	Mayflower	6	6	6	6
25	Miami	25½	25½	25½	25½
200	Michigan	2	2½	2	2½
495	Mohawk	74½	75½	74	75½
100	Nevada Consol..	15	15	15	15
806	New Arcadian..	10	10	9⅝	10
15	Nipissing	6	6	6	6
3,315	North Butte ...	32¾	34½	32½	34
65	North Lake	3	3	2⅞	2⅞
295	Ojibway	3⅛	3¼	3	3
120	Old Colony	5	5¼	5	5¼
190	Old Dominion ..	53½	54⅝	53½	54⅝
142	Osceola	85	88	85	85½
945	Pond Creek	16	16	15¼	15⅞
268	Quincy	85½	88½	85½	88
48	Ray Consol	23⅝	23⅝	22⅝	22¾
825	Santa Fe	2⅝	2½	2¼	2½
335	Shannon	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
10	Shattuck	28½	28½	28½	28½
190	St. Mary's Land	57½	60	57½	59½
892	Superior & Bos..	4	4	3⅞	4
338	Superior Copper.	34¼	34½	34	34½
45	Tamarack	38	38	37	37½
300	Trinity	5¾	6¼	5½	5½
100	Tuolumne	40c	40c	40c	40c
3,030	U. S. Smelting..	37¼	38	36¾	37½
233	U. S. Smelt. pf..	46½	46½	46	46
450	Utah Apex	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
65	Utah Consol ...	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
993	Utah Copper ...	66	68	66	68
270	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
105	Wolverine	62	64	62	64
10	Wyandotte	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
6	Bos. & Albany.	182	182	182	182
110	*Boston Ele....	80¼	80¼	79	79¼
548	Boston & Maine	36	37	36	36
10	C. J. & S. Y.pf.	106	106	106	106
5	Fitchburg pf ..	69½	69½	69½	69½
18	Mass. Elec. pf.	42	42	42	42
5	Nor. & Wor. pf.	150	150	150	150
154	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	67	67	66½	67
3	Prov. & Wor..	210	210	210	210
49	Rutland pf ...	21	21	21	21
13	W. E. St R. R.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
3	W.E.St.R.R. pf.	85	85	85	85

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	93	93	93	93
15	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	109½	109½
5	Am. Sugar pf.	115	115	115	115
133	Am. T. & T...	121	122½	121	122½
60	Am. Woolen pf.	87	87	87	87
52	At. G. & W. I.	9½	9½	9	9
184	At. G. & W. I. pf.	20	20½	20	20
120	E. Bos. Land..	10½	11	10½	11
92	Edison	240	241	240	241
37	Mass. Gas ...	87¼	87½	87¼	87½
10	Mass. Gas pf..	88	88	88	88
90	McElwain pf...	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
20	Pullman	157	157	155	155
9	Reece Button ..	16½	16½	16½	16½
20	Swift & Co....	109	109	109	109
95	Torrington ...	34⅝	35	34⅝	34¾
752	United Fruit ..	139	139	138	138
919	United Shoe M.	58½	58½	57⅞	58
900	United S. M. pf	28⅝	28¾	28⅝	28¾
715	U. S. Steel....	56½	57	56½	57
15	U. S. Steel pf.	107½	107½	107½	107½
58	West. Union ...	67⅞	68	67⅞	68

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. A. C. 5s.	102	102	102	102
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89
2,000	Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	100	100	100	100
16,000	A.G. & W. I.5s	68½	69	68½	69
2,000	C. & W. M. 5s	70	70	70	70
5,000	M. G. 4½s, '29.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
2,000	N.E. T. 5s,'32.	101	101	101	101
1,000	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	U. S. Steel 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	West. Elec. 5s.	101	101	101	101
2,000	West. Elec. 5s.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado..	.65	.85	Houghton..	3¼	3½
Bay St. G.	.13	.15	Iron Blos..	.64	.69
Begole ...	1	1¼	La Rose...	.55	.60
Bohemia...	2¼	2⅜	Majestic ..	.46	.49
Boston Ely	.30	.34	McK.-Dar..	.28	.32
Butte & L.	.24	.26	Mex. Met..	.18	.20
Calaveras..	2	2⅛	M. of Am.	3½	3¾
Chief Cons.	.90	.98	Nev.-Doug..	.79	.83
Cons. Ariz.	.75	.85	Ohio Cop..	.25	.27
Cortez ...	.39	.45	Oneco	2	2½
Cornelia ..	8	8¼	S. Lake....	7¼	7½
Cons Cop..	1¾	2	Stewart M.	1⅝	1¾
Crown Res.	.85	.90	U. V. Ext.	3⅞	4
Davis-Daly	.99	1	Yukon G..	2⅜	3
Eagle & B.	1¼	1⅜	Utah Met..	2	2⅛
First N. C.	2 1/16	2⅛			

CHICAGO.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Chi. Pneu. Tool	58	58½	58	58½
45	Chi. Ry. ser. 2	25½	25½	25½	25½
102	Com. Edison..	135½	135½	135	135
13	Dia. Match....	95½	95½	95½	95½
30	Ill. Brick......	65⅝	65½	65½	65½
50	K. C. Light c.	20	20¼	20	20¼
50	Nat. Carbon...	133	133	133	133
8	Peoples Gas...	117½	117½	117½	117½
60	Public Ser. pf.	96	96	96	96
100	Sears Roe. pf.	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
250	Stew. Warner.	68⅝	68⅝	67½	68⅝
92	Swift	109¼	109½	109¼	109½
131	Union Carbide.	158	159½	158	159

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Booth Fish 6s.	87	87	87	87
2,000	Chicago Ry. 5s	75	75	75	75
1,000	Met. Gold 5s..	75	75	75	75
4,000	Ogden Gas 5s..	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	Swift 5s.......	96	96	96	96
1,000	West. Elec. 5s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
10	Amal. Copper.	74	74	74	74
10	Am. Can......	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39⅝
200	Am. Loco......	50½	50½	50½	50½
39	Am. Milling...	5½	5½	5½	5½
20	Am. Rwys......	32	32	31	31
525	Baldwin Loco	48¼	51	48¼	51
390	Do pf.......	101⅝	101¾	101	101
33	B. & S.t.c.pf..	40	40¼	40	40¼
165	Cambria Steel.	49⅝	49⅝	49	49¼
31	C. Trac. N. J.	74	74	74	74
5	E Stor. Bat..	52½	52½	52½	52½
2	Gen. Asp. pf.	65	65	65	65
15	Ins. Co. N. A.	21½	21½	21½	21½
1,295	L. Sup.	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝
150	Lehigh Nav....	74⅝	74¾	74⅝	74¾
200	Leh. V. Tran..	15½	15½	15	15
185	Penn. R. R...	53⅝	54¼	53⅝	54⅛
2	Pa. Salt Mfg.	92	92	92	92
449	Phila. Elec....	24½	24½	24¼	24⅜
500	P. R. T. ctfs..	9	9	8⅞	8⅞
15	Phila. Trac....	75⅝	76	75⅝	76
100	Ray. Cons......	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
236	Reading	73⅛	73⅝	73	73⅛
30	South. Pac....	89⅞	91⅝	89⅞	91⅝
231	Tonopah Bel...	4⅛	4½	4⅛	4½
15	Ton. Min......	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
195	Union Trac....	34	34	34	34
217	Unit. G. Imp.	84	84	83⅞	83⅞
5,895	U. S. Steel...	57	57¼	56¼	56¼
21	Do pf.......	107⅞	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
5	West Coal.....	62½	62½	62½	62½
340	W.M.C.&S.t.c.	27	27	27	27

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$1,000	B. L. 1st 5s...	102½	102½	102½	102½
4,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	117	118	117	118
187	C. S. s., 1917	97	97	97	97
2,000	City 4s, 1943..	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8,000	E. & P. 4s.....	76	76⅞	76	76⅞
10,000	Har. E. 6s....	98	98	98	98
2,000	Int. Rys. 4s...	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
3,000	L. N. c., 4½s..	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8,000	L. N. g. c. 4½s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
5,000	L. N. Coal 5s.	104½	104½	104½	104½
4,000	P.RRc4½s..1960	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
18,000	Pa. Co. 1st 5s.	99	99½	99	99½
87	P. C. s., 1918.	93	93	93	93
2,000	Phila. E. 4s..	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
300	Phila. E. 5s..	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
5,000	Read. gen. 4s.	94⅝	94⅝	94	94
5,000	Read. J. C. 4s.	93	93	93	93
1,000	Stand. G. 6s.	95	95	95	95
2,000	W.N.Y.&P.g.4s	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
11,000	West. E.cv.5s..	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
100	W. Co. 1st 5s.	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Sewer P..	20	20	20	20
20	Citizens Trac..	51	51	51	51
80	Col. G. & E...	10¼	10½	10¼	10½
1,252	Crucible Steel.	24	24⅞	24	24⅞
95	Cruc. S. pf...	87⅞	88	87	88
60	Elk Nat. Gas.	110½	110½	110	110
25	Harbison W...	48	48	48	48
25	Harb. W. pf...	99	99	99	99
65	Indp't Brew....	4	4	4	4
70	Mfrs. L. & H.	47½	47½	47½	47½
40	Nat'l Firepr..	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
75	Pitts. Brewing	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
50	Pitts. B. pf...	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
200	Pitts. Coal....	23	23	22⅞	22⅞
75	Pitts. P. Gl'ss.	105	105	104½	104½
1,000	P. Silver Pick	11	11	11	11
678	Pure Oil......	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
65	Ohio Fuel S...	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝
85	Un. Nat. Gas..	131	131	131	131
85	Un. Sw. & S...	105	105	105	105
115	U. S. Steel....	56	56⅜	56	56⅜
150	Westing. A. B.	133	133½	132¼	132⅞
120	Westing. Elec.	49⅝	49⅝	49	49

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$7,000	P. Coal deb. 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	W. P. Rys. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930.	98	99
2s, c, 1930.	98	..
3s, r, 1918.	101¼	101½
3s, c, 1918.	101¼	..
4s, r, 1925.	109½	110
4s, c, 1925.	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	101⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101⅛	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	88	95
Am Ag Ch pf.	92	93¾
Am B Sug pf.	83	85
A B S & Fdy.	99⅛	102½
Do ctfs.	99⅛	102
A C & F pf.	115	116
Am C pf.	..	48½
Am Coal	80	..
Am C Pr.	94	96
Do pf.	107½	109
Am Cot O pf.	95	99
Am Exp.	88	96
Am Malt.	4⅝	5¼
A S pf. B.	82	84
Am Sn pf.	105	108
Am S Ref pf.	114	114¾
A T & C.	60	63
Am Wool.	28	31
Am Wr Pa pf.	8	12
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	7	12
A M 1st pf	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98¼
Atl C L.	109	111
Batop M.	1	1¼
B Un Gas.	129	134
Brown Sh.	..	40
Do pf.	75	83
Bruns Ter.	6¼	7
B R & P.	88	90
Do pf.	101	..
But'k Co.	28	31
Cal P pf.	40	42
Case (J I) pf.	81	87
C R R of N J.	300	325
C & S A Tel	120	125
Chi & Alt.	7½	9
Do pf.	10⅛	..
C, M & St Paul pf.	127	128
C & N W pf.	165	170
Chi, St P, M & Om.	120	130
Do pf.	130	150
C, C, C & St L.	32	38¾
Do pf.	55	65
Cleve & P.	159	..
Cluett-P.	55	60
Col & So.	29¼	31
Do 1st pf	50	54
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Crex Carp.	50	60
Cub-Am S pf.	96	99
D & Co. pf.	87⅞	92
D, L & W.	417	427
D & R G.	7⅝	7¾
Do pf.	13	15
D M & Ft D.	6¼	7½
Do pf.	30	..
Det Ed.	114½	115
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
Det U Ry.	60	68
D, S S & A.	4½	6
Do pf.	8⅝	10
East Kod.	500	..
Erie 2d pf.	35	36½
F M & S pf.	..	32
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	102	102⅝
Granby C.	75	100
Hav E Ry, L & P.	82½	85
Helme (G W) Co.	165	190
Do pf.	114	119
Hock Val.	..	115
Homest'ke.	117½	118
Int Agric.	6½	14¾
Do pf.	17	30
I H, N J.	98¼	100
Do pf.	109	116
Int H C.	70	75
Do pf.	102	108
Int Paper	10	11
Do pf.	37	39
Int Stm P pf.	10	20
Iowa Cent.	6	9
Do pf.	15	22
K C, Ft S & M pf.	66	..
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf.	108½	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	..	36
K'gs Co El L & P.	123¼	124¾
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	109	110
Lacl Gas.	103	104
L E & W.	8	9¼
Do pf.	19	21½
Ligg & M.	222½	225
Do pf.	118	120
Long Isl'd.	33	37
L-W Bis.	20¼	22
Do 2d pf.	60¼	68
Lorill Co.	172	180
M'kay Cos pf.	67	68
Man B'ch.	2	8
Man Elev.	127	129½
Man Sh.	55	61
Do pf.	100	104
M Dep Sts.	42	44¾
Do pf.	96½	98
Mex P pf.	83	85
Mich Cent.	101	112½
M & St L.	14¼	16¼
Do pf.	31	37
M, St P & S S M.	117¼	118½
Do pf.	125	130
Do l l.	77	85
Mon Pow.	52¼	53
Do pf.	101	103¼
Mor & Es.	172½	179¾
M & B pf.	66	..
N C & St L.	125	130
N C & S pf.	106	107
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	16	22
Do 2d pf.	5	7½
N Y C & St L.	32	34
Do 1st pf.	..	100
Do 2d pf.	45	65
N Y L & West.	112¼	122
N Y S R.	..	53
Norf South	15	20
N & W pf.	85	89
North Am.	75	76
N O T & L.	..	61
N W Tel.	105	..
Ont Min.	3	3¼
Pabst B pf	..	90
P T & T.	32	34
Do pf.	90	94
Peo G, C.	117	118
Peo & E.	8	10
Pett-Mull.	22	25
Phila Co.	71	73
P, C C & St L.	70½	71
Do pf.	90	100
Pitts C pf.	91	94
P, Ft W & C.	159	..
Pitts S pf.	74	78
Pr St Car pf.	99	100
Q'ksil'r	½	⅝
Ry St Spr pf.	91	97
Rdg 1st pf.	80⅝	90
Do 2d pf.	83½	85
Rutl'd pf.	15	25
St L & S F 2d pf.	3	6
St L S W.	16	17
Do pf.	34	37
Seab A L pf.	..	38¾
Sears-R.	137	139
So P R S.	37	61
Do pf.	84	100
So R, M & O ctfs.	66	85
St'd Mill.	51	51½
Do pf.	65	70¼
T P L Tr.	102	..
Tob P pf.	100¼	101
T, St L & West.	2	2½
Und Type.	62	72
Un Dr G.	..	50
Do pf.	62	65
U S C I P	13	16
Do pf.	40	45
U S R & I	38	44
U S R & Ref.	..	1
Do pf.	..	2
U S R 2d pf.	70	95
Va R & P.	..	45
Vul Det.	8	12
Do pf.	..	35
W F Exp.	90	97
W Md pf.	35	40
Weym-B.	225	280
Do pf.	114	120
W & L E.	2	2½
Do 1st pf	8	12
Wyllys-O.	119	121
Do pf.	100⅛	102¼
Wis Cent.	35	36½
W'w'th (F W) pf.	120¼	121¼

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
6s,	Sept., 1915.....	100⅝	101	100⅛	101⅛
6s,	Sept., 1916.....	102⅝	102⅞	102½	102⅞
6s,	Sept., 1917.....	104⅛	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝
4½s,	March, 1963.....	105⅛	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
4½s,	May, 1957.......	105	105⅛	105⅛	105⅜
4½s,	Nov., 1957.......	105	105⅛	105⅛	105⅜
4½s,	May, 1917.......	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
4½s,	Nov., 1917.......	101	..	101	..
4½s,	March, 1964.....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4½s,	March, 1962.....	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4½s,	Sept., 1960......	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4½s,	March 1930-60..	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
4s,	May, 1959.......	97	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s,	Nov., 1958.......	97	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s,	May, 1957.......	97	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s,	Nov., 1956.......	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s,	Nov., 1955.......	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛
4s,	Nov., 1936.......	96⅞	..	96⅞	97⅛
4s,	1913-1915........	96⅞	..	96⅞	97⅛
3½s,	Nov., 1954-56....	87⅞	87⅞	87	87⅞
3½s,	May, 1954.......	87⅞	..	87	..

$3,500,000

NIPE BAY COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

Due May 1, 1925

The Company owns a sugar plantation and a modern sugar mill, situated on the shores of Nipe Bay, Cuba. The real estate comprises 127,789 acres, of which 36,936 acres are now under cultivation.

From a letter of Mr. Charles A. Hubbard, Treasurer of the Company, copy of which will be sent upon request, we summarize as follows:

Controlled by United Fruit Company through ownership of majority of capital stock.

Closed First Mortgage on all the Company's real estate, and all improvements thereon, including buildings, sugar mills, machinery, railways and wharves.

Present properties conservatively valued at more than $10,000,000, or about three times this First Mortgage Bond issue.

Average annual net earnings six years to June 30, 1914, were 3.77 times interest on these bonds. Estimated net earnings year ending June 30, 1915, $2,000,000, or more than eleven times this interest.

Annual Sinking Fund years 1918 to 1924 inclusive will retire $150,000 bonds per year, or 30% of the entire issue before maturity.

The legality of this issue will be passed upon by Messrs. Fish, Richardson, Herrick & Neare, of Boston. Our negotiable temporary receipts will be delivered pending the preparation of the permanent bonds.

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The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information and advice which we believe to be accurate and reliable, and upon which we have acted in purchasing these securities.

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Such consultation will be strictly confidential and will not place you under the slightest obligation.

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Send for Booklet 60

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Broadway and Lispenard Street — Broadway and 72nd Street

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OTTO L. DOMMERICH, L. F. Dommerich & Co.
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FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC FINANCES OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL.

New Orleans, April 26th, 1915.

The City of New Orleans, acting under authority of Act 179 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1908, ratified by constitutional amendment, and now a part of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, will receive sealed proposals at the office of the Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans up to twelve (12) o'clock noon, on the 26th day of May, 1915, for the purchase of $500,000.00 in face value of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans, authorized by and to be issued under and subject to the act aforementioned, and the constitutional bers, denominations and maturities of the amendment ratifying same, and of the authorized issue of $2,000,000, and in the form of and in accordance with the bond schedule of the maturities of the entire authorized issue as given and prescribed by an ordinance of the City of New Orleans, being Ordinance No. 8628, N. C. S., approved May 14, 1912, and Ordinance No. 2340 Commission Council Series, approved April 20th, 1915, of said city, authorizing the present offering.

Three hundred and fifty of said bonds are of the denomination of $1000 and three hundred of the denomination of $500, and bear interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, evidenced by coupons attached, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, respectively of each year.

Said bonds are the second issuance out of the total amount authorized by said act and constitutional amendment, and are of the numbers, amounts and maturities, as follows, to-wit:

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($350,000) of said bonds shall be of the denomination of $1000 each, and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($150,000) of the denomination of $500 each, and of the numbers, amounts and maturities as follows, to-wit:

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6601 to 6700, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1955;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 6501 to 6600, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $100,000, maturing July 1, 1954;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6451 to 6500, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5901 to 6000, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1953;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6401 to 6450, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5801 to 5900, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1952;

Fifty (50) bonds, Nos. 6351 to 6400, inclusive, of the denomination of $1000, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951;

One hundred (100) bonds, Nos. 5701 to 5800, inclusive, of the denomination of $500, aggregating in face value $50,000, maturing July 1, 1951.

Said bonds are subject to call by the City of New Orleans on the first day of July, 1939, or on any interest day thereafter, at par and accrued interest on thirty (30) days notice of its intention to so redeem, published in the official newspaper of the City of New Orleans.

They are, by the aforesaid act and constitutional amendment, exempt from all State, Parish and Municipal taxes, and may be legally invested for the estates of minors and of interdicts, and are receivable by State, Parish and Municipal officers, where, by law, deposits of bonds are allowed or required to be made.

The payment of the principal and interest of said bonds is made a preferential charge upon the net revenues of the Public Belt Railroad of the City of New Orleans, and are and will be issued under and subject to the aforementioned statutes and ordinances, all of which are hereby referred to and made part of this advertisement for greater certainty and particularity.

Said proposals shall be received under and subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

Proposals must be in writing, sealed, and marked on the outside of the envelope "Proposals for the purchase of $500,000 of Public Belt Railroad Bonds of the City of New Orleans," and shall likewise be accompanied by a certified check on some chartered bank in the City of New Orleans, for an amount equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the bid, which said check of the successful bidder or bidders shall be cashed and the proceeds retained by the City of New Orleans as a guarantee that the successful bidder or bidders will comply with its or their bids, and the said proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds last delivered to the successful bidder or bidders, respectively. In case of the neglect or refusal to comply with any bid, the proceeds of said check shall be forfeited to the Public Belt Railroad Commission of the City of New Orleans.

No sale shall be made unless the aggregate of the bids received equals the full amount of the present offering of $500,000, in face value, and the adjudication shall be made to the highest bidder, provided, however, that no adjudication shall take place for less than par and accrued interest. All matured interest coupons shall be cut from said bonds and cancelled, and the successful bidder shall pay the interest which may have accrued on said bonds up to the date of delivery. The bonds shall be paid for in cash as fast as said bonds can be signed and delivered. All bonds will be delivered within thirty days from the opening of said bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

Further particulars and information will be furnished on application to W. B. Thompson, Commissioner of Public Utilities, the Public Belt Railroad Commission, or to the undersigned. The final opinion of Wood & Oakley, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., as to the legality of this issue will be furnished to the successful bidder if so desired.

A. G. RICKS,
Commissioner of Public Finances of the City of New Orleans.

To the Holders of the First Mortgage Serial 6% Gold Bonds of the Indian Refining Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Bankers Trust Company, as Successor-Trustee of a mortgage dated March 27, 1911, made by the Indian Refining Company to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, will receive until twelve o'clock noon, May 27, 1915, sealed proposals for the sale to it on June 4, 1915, of bonds secured by said mortgage, sufficient in amount to exhaust the sum of $49,652.09 in the sinking fund account, at a price not exceeding one hundred and two percentum (102%) of the principal and accrued interest of such bonds, as provided in Article V. of said mortgage.

Bankers Trust Company, Trustee.
Dated, New York, May 7, 1915.

American Piano Co.
Anglo American Oil Co.
Computing Tab. Rec. Co.
Galena Signal Oil Co.
Hercules Powder Co.
Nat. Bank of Commerce
BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad Street Phone 5501 Broad

WE DEAL IN
Columbia Gas & Elec.
1st 5s, 1927
Columbia Gas & Elec.
Deb. 5s, 1927
Cincinnati Gas Transp.
Stock
SLATTERY & Co
40 Exchange Place, New York
'Phone 4361-5 Broad.

Central Pacific Ref. 4s, 1949
Chile Copper Co. 7s, 1923
Japanese Gov't 2nd Series 4½s, 1925
Northern Pacific Prior Lien 4s
Crex Carpet Stock
J. C. McCrory Co. Com. & Pref.
Standard Milling Co. Com. & Pref.
Texas Co. Rights
E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St., New York
Phone 6951 to 6956 Broad

Carolina Pw. & Lt. Com.
Chalmers Motor Com. & Pfd.
Duluth-Edison Elec. Pfd.
Hopkins-Allen Arms Com.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com. & Pfd.
Syracuse Rapid Transit 2nd 5s
Standard Screw Com. & Pfd. B
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

For Sale 200 Shares
Interborough Rapid Transit
Price to net about 6%
Circular on Application
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

For Sale
25 Atlas Powder Com. & Pfd.
10 Du Pont Powder Com.
25 Hercules Powder Com.
Gilbert Eliott & Co
SPECIALISTS
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Morgan & Finlay
Savage Arms Co.
J. G. McCrory Com. & Pfd.
Am. Power & Light Com.
Hale & Kilburn Com. & Pfd.
Phila. & Wn. Ry. Com. & Pfd.
115 Broadway Tel. Rector 9272

We Have Orders In
Consumers Power 5s (Mich.), 1936
Chi. & Indiana Coal 5s, 1936
Sierre & San Francisco Pw. 5s, 1949
GWYNNE BROTHERS
Public Utility & Unlisted Securities
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad.

Will Buy or Sell
American Piano Pfd.......68—72
American Piano Com.......10—12
Geo. H. Burr & Co.
Commercial Paper & Investment Securities
Private Telephone to Boston
14 Wall Street. Tel. 8740 Rector. New York.

Aetna Explosives Com. & Pfd.
Niles-Bement-Pond Com. & Pfd.
Deere & Company Pfd.
Lawyers Title & Trust Co.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

FOR SALE
50 American Type Founders, Pfd.
100 Babcock & Wilcox
200 Hudson Companies, Pfd.
100 Niles-Bement-Pond, Com.
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
500 St. Joseph Lead
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Carolina Power & Light 5s
Mississippi River Power 5s
Cape Breton Elec. 5s
Omaha Elec. Light & Pow. 5s
Iowa Ry. & Light 5s
Los Angeles Ry. Corp. 5s
Augusta-Aiken Ry. & Elec. 5s
Geo. Reith & Co.
50 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3666 Broad.

We Have Orders In
Western Power
Com. & Pfd.
Williams, Dunbar & Coleman
60 Wall St. Phone 5980 Hanover. N. Y.

Perpall, Shaskan & Droge
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.
50 Broad St., N. Y. TELEPHONE 1630 BROAD.
Our books are audited by Messrs. Loomis, Suffern & Fernald, certified public accountants, for the protection and information of our clients.
Send for Our Weekly Market Letter 48 on Stocks, Free for Asking.

6% Guaranteed 1st Mortgages
Amounts of $1600 to $2000
Now offered to conservative investors. Best class improved property as security. No charge made to purchasers by large corporation for guarantee of principal and interest. Details from Treasurer, Room 301, 189 Broadway, N. Y. Telephone Cortlandt, 7550.

MATES QUIT MANY SHIPS.

Neptune Association Adopts New Policy in Strike.

Robert H. Cowan, Secretary of the Neptune Association, of 17 Battery Place, who is organizing the strike of masters and mates in the Atlantic coastwise service, said yesterday that the men had held a secret meeting on Wednesday night and decided upon new tactics.

"Our members have been playing into the hands of the companies," Mr. Cowan said, "by remaining on board until other officers could be obtained. From now on they will leave the ships on arrival in New York.

"The first, second and third officers of the Southern Pacific steamship El Sud quit work today, which prevented the vessel from leaving at 3 P. M., according to schedule. Three mates left the Clyde steamships Arapahoe, Mohawk and Cherokee, the Mallory steamships Rio Grande and Lampassas, Southern Pacific vessels Comus, El Cid, El Valle, El Mar, El Alba and Momus, the Southern Steamship Company's Ossabaw and Altamaha and the Coamo and Massapequa of the New York and Porto Rico Company."

"Arthur McGray, President of the Neptune Association has called on Collector Malone to ask if he could not prevent steamships leaving that were short of their complement of officers."

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of these two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Railroads	73.52	72.76	73.32	+.33
Industrials	68.04	66.74	67.66	+.76

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
April 28	72.40	71.16	72.05	+.88
April 29	73.26	71.99	72.57	+.52
April 30	73.36	72.03	72.60	+.03
May 1	72.94	71.90	72.28	−.32
May 3	72.32	70.44	70.81	−1.47
May 4	71.47	70.41	71.08	+.27
May 5	71.62	69.56	69.94	−1.14
May 6	70.78	69.75	70.49	+.55

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
May, 1914	69.75	May 18	67.48	May 9	69.17
May, 1913	71.25	May 26	69.45	May 1	69.69
May, 1912	83.17	May 2	80.08	May 31	80.19
Yr. to date	73.36	Apr. 30	58.99	Feb. 24	70.49
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.47	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.30
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 6.—Thirty-nine corporations, with aggregate capital stocks of $691,100, were chartered today, including:

Connex Engineering and Construction Co., $300,000; G. Lester, T. G. Davis, E. Downing, 112 West 39th St.

Universal Transportation Co., $75,000; S. Alex Cohen, S. Ranch, G. Frankel, 761 Blake Av., Brooklyn.

Covey Trading Corpn., agents, textiles, metal, rubber, glass, $25,000; D. G. Griffin, A. F. Cohen, A. G. Levy, Scarsdale.

United Orange Groves, Dansville, fruits, orchards, fruit beverages, $30,000; I. E. Burdick, W. W. Stokes, Bruiton Buckwalter, 30 West 44th St.

Standard News Film, motion pictures, films, theatrical, $50,000; F. R. Jones, H. G. Fink, E. Galinger, 27 William St.

Buffalo Photo Material Co., photographic material, supplies, films, $20,000; W. H. and E. H. Means, G. J. Mason, Buffalo.

Catskill Hardware Co., Catskill, contracting, plumbing, heating systems, autos, accessories, $80,000; H. C. Cowen, O. T. Heath, J. W. Cumming, Catskill.

Jessica Waist Co., men's and women's wearing apparel, $20,000; L. B. Ginsburg, S. Reutlinger, T. Kaufman, 15 Mount Hope Place, Bronx.

Rosenfeld-Shaffron Co., women's wearing apparel, $15,000; J. Rosenfeld, S. and M. Shaffron.

H. Horowitz & Co., petticoats, $12,000; H. C. Harris, J. W. Galomb, H. Horowitz, 62 Forsyth St.

Mortgage Co., realty, building, $10,000; L. H. G. Dethloff, H. S. Nadelweiss, J. Epstein, 69 West 38th St.

Subn. Realty Co., realty, construction, $10,000; J. R. Magee, M. R. Hartman, C. H. Ayres, 619 West 118th St.

Rotary Roaster Corpn., broiling, roasting, cooking devices, $10,000; W. P. Riley, J. T. Abeles, L. H. Sanders, 2 Rector St.

The J. Carneval California Produce and Commission Co., commission for fruits, vegetables, $10,000; F. Boving, F. and J. Carneval, 7,902 79th St., Brooklyn.

Thayne-Cowen Corpn., realty brokerage, construction, $10,000; J. S. and G. W. Cowen, W. C. Thayne, 68 Pleasant Valley Av., Stapleton.

Andrews Construction Corpn., realty, construction, engineering, $10,000; E. H. Mays, T. H. S. and W. Andrews, 367 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

Alpha Investing Co., realty, construction, building materials, $6,000; L. O. Cohen, A. M. Selikowitz, A. W. Hay, 157 West 123d St.

J. Beerman & Co., poultry, meat, provisions, live stock, farms, ranches, cold-storage warehouses, $5,000; B., J., and S. Beerman, 321 St. Nicholas Av.

Oderwald Iron Works, Astoria, structural and ornamental iron works, contracting, $5,000; H. A. Sherry, S. and J. Oderwald, 231 Elm St., Astoria.

The James T. Sayles Co., advertising agency, devices, novelties, $5,000; D. B. Sugerman, E. M. Sayles, H. E. King, 111 Chestnut St., Rochester.

The Little Hat Shop, millinery supplies, $5,000; A. Haas, P. Metz, B. Goodstein, 55 West 116th St.

Genesee Falls Water Co., Buffalo, $15,000; G. N. Cowan W. J. Nevinger, F. H. Laird, Varysburg.

E. B. Cadwell & Co., auditors, appraisers, collection agency, commission, $5,000; J. Gru, H. G. Warnock, R. E. J. Corcoran, 40 Wall St.

Authorization—Travel Stamps, Richmond, Va., profit-sharing certificates, premium coupons, tickets, stamps, $500,000; repres., Mason B. Starring, Jr., 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital Increases—Durlron Castings Co., New York, $50,000 to $300,000; Evans & Wright, Brooklyn, $4,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—Mount Repose Cemetery, Haverstraw; Consolidated Food Exchange, Manhattan; Philadelphia Motor Mart Co., Bronx; Interstate Film Co., Manhattan; Intercity Express Co., Manhattan; Theatre Carriage Service, New York; Rodney K. Haines Co., Manhattan; Harlem River Produce Dealers' Supply Co., Bronx.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 6.—Charters filed:

Van Dyke Co., Montclair, to deal in perfumery, toilet preparations, &c., $2,000; Louis A. Van Dyke, Louis A. Sable, Northan Warren, all of Montclair.

Charles P. Taylor, Inc., Newark, to deal in electric motors, dynamos, &c., $100,000; Ralph H. Dixon, Aura M. Higbee, J. Fred Anderson, all of Newark.

Hartshorn Estate, Short Hills, to deal in real estate, &c., $200,000; Stewart Hartshorn, Johanna Hartshorn, Stewart H. Hartshorn, Cora L. Hartshorn, Johanna H. Hack, Harold W. Hack, all of Short Hills.

California Perfumery Co., Jersey City, to deal in perfumery, toilet preparations, &c., $5,000; Alexander D. Henderson, William Scheele, William H. Carey, all of Jersey City.

Bergen County Construction Co., Leonia, to deal in real estate, &c., $3,000; Abraham Strauss, Angelina Amorosi, John T. Lucia.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
A. T. & T. s.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅝	101	3.90
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100⅝	101⅛	2.65
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100	100⅛	4.90
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'15	100⅞	101¼	4.05
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'16	99¾	100¼	5.80
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec.15,'17	99½	100	6.00
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅛	99⅜	4.80
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	99½	99⅝	5.90
Beth. Steel	5	June11,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
Brook. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.95
Canadian Pac.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103⅛	103⅜	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91⅝	92	7.45
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.85
Chi. E. Rys.	5	July, 1916	96	96¾	7.75
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99	100	5.00
Cons. Pow. Co.	6	May 1,'17	97½	99	6.50
C. P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	99	100	6.00
Con. G., Balt.	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	5.98
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅛	99¼	5.75
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99	99¼	5.90
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	2.70
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.80
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1918	97⅛	97⅝	5.95
Gov. of Switz.	5	Mar., 1920	96⅝	97⅛	5.65
Hav. El. Ry.	6	June, 1915	98⅛	99⅛	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101¼	3.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb.15,'18	99⅜	99¾	5.10
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	97½	98	7.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.50
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98½	6.55
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	99¼	100	6.00
Minn. G. E.	6	June, 1917	100	101	5.50
Mo. Pac. Ry.	6	June, 1915	90	92	...
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99¼	100	6.00
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	96⅝	97⅛	7.55
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep.15,'15	100½	100⅝	3.00
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	2.90
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	May, 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.81
North. St. P.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.40
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec.15,'15	100¼	100½	4.20
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	2.90
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.70
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅞	100¼	4.65
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98⅝	99⅛	5.55
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99⅝	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	96	97½	6.25
Union Typew.	5	Jan.15,'16	96⅝	98½	7.00
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	101½	102	5.00
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98¾	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	100	6.00
West. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	96	99	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.00
West. Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	97	98¼	6.75

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	—Days.— 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4½	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	4	4	4½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2¼@2½
Ninety days .... 2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2½	2	2½	2

ON TIME.

60 days.......2¾@3 | 5 and 6 mos..3¼
90 days.......2¾@3 | 8 and 10 mos..3¾@4
4 mos.........3 @3¼ | 11 and 12 mos..3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months.....3 @3¼ | 6 months.....3½@4
60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

Other Names.

4 months.....4 | 6 months.....3¾@4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.79¼	$4.79½	$4.79½
Cables	4.80	4.79⅞	4.79⅞

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.79½	$4.79⅞
Paris	5.32¼	5.31¾
Berlin	.82⅜	.82¾
Austria	15.60	15.65
China—		
Hongkong	44.35	44.50
Shanghai	57.00	57.25
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.27	5.28
Holland	.39½	.39⅝
India—		
Bombay	33.50	..
Calcutta	33.50	..
Italy	5.83	5.82½
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
Russia	..	42.60
Switzerland	5.32	5.31
Scandinavia	25.90	26.00
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.15	42.25
Rio	25.50	25.60

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.76½	$4.75⅝	$4.76⅝	$4.75¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $441,463,048; balances, $21,995,450; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $343,667.

The local banks have lost $466,000 on the Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c premium; St. Louis, 5c premium; San Francisco, 30c premium; Minneapolis, 40c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, 5.93¾ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23 9-16d, unchanged; New York, 50c, unchanged.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Although war considerations imparted much nervousness to the trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, it was early noticeable that the urgent selling pressure of the day before was absent. The market tone was subject to abrupt changes during the day, but the general tendency was toward betterment. In a number of instances substantial price improvements were recorded. Trading was active, with commission houses busy with a heavy volume of orders, which included many fractional lot transactions.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
40	Allis-Chalmers	15⅝	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
7,480	Amal. Copper	73¾	74¾	73	74⅛
210	Am. B. Sugar	45⅛	47	45¾	47
1,120	Am. Can	39¼	40	39⅛	39¼
40	Am. C. & F.	53⅞	53⅞	53½	53½
100	Am. H. & L. pf	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
50	Am. Ice Sec.	32¼	32¾	32¼	32½
240	Am. Loco	50	52	50	52
100	Am. Malt pf.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
610	Am. Smelt	69⅝	70¾	69⅝	70⅝
30	Am. Sugar	100½	109¾	109¼	100½
110	Anaconda Cop.	34⅛	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞
10	At., T. & S. F.	101	101	101	101
170	Balt. & Ohio	73¾	74¼	73¼	74¼
70	Beth. Steel	145	149	144	148
290	Brook. R. T.	89⅝	90	89½	89⅝
30	Cal. Pet	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
380	Can. Pacific	159¼	160	158¾	159⅝
210	Central Leath.	38½	39	38⅛	38¾
50	Ches. & Ohio	45⅛	45⅛	45	45
100	C., M. & St. P.	93½	94⅛	93½	94⅛
120	C., R. I. & P.	24	24⅝	24	24
110	Chino Copper	46	46½	45¼	46½
250	Col. F. & Iron	29	29⅝	28⅞	29¼
40	Corn Products	14	14¼	14	14¼
40	Dist. Securities	13½	13½	13½	13½
290	Erie	26¾	27⅛	26½	26⅞
80	Erie 1st pf.	42⅛	42⅛	42	42
140	Goodrich Co.	48½	48½	47⅜	48
70	Gt. North. pf.	34⅜	35	34⅜	34½
110	Gug'heim Ex.	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
30	Inspir. Cop	31½	32	31½	32
1,410	Inter.-Met	21	21⅝	21	21⅝
590	Inter.-Met. pf.	71½	71⅝	71	71⅝
270	Kan. City Co.	27	29¼	27	28¾
160	Lehigh Valley	140⅞	141⅜	140¾	140¾
30	Maxwell Mot.	50⅝	51	50⅝	51
30	Max. M. 2d pf	41½	41½	41½	41½
340	Mexican Pet.	77⅜	79⅞	77	79½
20	Miami Copper	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
10	Mo., K. & T.	12½	12½	12½	12½
320	Mo. Pacific	14	14½	14	14¼
70	Nat. Enamel	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17½
20	Nat. Lead	64½	64½	64½	64½
270	N. Y. Central	87⅝	88	87½	88
130	N.Y., N.H. & H.	66½	67⅝	66½	67
150	N. Y., O. & W	30¾	31⅛	30¾	31⅛
20	North. Pac	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
120	Pr. Steel Car	48	49	48	49
140	Ray Copper	22⅞	23½	22⅞	23½
10,080	Reading	147	147⅜	146¼	146⅞
40	Rep. I. & S.	28	28½	28	28½
80	Rumely	5	5¾	5	5¾
290	Southern Pac.	89⅞	91⅛	89⅞	90⅝
70	Southern Ry.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝
130	Studebaker	72	74¼	72	73¾
20	Tenn. Copper	33	33	33	33
80	Third Avenue	52	52¾	52	52¾
20	Union Bag	6	6	6	6
2,780	Union Pac	128½	128¾	127⅝	128⅜
10	U. S. Rubber	67½	67½	67½	67½
18,710	U. S. Steel	57	57¼	56¼	56¾
1,140	Utah Copper	66¼	68¼	66¼	67¾
40	Wabash pf	2	2	1⅞	1⅞
1,470	Westing. El.	100	100	97½	99¼
51,790					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Atlanta	.38	.38	.37	.37
1,100	Booth	.50	.50	.49	.49
800	Con. Vir	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,000	Dia. B. B.	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1,000	Elkton	.44½	.44½	.44½	.44½
500	Dr. Jackpot	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
600	G'field Merg.	.28	.28	.27	.27
300	Jim Butler	.84	.84	.84	.84
800	Jumbo Ext	1.30	1.32½	1.30	1.32½
500	Lone Star	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
500	Midway	.17½	.17½	.17½	.17½
300	North Star	.20	.20	.20	.20
1,000	Oro	.10	.10	.10	.10
650	Tonopah Ext.	1.30	1.32½	1.30	1.32½
500	West End	.80	.80	.80	.80
9,850					

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, - $30,000,000
Total Resources, over $300,000,000

—CHARTERED 1864—
Union Trust Co. of New York
80 BROADWAY
Fifth Av. & 38th St. Fifth Av. & 60th St.
ACTS AS EXECUTOR, GUARDIAN, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

Assets and Liabilities
The New York Times will publish the statements of out-of-town National Banks in the issue of Sunday, May 16th.
The New York Times has the largest circulation among investors and bank depositors, and leads in volume of bank statements.
The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

$65,000,000

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company

General Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds

Due June 1, 1965

INTEREST PAYABLE JUNE 1 AND DECEMBER 1

Coupon bonds in denomination of $1,000. each. with privilege of registration as to principal and exchangeable for bonds registered as to both principal and interest. Fully registered bonds re-exchangeable for coupon bonds.

Both principal and interest of the bonds will be payable in gold without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railroad Company may be required to pay, or retain therefrom under any present or future laws of the United States or of the State of Pennsylvania, excepting any Federal Income Tax.

SAMUEL REA, Esq., President of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in a letter dated May 6, 1915, copies of which may be obtained from the undersigned, writes in part as follows:

"In order to provide for its presently maturing obligations and future requirements, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is about to execute a mortgage, to secure an issue of bonds to be known as its General Mortgage Bonds, which is to cover, subject to prior liens for the retirement of which General Mortgage Bonds are to be reserved, all the railroad property and leaseholds of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company (excepting certain unimportant leaseholds), including the valuable terminals in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and other places in the State of Pennsylvania, and valuable rolling stock, shops and other equipment owned by the Company.

"The proceeds of the $65,000,000 bonds which you have agreed to purchase will provide the Company with the balance of funds necessary to pay off the Convertible Bonds which mature on October 1st, 1915; the other obligations maturing in 1915 and the cost of additions and betterments to its railroad and equipment planned for the balance of this year having already been provided for.

"The authorized total issue of the General Mortgage Bonds will be limited at all times to the then outstanding and paid-up capital stock of the Company, and the mortgage securing these bonds will be in such form and terms as shall be necessary in the opinion of counsel to make the bonds issued thereunder a legal investment for savings banks and life insurance companies under the present laws of the State of New York.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has at present outstanding $499,265,700 Capital Stock, and has uninterruptedly paid dividends on its outstanding stock since 1856, the present dividend being at the rate of 6% per annum.

"The gross income of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1914, applicable to interest charges, rentals, etc., amounted to $51,792,223, while the aggregate of these fixed charges for the year ended December 31st, 1914, including interest, rentals, etc., amounted to $17,701,458.

"The General Mortgage Bonds are issuable bearing interest at such rate or rates, and with such maturity or maturities, not earlier, however, than the maturity of the General Mortgage bonds now to be issued, as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine.

"Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange."

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 98½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY.

The subscription will be closed at three o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, May 11, 1915, or earlier, the right being reserved to reject any applications and to award a smaller amount than applied for. The undersigned reserve the right to close the subscription at any time without notice.

A first payment of $50 per $1,000 bond subscribed for must accompany all subscriptions. The balance of the amount due on bonds allotted upon subscriptions will be payable in New York Funds on Tuesday, June 1, 1915, at the office of the undersigned. Pending the execution of the mortgage and the engraving of the bonds, temporary certificates of the Company will be issued.

If no allotment be made, the first payment will be repaid in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be alloted, the balance of the first payment will be applied towards the amount due on Tuesday, June 1, 1915. No interest will be allowed on such first payment. If any further balance remains, such balance will be repaid. Failure to pay the second installment, when due, will render the previous payment liable to forfeiture.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.

New York, May 7, 1915.

WABASH
Are the prospects of this railroad under the proposed reorganization plan encouraging enough to make it worth while paying the large assessment? An analysis of the past and prospective earnings in the current issue (out Saturday) endeavors to answer this perplexing question for Wabash security holders. There are many other interesting articles. So that you may know our paper better
Send for This Copy
The Financial World
18 Broadway New York

WHAT IS NEW HAVEN WORTH?
Is there any justification for the present price of New York, New Haven & Hartford stock? What is the intrinsic worth of this stock, and what will be its position after the disintegration plans have been completed?
These are some of the questions that Mr. Moody answers in a special analysis of the property which we have just issued. Mr. Moody has been absolutely right in his analysis of the New Haven road for the past seven years.
A few copies of this special study are available for those who make the first inquiries.
Moody's Investors Service,
85 Nassau Street, New York.
Tel. 1299 Cortlandt.

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains. Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N., L. I. City, N. Y.

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $7,000,000

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
52ND DIVIDEND
AT USUAL RATE OF 4½% PAID JAN. 1, 1915.
Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before May 29 earn from June 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet B, Simple Mailing System.
The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York. 28th Year.

To the Holders of

HUNTINGTON LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO. 6% COLLATERAL TRUST SERIAL GOLD BONDS, MATURING DECEMBER 1st, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given to holders of the Huntington Land & Improvement Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Serial Gold Bonds, maturing December 1st, 1915, that said Huntington Land & Improvement Company has called for redemption on June 1st, 1915, Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, face value, of said bonds, and upon said date the bonds hereinafter enumerated shall be due and payable. In accordance with the provisions of the Trust Agreement with the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Trustee, dated December 1st, 1913, said Trustee has selected the following numbered bonds for redemption:

1003,	1006,	1014,	1017,	1025,	1031,	1032,	1043,	1047,	1049,	1050
1052,	1069,	1089,	1090,	1103,	1104,	1114,	1128,	1129,	1137,	1138
1140,	1148,	1149,	1154,	1157,	1158,	1160,	1161,	1163,	1185,	1186
1191,	1192,	1205,	1209,	1210,	1215,	1221,	1224,	1226,	1229,	1240
1241,	1251,	1260,	1263,	1265,	1266,	1287,	1288,	1294,	1298,	1302
1303,	1308,	1322,	1338,	1340,	1341,	1347,	1351,	1352,	1353,	1376
1380,	1382,	1389,	1390,	1396,	1401,	1402,	1406,	1409,	1416,	1421
1424,	1429,	1454,	1459,	1462,	1464,	1475,	1476,	1479,	1484,	1485
1489,	1490,	1493,	1497,	1502,	1504,	1508,	1512,	1513,	1518,	1519
1522,	1524,	1528,	1529,	1537,	1540,	1542,	1543,	1545,	1547,	1548
1556,	1557,	1563,	1565,	1567,	1572,	1577,	1588,	1599,	1604,	1608
1613,	1621,	1630,	1632,	1633,	1634,	1635,	1646,	1652,	1659,	1668
1667,	1669,	1671,	1677,	1679,	1680,	1686,	1698,	1701,	1702,	1709
1710,	1711,	1721,	1727,	1728,	1737,	1738,	1739,	1750,	1757,	1760
1761,	1762,	1764,	1765,	1766,	1768,	1772,	1777,	1779,	1781,	1782
1784,	1790,	1791,	1794,	1798,	1809,	1821,	1827,	1828,	1829,	1831
1833,	1835,	1838,	1839,	1840,	1846,	1877,	1884,	1895,	1898,	1913
1921,	1933,	1938,	1953,	1956,	1958,	1960,	1962,	1963,	1990,	1991
1999,	2000.									

Upon presentation and surrender of said numbered bonds, and unmatured coupons thereto appertaining, on the first day of June, 1915, at the Security Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles, California, or the United States Mortgage & Trust Company, New York, said numbered bonds will be paid, together with a premium of one per cent. on the principal thereof, and accrued interest.

Notice is hereby given that on and after said June 1st, 1915, all interest upon said numbered bonds shall cease.

A. G. WALKER, Secretary,
Huntington Land & Improvement Company.

Dated April 27th, 1915.

United States Reduction and Refining Co.

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds

The United States Reduction and Refining Company having made certain defaults under the terms and conditions of its First Mortgage dated July 1, 1901, securing the above mentioned bonds, and a Receiver having been appointed on April 22, 1915, in a suit brought by The New York Trust Company, as successor trustee, in the District Court of the United States in the District of Colorado, for the protection of the interests of the bondholders, and it appearing that the interest due July 1, 1915, on said bonds will not be paid, the undersigned at the request of the owners of a large amount of the bonds have agreed to act as a Committee to represent the interests of the bondholders. It is of the utmost importance to enable the Committee to deal promptly and effectively with the situation that bondholders act in concert for their mutual protection, and that they deposit their bonds with the Committee without delay.

The New York Trust Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, New York, has been appointed the Depositary of the Committee to receive deposits of bonds and to issue Certificates of Deposit therefor.

The Deposit Agreement has been prepared, under the terms and provisions of which the Committee will receive deposits of bonds, with July, 1915, and subsequent coupons attached. Copies of this Agreement may be obtained from the Depositary, or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 5, 1915.

M. N. BUCKNER, Chairman.
WENDELL P. BOWMAN,
J. A. HAYES,
Committee.
CHARLES E. HAYDOCK, Secretary,
26 Broad St., New York City.

MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND, Counsel,
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
26 Broad Street, N. Y. City,
Depositary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To the Stockholders of the Amalgamated Copper Company:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Amalgamated Copper Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the seventh day of June, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, immediately following the Annual Meeting, to take action upon the following Resolutions, duly adopted by the Board of Directors, at a Meeting duly held at the office of the Company, in the City of New York, on April 29, 1915:

"RESOLVED:

I. That, in the judgment of the Board of Directors of this Company, it is advisable and most for the benefit of the Company that the Company should be forthwith dissolved.

II. That a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Company be and it hereby is called, for the purpose of taking action on the foregoing Resolution, to meet at the office of the Company, at No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on the seventh day of June, 1915, at 11:30 o'clock, A. M., immediately following the Annual Meeting.

III. That the Secretary give notice of said Meeting and of the adoption of these Resolutions within ten days from this date, by publishing the same in the Hudson Observer, a newspaper published in Hudson County, New Jersey, at least four weeks successively, once a week, next preceding the time appointed for holding the said Meeting, and by mailing a copy of the same to each Stockholder residing in the United States."

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

Dated, May 6, 1915.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Deposit Agreement Dated December 18, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Referring to the above mentioned Deposit Agreement, the undersigned Committee hereby gives notice that it has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has lodged copies of such Plan and Agreement with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, in the City of New York.

The Plan of Reorganization has been approved by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Company, the Bankers of the Committee, who will act as Reorganization Managers thereunder and have formed a syndicate to underwrite its cash requirements.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to withdraw their bonds upon the terms and in accordance with the provisions of said Deposit Agreement within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to such Plan and Agreement and to the terms thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman;
ROBERT GOELET,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
THOMAS H. HUBBARD,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHANNES LUDEN, Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Issued by Central Trust Company of New York Under the Deposit Agreement Dated December 20, 1911, for First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Pursuant to said Agreement dated December 20, 1911, the Committee constituted thereunder has approved and adopted a Plan and Agreement for Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, and filed a copy thereof with Central Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under said Agreement, at its office, No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

All holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under said Deposit Agreement who shall fail to dissent from said Plan and Agreement in the manner provided in said Deposit Agreement, within thirty days after the date of this notice, shall be conclusively and finally deemed for all purposes to have assented to said Plan and Agreement. In accordance with said Deposit Agreement of December 20, 1911, holders of Certificates of Deposit may within thirty days after this date withdraw from said Agreement upon the terms and conditions therein expressed.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman;
HENRY R. CARSE,
WILLARD V. KING,
JOHN J. MITCHELL,
ROBERT L. MONTGOMERY,
H. K. POMROY,
WILLIAM A. READ,
J. HERNDON SMITH,
ALEXANDER M. WHITE,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Committee.
F. L. BABCOCK, Secretary.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Columbia Trust Company or its predecessor, issued under the Deposit Agreement dated December 19, 1911, for Preferred and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee has adopted a Plan for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company and has filed a copy thereof with Columbia Trust Company of New York, the Depositary of the Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit shall be conclusively presumed to have assented to the Plan unless within twenty days from the date of this notice they file with the Depositary written notice of their dissent therefrom and withdraw from the Deposit Agreement in accordance with the provisions thereof.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

J. HORACE HARDING, Chairman;
FRANKLIN Q. BROWN,
ARTHUR COPPELL,
CHARLES H. KEEP,
FRANK B. KEECH,
PHILIP LEHMAN,
FRANK K. STURGIS, Committee.
PEMBERTON BERMAN, Secretary.
CARTER, LEDYARD & MILBURN, Counsel.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

The Wabash Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION.

To Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds, General Unsecured Indebtedness, Preferred Stock and Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of The Wabash Railroad Company, which has been approved and adopted by the Bondholders' Committees and the Stockholders' Committee mentioned in the foregoing notices, has been approved and adopted by the undersigned Joint Reorganization Committee and copies thereof have been lodged with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan.

Holders of First Refunding and Extensions Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds with either of the Bondholders' Committees and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their bonds, bearing the coupons maturing on and after January 1, 1912, with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, the Depositary under the Plan, on or before June 1, 1915.

Holders of Preferred or Common Stock of The Wabash Railroad Company who have not already deposited their stock with the Stockholders' Committee and who desire to participate in the Reorganization must deposit their Certificates of Stock with Columbia Trust Company, the Depositary for the Stockholders' Committee, on or before June 1, 1915. All such Certificates of Stock must be assigned in blank or be accompanied by assignments or powers of attorney in blank and, if required by said Stockholders' Committee or the Depositary thereof, duly stamped.

Holders of general unsecured indebtedness of The Wabash Railroad Company desiring to participate in the Reorganization must do so on the terms provided in said Plan and Agreement and in the manner hereafter to be announced by the Joint Reorganization Committee.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York or of Central Trust Company of New York, or of Columbia Trust Company, who assent to the Plan and Agreement, may be required by the Joint Reorganization Committee in its discretion to present their Certificates of Deposit to the Depositary of the Joint Reorganization Committee in order that there may be noted thereon the assent of the holders thereof to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and any holder of any such Certificate of Deposit may present the same to such Depositary for such purpose.

Dated New York, May 4, 1915.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Chairman;
ROBERT GOELET,
J. HORACE HARDING,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
HENRY K. POMROY,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
Joint Reorganization Committee.
MURRAY, PRENTICE & HOWLAND,
PIERCE & GREER,
SPOONER & COTTON,
Counsel for Joint Reorganization Committee.
H. R. WINTHROP, Secretary.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.
CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel for Reorganization Managers.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

READJUSTMENT OF The Northern Colorado Power Company

(Now named THE WESTERN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.)

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit Representing Preferred Stock and Common Stock and First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Redeemable Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the above Company issued by The Equitable Trust Company of New York under the Plan and Agreement of Readjustment dated July 22, 1913:

Holders of the above Certificates of Deposit are hereby notified to present the same on or after May 1, 1915, to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York, in order to receive, on surrender of certificates representing deposited stock, the new stock to which they are entitled under the above Plan and Agreement, and, on surrender of certificates representing deposited bonds, the certificates of interest in new bonds and the cash representing the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds, to which they are entitled under the Plan and Agreement and the circular letter of the undersigned to depositors of bonds dated December 15, 1914. Certificates representing deposited bonds should be accompanied by properly executed certificates of ownership for the coupon due November 1, 1913, on the deposited bonds in the form required by the United States Income Tax Law and the regulations of the Internal Revenue Department.

JOHN SEAGER,
ALBERT ROTHBARTH,
Readjustment Committee.
New York, April 27, 1915.

Sinking Fund Purchase of International Agricultural Corporation First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that Bankers Trust Company, corporate Trustee under the First Mortgage of International Agricultural Corporation, dated May 1, 1912, to Bankers Trust Company and Frank N. B. Close, as Trustees, securing the First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of said International Agricultural Corporation, will purchase for the sinking fund, bonds issued under said mortgage, to an amount sufficient to exhaust as nearly as may be the sum of $311,082.08, now held by said corporate Trustee in said sinking fund, and said corporate Trustee hereby invites sealed offers to be submitted to it on or before 12 o'clock noon, May 14, 1915, at its office, 16 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York City, for the sale to it of such bonds, at prices to be named in such offers, which offers shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, provided, however, that no offers will be accepted which shall be for a sum in excess of one hundred and three per centum (103%) of the principal amount of such bonds, and accrued interest. Notices of acceptance of offers will be mailed on or before May 15, 1915, to the makers of such thereof as are accepted, at the addresses designated by them, respectively. Delivery of bonds accepted, with all unmatured coupons attached, should be made at the office of said corporate Trustee on or before 3 o'clock P. M. May 19th, 1915, after which date interest on accepted bonds will cease. United States Treasury decisions require that Federal Income Tax ownership certificates for amount of accrued interest must accompany such bonds when presented for payment.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY,
Corporate Trustee.
H. F. WILSON, JR.,
Assistant Secretary.
Dated May 1, 1915.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.

WANTED FOR SINKING FUND C. B. & Q. Nebraska Extension FOUR PER CENT. BONDS

As provided in the Trust Mortgage of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, dated May 2, 1887, the sum of

$294,410

Two Hundred and Ninety-four Thousand Four Hundred and Ten Dollars has been set apart for the purchase for sinking fund purposes of **Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.'s Nebraska Extension 4 per cent. bonds, due May 1, 1927, at the lowest price** not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest.

Sealed proposals to sell said Bonds, indorsed **"Proposals of C., B. & Q. Nebraska Extension Bonds,"** will be received by **The New England Trust Company, Trustee,** 135 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass., until **Tuesday, May 18, 1915,** at 12 o'clock M., when the bids will be opened and the accepted bids will be declared.

Accepted bonds are to be delivered to and paid for by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co. at its office, Sears Building, Boston, Mass., **and interest on such bonds will cease May 19, 1915.**

E. B. O'CONNOR,
Boston, May 1, 1915. Cashier.

POCAHONTAS CONSOLIDATED COLLIERIES COMPANY INCORPORATED FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage dated July 1st, 1907, that the undersigned as Trustee will receive sealed proposals up to 3:00 P. M. on the 8th day of June, 1915, for the sale to it of bonds as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $26,969.67. The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, May 1st, 1915.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburgh, located at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
H. A. JOHNSTON,
Dated, April 30, 1915. Cashier.

THE AETNA NATIONAL BANK, LOCATED at Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.
Dated at Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1915.
H. T. HOLT, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY
May 4th, 1915.
DIVIDEND NO. 487.

The Board of Directors has today declared a monthly dividend of Sixty-five (65) cents per share on the capital stock of this Company, payable May 25th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 20th, 1915.

Checks will be mailed by the Columbia Trust Company, Dividend Disbursing Agent.
FRED CLARK,
Secretary.

PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY.
New York, May 5th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of PRATT & WHITNEY COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable May 15th, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 6th, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 17th, 1915.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY.
New York, May 5th, 1915.

The Board of Directors of NILES-BEMENT-POND COMPANY has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable May 15th, 1915.

The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of May 6th, 1915, and will reopen at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of May 17th, 1915.
CHARLES L. CORNELL, Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORPORATION,
Engineers-Contractors,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (9th quarter) of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable June 1, 1915, to stockholders of record May 21, 1915.
A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

MECHANICS' & METALS NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

A quarterly dividend of three per cent. (3%) on the capital stock of this bank will be payable, free of tax, on and after May 11, 1915, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 8, 1915.
JOSEPH S. HOUSE, Cashier.

TERRIBLE MINING CO.
31 Nassau St., N. Y. May 4, 1915.

A dividend of six (6) cents per share has been declared, payable May 15th, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 10th, 1915.
A. HARRISON, Secretary.

PASSING EVENTS ILLUSTRATED.
The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial is the best illustrated newspaper in the United States. Printed on fine paper by rotogravure process, it is a triumph of pictorial art. The war pictures give a graphic representation of the great conflict. On all news stands. 10 cents by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was again under the influence of the favorable prospects for the new crop, and after an early advance on firmness abroad, prices declined sharply, at one time showing losses of 1⅝c. to 2⅝c. from the opening advance. Toward the close the market rallied on export sales, and final prices were ½c. to 1c. net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 red winter wheat was quoted at $1.67½ and No. 2 hard winter at $1.69½, cost, insurance and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.64⅜, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.66⅛, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	163½	164⅛	102¼
July	..	..	139¼	140⅛	94½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	161½	159¼	160⅛	161	93⅝
July	134⅞	132¼	133⅞	134⅝	85⅞
September	124⅛	122⅞	123⅞	124	84⅝

CORN.

The market for corn felt the influence of the decline in wheat and prices were easier, closing at ⅛ to ½c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅝	66⅝
July	79⅝	78⅝	78⅞	79⅝	65⅝
September	80¼	79¼	79⅞	80	64⅞

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices were easier, in sympathy with wheat and corn and on favorable reports regarding the progress of the new crop. The local cash market was quiet; standard quoted at 61½c; No. 2 white, 62c; No. 3 white, 61c; No. 4 white, 60½c; fancy clipped, white, 62@63½c; ordinary cliped, white, 61@62c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	54¾	54⅛	54⅛	54¾	38
July	54⅛	53⅝	53⅞	54	37¼
September	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	47¼	35⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was somewhat irregular, but the tone was generally ... and in sympathy with grain. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 21,000, estimated for Friday 17,000. Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.07	10.07	10.07	10.20	10.10
July	10.30	10.20	10.22	10.32	10.27
Ribs—					
May	10.42	10.37	10.42	10.52	11.15
July	10.77	10.67	10.75	10.75	11.27
Pork—					
May	17.90	17.80	17.90	17.80	19.80
July	18.32	18.12	18.32	18.25	19.90

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was weak and lower throughout the greater part of the day under liquidation through local commission houses, and while there was a partial rally toward the close on covering, final prices were 3 to 9 points net lower.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	6.43@....	6.50
May	6.46	6.43	6.45@6.47	6.50
June	6.59	6.59	6.57@6.62	6.65
July	6.74	6.68	6.71@6.72	6.80
August	6.88	6.86	6.87@6.89	6.95
September	6.99	6.93	6.97@6.99	7.05
October	7.03	6.96	7.01@7.03	7.07
November	....	....	6.77@6.95	6.80
December	....	....	6.77@6.80	6.80

COFFEE.

New crop coffee was offered in the local market for the first time yesterday, and, in absence of bullish developments to counterbalance the effect, prices were easier, closing 5 to 8 points net lower. The local spot market was inactive and prices were unchanged on the basis of 7⅝c for Rio No. 7.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	6.13@6.15	6.18
June	..	..	6.21@6.22	6.26
July	7.39	7.32	7.32@7.34	7.40
August	..	..	7.34@7.35	7.40
September	7.43	7.35	7.35@7.36	7.40
October	..	..	7.40@7.41	7.45
November	..	..	7.44@7.45	7.50
December	7.55	7.48	7.48@7.49	7.54
January	..	..	7.53@7.54	7.59
February	..	..	7.58@7.59	7.65
March	7.70	7.69	7.65@7.66	7.70
April	..	..	7.67@7.68	7.72

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,930 packages. Fresh supplies were very moderate and the market was well sustained on choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery, with demand fairly good. Secondary grades are quieter and a shade easier. Renovated firm, with stock cleaning up very closely. Ladles quite active. Packing stock in short supply. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 29@30½c; seconds, 27@28½c; thirds, 24@26c; creamery, held, firsts, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 28@29c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 23½@24c; firsts, 22½@23c; lower grades, 20@21½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 19½@20c; lower grades, 18@19c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 50,181 cases. Arrivals are again very large, but the storage packed stock is comprising a large part of the supply, and most of this is going direct to the warehouses for shippers' account. Offerings on the open market comprise only a ... demand. The medium and lower grades are irregular and selling at a wide range of prices, but fairly covered by recent quotations. Nearby white eggs about steady; much of the business is in range of 22@23c. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22¼@23c; storage packed, extra firsts, 21¼@22c; storage packed firsts, 20¼@21½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21@21½c; regular packed, firsts, 19¾@20½c; seconds, 17¾@19c; thirds and poorer, 17@17½c; dirties, No. 1, 17@17½c; No. 2 and poorer, 15¼@16½c; checks, good to prime, dry, 16c; culls and inferior checks, 10@15c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23@23½c; defective, 22@22½c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 21½@22½c; Western, gathered whites, 21@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 22@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 20@21½c; duck eggs, State and nearby, Indian Runner, 25@27c; Baltimore, per dozen, 22@24c; Western, 20@23c; Tennessee and other Southern, 19@22c.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Showers Fri. in w. and Fri. or Fri. night in e. Sat. showers and cooler; moderate to fresh s. winds, becoming n. w. Sat.

Ga.—Showers Fri. Sat. probably fair and cooler; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w. by Sat.

Fla.—Showers Fri., except fair in s. Sat., showers, except fair and cooler in n. w.; moderate winds Fri., except fresh to strong over n. w.

Ala.—Showers Fri., cooler in the interior; fresh to strong s. winds. Sat., fair.

Miss.—Showers and cooler Fri., with fresh to strong s. winds. Sat., fair.

La.—Showers and cooler Fri., with fresh shifting winds, becoming n. w. and n. Sat., fair, warmer in w.

East. Tex.—Showers and cooler Fri., with fresh to strong shifting winds, becoming n. Sat., fair, warmer.

West. Tex.—Fair Fri., warmer in n. and w. Sat., fair, warmer.

Utah—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Okla.—Fair in w., clearing in e. Fri.; cooler in extreme e. Sat., fair, farmer.

Ark.—Showers and cooler Fri. Sat. fair, warmer.

Tenn.—Rain and cooler Fri. Sat. fair, warmer in w.

Ky.—Rain Fri, cooler in cen. and w. Sat. fair.

Ohio—Rain Fri. Sat. probably fair and cooler; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Ind.—Rain and cooler Fri. Sat. fair, warmer; moderate to fresh s. winds, shifting to n. w.

Ill.—Rain and cooler Fri. Sat. fair, warmer; moderate, possibly fresh, shifting winds, becoming n. w. Fri. and light, variable Sat.

Lower Mich.—Showers Fri., cooler by night. Sat. fair; moderate s. e. to s. winds Fri., possibly fresh over s.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Fri. Sat. fair; moderate shifting winds.

Wis.—Rain Fri., cooler in cen. and e. Sat. fair, warmer; moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. w. Fri. and variable Sat.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Fri. Sat. fair, warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Iowa—Fair in w., clearing in e. Fri., warmer in cen. and w. Sat. fair, warmer.

Mo.—Fair in w., clearing in e. Fri., cooler in e. and s. Sat. fair, warmer.

N. Dak.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair, except showers in n.w., cooler.

S. Dak.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. fair, warmer in cen. and e.

Neb.—Fair, warmer Fri. and Sat.

Kan.—Fair Fri., warmer in w. Sat. fair, warmer.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

M. J. & M. BLAKE, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. J. & M. Blake, Inc., dealers in scrap iron and metals, at 601 West Twenty-sixth Street, by Thomas Blake, $1,000; James Keane, $2,000, and James F. Crotty, $50. Judge Mayer appointed Dean Nelson receiver; bond, $500. Michael Blake, the President, was also President of the Manhattan Rolling Mills which assigned on April 5, and President of John Leonard & Co. He was also formerly a Trustee of one of the largest savings banks in the city.

JOSEPH L. PLUNKETT, theatrical manager of 1,400 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $14,608 and no assets.

HARRY NADLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Nadler, as the Damitro Manufacturing Co., women's hats, 113 Prince Street, by Adolph Bradkin, $4,174; Solomon Bradkin, $32, and Morris Singer.

IGNATZ MARGARETEN, baker, 212 East Seventy-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $5,409, and no assets.

LEWIS COHEN, painters' supplies, 9 Sixth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities, $2,708, and assets, $819.

LESTER A. NOLAN.—Judge Mayer has appointed F. Stearns Edick receiver for Lester A. Nolan, grocer, at Nyack.

PAUL WESSELS.—Judge Mayer has appointed Wesley Barker receiver for Paul Wessels, baker, at Peekskill.

TOWER CONSTRUCTION CO., 1 Madison Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $40,398, and assets, $1,960.

PNEUMATIC CONCRETE PLACING CO., 45 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $27,714 and assets of $28,604.

C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., INC., harness, 128 Chamber Street, has filed assignment schedule showing liabilities, $21,468, and assets, $3,913.

A. BERNSTEIN'S SON & CO., INC., millinery, 7 Great Jones Street, has assigned to Wm. C. Rosenberg.

ANNA WEINSTEIN, millinery, 291 First Avenue, assigned to Nathan Goldman.

LOUIS KARPF, oilcloth, 49 Essex Street, has assigned to Samuel Mandelbaum.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 6.—The Trombly-Allen Jewelry Co., of Worcester, against which bankruptcy proceedings were instituted April 8, filed schedules in the United States District Court today. The company admits debts of $67,391.70, and has assets amounting to $10,591.66, the latter consisting chiefly of debts due, amounting to $10,093.94. Three secured creditors have claims aggregating $12,736.68, the principal one being the Worcester Trust Co., $11,380. The Star Watch Case Co., Ludington, Mich., $32,996.14, is the principal one of more than sixty unsecured creditors, whose claims amount to $54,453.66.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass.—John F. Creamer, liquor dealer, voluntary petition; liabilities, $60,349, of which $570 is for taxes, $175 is for wages, $23,500 is secured, $28,245 is unsecured, and $7,859 is for accommodation paper. The assets are estimated at $31,950, of which $27,000 is represented in encumbered real estate, $1,500 in stock in trade, and $1,500 in license.

FALL RIVER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Henry C. R. Breault of this city, school teacher; liabilities, $2,036; assets, $80.

ROCHESTER—Oliver A. Miller, shoe dealer, voluntary petition; liabilities $13,421.52 and assets $50. Rochester, Buffalo, Boston, and New York wholesale houses are creditors.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Alexander, James N.—Hartman Wrecking Co., Inc., $123.86.
Burns, James E.—S. G. Shermer, $112.66.
Bermuda-American Steamship Co.—National Biscuit Co., $217.75.
Bruntel, Joseph H., and Nathan Sussman—L. Friedlander et al., $444.22.
Basch, Rudolph—American Woolen Co. of N. Y., $2,022.66.
Boris, Joseph J.—Procter & Gamble Distributing Co., $384.65.
Bloom, Simon J.—E. L. Richards, $103.69.
Baker, John—Daniel P. Boehm Co., Inc., $126.66.
Conen, J. Quintus—Surplus Assets Co., $100.31.
City of N. Y.—J. Gallo, $636.75.
Canessa, Antonio, Ciro Liquori, and Felice Caramanna—Park & Tilford, $219.81.
Cimino, Sebastiano—J. Cohen, $1,176.94.
David Killock Co.—Standard Electric Mfg. Co., $223.60.
Delker, William—T. F. Mulligan et al., $157.52.
De Forest, George B.—Lawyers Mortgage Co., $5,605.79.
Detroit Steel Products Co.—J. S. Sutphen et al., $352.92.
Eberle, Barbara—W. G. Holbrock, $130.06.
Fritz, Simon—Koshin, Blitstein & Co., $208.34.
Freeman, Samuel—E. G. Lyons, $296.45.
Frederick L. Cranford, Inc.—J. Puma, $600.
Gutta Percha and Rubber Mfg. Co.—C. J. Holman, costs, $123.72.
Gray, William E.—American Surety Co. of N. Y., $208.13.
Goldfarb, Isaac—General Fish Co., Inc., $228.41.
Goldberg, David L.—E. T. Smith et al., $235.38.
Gasciogne, George—S. Echelman, $102.78.
Goldberg, Wolf—S. G. Siegel et al., $534.31.
Goldstein, Abraham J., Moses A. Goldstein, and Harry Ginsburg—L. A. London, $2,076.05.
Gavigan, James C., and Edw. L. Oldham—J. H. Buckman, $7,814.23.
Grannis & Warley Contracting Co.—W. H. Alcock, $287.34.
Griggs, John N.—Ricca & Son, Inc., $127.89.
Greenberg, Joseph M.—C. Lipschutz, $1,097.48.
Hillis, Thomas J.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $107.88.
Hugh W. Adams & Son, Inc.; Hugh W. Adams and John Pirkl—D. R. Hanna et al., $1,842.50.
Heffernan, John F.—L. Ettlinger, $275.96.
Harlem Terminal Storage & Warehouse Co.—E. Bendheim et al., $1,703.13.
Herbert, Fred W.—E. May, Inc., $336.28.
Katz, Charles—Bloomingdale Bros., $4,058.78.
Kriterion Film Corp.—J. D. Lowder, $621.18.
Lintner, Adolph—S. Hochstadter, $195.66.
L'Hommedieu, Howard A.—Paul Ruinart Champagne Co., $579.78.
Same—B. Altman & Co., $217.75.
Lenkowsky, Louis and Hyman—M. Kaufman et al., $189.65.
McColgan, Joseph T., and Harry Dodds—A. Marcus et al., $1,236.
Mason-Seaman Transportation Co.—A. W. Bascomb, $350.
Same—J. A. Bascomb, $1,891.50.
McNeary, Thomas—James Everards Breweries, $176.51.
McAllister, John—N. Y. Railways Co., costs, $108.88.
Mulligan, Matthew—Degnon Contracting Co., $116.70.
McGovern, Thomas B., Jr.—E. F. Coombs, $1,138.51.
McFarlan, Nathan T.—James Everard's Breweries, $329.16.
Muller, Max, and Joseph Levy—People, &c., $300.
Mayer, Gus R.—Oppenheim Collins Realty Co., $151.80.
Matheson, George E.—W. W. Farley, $1,820.25.
Miller, Pauline—J. Cohen, $1,145.91.
Marshall, Thomas—Universal Folding Box Co., Inc., $115.19.
Nicoloni, Antonio—S. Levy, $478.21.
O'Brien, George J., and George W. Evans—J. S. Ashley et al., $100.90.
Orvis, Orland D.—M. F. Kelly, $659.40.
Owen, Cecil—P. Bradley, $1,154.20.
Poggenburg, Henry F.—J. Bischoff, $19,800.83.
Pacific Motor Car Exchange—A. S. Lewis, $225.97.
Peerless Construction and Repair Co.—B. Hughes, $862.88.
Pringle, John M.—R. W. Sayer, $905.29.
Same—Same, $1,973.07.
Reis Theatrical Enterprises, Inc.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $113.42.
Reichenbach, Frederick W.—A. Pardi Tile Co., $136.91.
Riley, Nicholas S.—M. F. Mulvihill, $200.
Rosenthal, Isaac and Michael—E. Junger et al., $167.37.
Rosenberg, Barnet—Century Bank of City of N. Y., $114.40.
Reiman, Ludwig—L. Wasserman, $494.40.
Roberts, Joseph and Annie—C. P. Goldsmith et al., $234.65.
Rackmelewitz, Nathan—C. Bayart, $164.38.
Siegel, Eva—G. F. Dobson, $1,459.63.
Scherrer, Harry—F. Forman, $953.65.
Schwartz, Nathan and Maurice—D. J. Gitto, $182.40.
Steinberg, David, and Joseph Kuttner—M. E. Crane, $3,268.40.
Slotopolsky, Nathan—Jefferson Bank, $322.45.
Stollerman, Solomon—E. L. Richards, $192.06.
Schachewitz, Joseph—Schulberg & Lazarus, $304.86.
Sawyer, Michael—N. Y. Telephone Co., $115.13.
Saltzman, Louis—M. Baraz et al., $153.
Silverman, Mendel—N. Y. Railways Co., $107.75.
Schneiderman, Samuel—Same, costs, $108.88.
Sussman, Nathan—L. Friedlander, $321.25.
Thespian Building Corporation—J. L. Birnbaum, $135.01.
Trivers, Nathan and Theodore—L. Levine, $1,015.02.
United Steam Laundry Co.—Baumann-McWhirter Chemical Co., Inc., $846.35.
Vogt, Robert—David Shannon Co., $1,952.30.
Vanderbeck, Gertrude A.—L. Kiernan, $112.15.
Wehrum, John H. and Mary—F. McCanna et al., $382.18.
Wilson, Bernard—Curtis-Blaisdell Co., $343.16.
Zraick, Johon and Malaki M.—James Everard's Breweries, $550.75.

In Bronx County.

Barrick, Rosa L.—Aaron Buchsbaum Co., $1,473.02.
Barnet, Miriam, and Herman Bass—City of New York, $152.76.
Cohen, Jacob—Village of North Pelham, $130.43.
Dulfer, Justus—H. Balenzwey, $648.15.
Damielsen, Christian—City of N. Y., $17.72.
Hamilton, Harry T.—W. H. Souls, $66.37.
Harlem Terminal Storage and Warehouse Co.—E. Bendheim et al., $1,703.13.
Isaacs, John—T. C. Takami, $66.56.
Josephson, Sigmund and Hannah—Ginsburg Realty Co., $68.08.
Kornblum, Benjamin—N. Y. Telephone Co., $22.25.
Krilov, Jacob—Henry L. Hunter, Inc., $47.18.
Same—Harlem Valley Fruit and Produce Association, Inc., $64.73.
Luedeke, David—J. Greer, $29.72.
McDowell, William R.—B. V. Construction Co., $243.73.
Mayer, Christian—F. Lahr, $107.64.
Potter, Emily H.—J. G. Leikens, Inc., $187.77.
Quinn, Joseph F.—City of N. Y., $430.45.
Ringelstein, Karl—Harlem Valley Fruit and Produce Association, Inc., $221.14.
Reilly, Anna M.—W. A. Farrell, $182.54.
Rothkirch Building Co. and Herman Rothkirch—W. H. Caldwell, Jr., $6,335.59.
Schwach, Charles K.—A. L. Hillyard, $1,379.01.
Samuelson, Hyman and Rosa—M. Bregman, $192.06.
Same—B. Kaplan, $67.72.
Sherman, Harry—Harlem Valley Fruit and Produce Association, Inc., $153.71.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Fenn, Frederick W.—A. M. Gerbaulet, Aug. 25, 1914, $200.
Andriaccio, James G., and Anna Nicolini—J. F. Simonelli et al., April 21, 1915, $532.04.
Brody, Joseph, and Isidor Wolinsky—H. Suss, March 12, 1914, $103.06.
Zucker, Benjamin—A. Garlick et al., Nov. 11, 1914, $408.04.
Feder, Fannie—C. Demast et al., Dec. 1, 1908, (canceled,) $150.16.
Feinstein, Barnett, and Daniel Elkind—United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Co., June 18, 1914, $264.65.
Glaser, Bella—M. Shalwitz et al., Dec. 1, 1914, $295.72.
Maxwell, William J.—W. E. Winne, April 23, 1915, $119.51.
Meinhardt, Samuel—Sydney J. Stern Co., Inc., Feb. 4, 1915, $103.05.
Miller, John W.—Childs Co., April 21, 1915, $689.74.
Stephen Merritt Co.—Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., Sept. 4, 1912, $173.19.
Same—same, March 25, 1913, $223.30.
Stanley, Helen—Maison Agnes, April 21, 1915, $386.82.
Martin, Mary—S. Oransky, Dec. 19, 1914, (vacated,) $103.49.
Kronovet, Morris, and Julius Stoloff—M. Fitzsimons, April 22, 1915, (vacated,) $5,244.23.
Same—same, April 22, 1915, (vacated,) $5,070.03.
Carey, James A.—P. A. Meyrowitz, Jan. 26, 1915, $101.71.
Fullerton Weaver Realty Co.—S. Melton et al., June 7, 1912, $1,065.96.

In Bronx County.

Glaser, Bella—M. Shalwitz et al., Dec. 1, 1914, $295.72.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE—RUGS—ART.

This Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 8:15 o'clock

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH NEW YORK CITY

At Unrestricted Public Sale

Literature and Maps relating to Mexico, Central America, the Maya Indians.

This Evening at 9 and Tomorrow Afternoon at 3

Americana and Other Books.

The Sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of the

American Art Association, Managers

6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So., N. Y.

The Old Galleries 43 LIBERTY STREET.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

This Day and To-Morrow

May 7 and 8, at 2 P. M. each day.

ESTATE OF THE LATE Augustus Cleveland Brown

By order of Theodore W. Morris, Jr., Executor, 2 Rector St., New York.

THE EXPENSIVE FURNITURE and Appointments

removed from 50th St. and 5th Av.

Mr. C. Beauclerc Clarke, Auct.

MERCHANDISE.

AN EXCEPTIONAL LARGE STOCK OF

Trunks, Bags

Valises, Dress Suit Cases, Hand Bags, Pocket Books

AND OTHER

LEATHER NOVELTIES

Consisting of about 800 of the famous "BAL" FIBRE TRUNKS, also a stock of Wardrobe, Dress and Steamer Trunks. All Leather and Leather Lined Traveling Bags, Dress Suit Cases and Fitted Bags, made of Walrus, Seal, Alligator and Sole Leather, a line of Pocket Books, Coin Purses, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Bill Books, Toilet Sets, Music and Manuscript Rolls, Jewel Cases, Manicure Sets.

D. HARTMAN, Auctioneer,

Will Sell Today, Friday, May 7th,

at 10:30 A. M., at salesroom

15-17 MERCER ST., Near Canal St., N. Y. C.

The above stock without limit or reserve. For further information you may tel. Spring 4299.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,

520-522 BROADWAY.

Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, Near Spring St. Today, Friday, May 7th, 10:30 A. M., Special Peremptory Auction Sale

1,500 Trade Lots DRY GOODS,

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

Men's & Ladies' FURNISHINGS

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S WEARING APPAREL.

ADVANCE NOTICE—$35,000 STOCK OF

Corsets

of the Kalamazoo Corset Co., manufacturers of the American Beauty and Madam Grace high-grade corsets, ranging in price up to $48 per dozen.

VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, Will Sell Wednesday, May 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., At Their Salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOSEPH SHONGOOD'S SONS

JULIUS SHONGOOD, Auctioneer, Will Sell at Salesroom, 94 BOWERY,

TO-DAY, FRIDAY,

At 12:30 P. M. Prompt, BY THE ORDER OF

D. Silberstein's Sons, Pawnbrokers,

8 AND 10 SIXTH AVE.,

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES,

consisting of an exceptionally choice stock of

DIAMOND AND PLATINUM JEWELRY

in various artistic designs. The goods comprise fine SOLITAIRE CANARY DIAMONDS and other PRECIOUS STONES, and are without doubt the choicest lot of precious stone jewelry ever offered to the public for auction.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MANDEL HERTZ, Bankrupt, CHARLES SHONGOOD, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, May 7, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of

An Up-to-Date Stock of Men's, Women's and Children's

SHOES

Oxfords, Slippers, Fixtures, Etc.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver.
SAMUEL J. RAWAK, Attorney for Receiver, 256 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

WASH SKIRTS

WANTED IN LARGE QUANTITIES; MUST BE GOOD VALUES, PRICES RANGING FROM $6.50 TO $13.50 PER DOZEN; WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT. ADDRESS Z 344 TIMES ANNEX.

OPEN to purchase Spring suits, popular price goods in lots of 25 to 100 at a price for spot cash. Write, wire, or 'phone Kington, 2,824. H. A. Frankel, Front & Dauphin, Phila.

CASH for dresses, suits, coats, skirts, waists. Uneeda Bargain House, 8 Lispenard; Franklin 4848.

OPEN to buy 500 pieces shantung at a price. Henry Goldstein, 143 West 29th.

CONTRACTOR ON HIGH-GRADE WHITE VOILE COTTON DRESSES, WELL MADE AND DAINTY; ALSO MAKER OF HIGH-GRADE COLORED DRESSES. CALL AFTER 2, 39 W. 29TH, 9TH FLOOR.

CONTRACTORS on wash dresses and waists; must furnish own samples; immediate orders. Call afternoons all week, third floor, 37 West 32d.

CONTRACTORS wanted on children's gingham dresses. Call 4 to 6 in the afternoon, 3d floor. S. D. Company, 115 West 27th.

ATTENTION.—JOBBERS' SILK KNITTED SWEATERS AND NOVELTIES; QUICK DELIVERIES; PERFECT SATISFACTION. D 263 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED at once, jobs, ladies' and misses' apparel for chain stores; cash. Rosenstein, 32 Greene St. Tel. 358 Spring.

500 COATS AND SUITS TO CLOSE OUT. MORRIS JAFFE, 40 TO 46 WEST 25TH ST.

ABOUT six hundred yards broadcloth, gaberdines, broadtail plushes, to close out. Call 22-24 West 38th St., ground floor.

1,500 ladies,' men's and children's Raincoats to close out at reduced prices. DEFINE RAINCOAT CO., 108 West 25th St.

COATS for special sales; we have 300 good coats to close out. H. Drusin Co., 137 West 25th St.

CASH FOR JOBS ladies', misses' wearing apparel. Gross 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

JOBS in men's and boys' clothing; cut prices. A. Schaap & Sons, A'ct'rs, 394 Broadway.

250 COATS, LADIES' AND MISSES', to close out. Kowstoff, 36 West 20th.

JOBS of ladies' and misses' coats to close out. Cohen Bros., 121 Spring St.

JOBBER looking on wash dresses. 37-39 West 28th St., first floor.

ORIGINAL BEACH CLOTHS. IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. LABELS. WARREN WOOLEN CO., 40-42 W. 17TH ST., N. Y. C.

PALM BEACH suits for immediate delivery. Broadway Dress Co., 60 Grand St.

500 COATS and suits to sell, very cheap; 7th floor, 130 West 17th.

MILLINERY MANAGER.—Wanted, a capable and successful millinery manager and buyer for a big position in retail millinery department, out of town; salary no object for the right man. Address, stating salary and references, strictly confidential, H 345 Times Downtown.

PREMIUM TRADE SALES MANAGER Can sell your goods to large number of first-class premium concerns; open for connection with responsible firm. Premium, Box 339 Times Downtown.

SILK OR COTTON AGENCY WANTED for Paterson, N. J.; I know every silk manufacturer thoroughly. Address P. O. Box 1,774, Paterson, N. J.

SKIRT designer and cutter wishes position; knows business thoroughly. Grupper, M 5 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Wednesday.3½@4

The quotation is for six months' paper.

American Arms for Australia.

Manifests of vessels leaving this port for Australia reveal that the Colonial Governments there are supplying their troops in part at least with firearms and ammunition purchased in this country. One of the last steamers to leave here for Sydney, the Port Curtis, carried rifles worth $10,033 and cartridges valued at $12,863. The same vessel also had aboard 96 automobiles appraised at $26,625. Other leading articles now being sent to Australia in fair-sized quantities are typewriters, shoes, chemicals, machinery of all kinds, petroleum, lubricating oil, and turpentine. Colors outgoing on one steamer had a value of $3,521.

A Puzzling Situation.

The clothing trade as a whole finds it difficult to explain the nature of the present demand in accordance with accepted standards. Usually, when a conservative spirit manifests itself among consumers, the demand is for something of a staple nature. This precedent, however, has been swept aside, and, though there is more than the usual economy, the retailers are buying not staples but, in many instances, anything that savors of innovation or novelty. An example is given in the falling off in the volume of serge suit sales. There seems to be no indication given at present of serges regaining their past popularity, although at the same time no other fabric has taken their place.

Cocoa Is Dull and Easier.

With the decline in the export demand for raw cocoa that has developed in this market in the last few weeks and the general paucity of demand from domestic users, prices on this commodity have taken somewhat of a slump of late. This has been aided by liberal receipts from primary points and a tendency toward easier prices there also. Despite the downward revisions in question, prices in this market still stand considerable above the levels which prevail in normal times. Present quotations range from 14¾ to 15 cents a pound for cocoa from Haiti and Jamaica to 20 to 21 cents a pound for the Maracaibo product. Stocks total approximately 40,700 bags, of which the Caracas and Sanchez grades make up more than half.

To Campaign Against Coupons.

Secretary Pinkham and John T. Kirby, field manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, have started on trips that will take them through the principal cities of the country, during which they will speak at meetings of retailers against manufacturers giving coupons. This is one of the first steps which the organization has decided upon in its campaign against premium giving. The subject of price maintenance will also be given publicity. Mr. Pinkham's trip will include Washington, Atlanta, New Orleans, Los Angeles, and other cities on the Coast and in the Middle West. He will return by way of Chicago. Mr. Kirby will travel through New York State and Pennsylvania and will visit Minneapolis and St. Louis among other cities.

Silk Imports Again Decline.

Figures compiled by the Silk Association of America, concerning imports of dutiable silks at this port during the four weeks ended April 24, show a drop as compared with April of last year. The respective totals were $1,694,695 and $2,164,733, of which fabrics woven in the piece contributed, respectively, $657,652 and $860,004. The only real gain of the month was shown in receipts of velvet ribbons, which increased nearly $70,000, and this was contrasted with a decline of more than $129,000 in the value of silk ribbons brought in during the month. Imports of velvet fabrics, artificial silk yarns, silk laces and trimmings, spun silk or schappe silk yarns, and thrown silks showed liberal declines for the month. Receipts of raw silks, on which no duties are charged, gained quite sharply.

Japanese Raw Silks Advance.

Prices on raw silks advanced 10 yen at Yokohama in the last week, and holders are offering less freely than was the case before the rise. Sales for the week amounted to 4,000 bales, which left stocks in the neighborhood of 11,000 bales. The Canton market is very firm under the influence of [...] from both European and American buyers. Silks available for prompt shipment are scarce and holders are reluctant to sell. At Shanghai the market continues firm and unchanged, the American demand for steam filatures being good. Tsatlees and tussahs are quiet now. Prices are firm at Milan as a result of an active market, though business is rendered difficult by limited stocks. Practically all kinds of silks are being taken in this market, particular interest being shown in coarse sizes and Cantons.

Coverts for Fall.

A canvass of the clothiers on the situation in coverts for the Fall indicates that this particular fabric and garment will be largely featured by the retailers. The sudden dropping off of business on the garment this Spring, it was pointed out, was due entirely to the inability of the clothiers to get sufficient supplies of fabric. This obstacle will be removed for the Fall, although mill agents approached on the subject state that the manufacturers have been slow in turning in orders for the goods, and may be in the same fix next season as they fell into during the one past. One clothier said that there is comfort in the fact that the danger of ruinous price slashing through the use of very cheap fabrics is practically removed as far as coverts are concerned, since there is a wide difference between a good and a cheap grade of this fabric.

Will Probably Use Cotton.

An explanation of the lower prices made, although higher tests are required, for filling the French uniform cloth contract let out recently, was put forward by a selling agent in the piece goods market yesterday, who said that the answer is probably "cotton." The shoddy and waste market, he explained, has been advancing by leaps and bounds due to the big call for this sort of product. "If the mills decide to use cotton as a substitute for wool shoddy," he said, "they will be able to get higher strength tests and at the same time save on the manufacturing of the cloth. The shoddy used in making uniform cloth is now up around 20 cents a pound, whereas cotton for this purpose may be purchased for 10 or 11 cents a pound. There is no doubt in my mind that the mills for the very lack of shoddy will have to use cotton instead."

Jewelry Gains Are Slow.

While jewelry and silverware houses in the Maiden Lane district that have retail departments see a reflection of the returning of prosperity to Wall Street in this branch of their business, it is said by conservative and representative members of the trade that the gain reported from time to time in the wholesale end is small and slow. However, it is steady from all accounts, which is a basis for more or less optism concerning the future. Not a great deal of local business is looked for during the first half of this month, it is said, but the June wedding season is expected greatly to stimulate sales during the last half. After that not a great deal of active buying is looked for until the buyers come in for their regular Fall stocking up which, it is anticipated, will be more liberal than for the last two years or so. Importers of gems also report a visible improvement in business, though it is not great. Quite a large part of the present business is being done on the so-called semiprecious stones, especially aquamarines.

Sheetings Continue Active.

There was further active trading on sheetings suitable for bag purposes here yesterday, the prices being the same as on the earlier days of the week. Even larger business is looked for on these goods shortly, as it was intimated yesterday in the trade that the bag makers had only begun to scratch the surface. The upturn in cotton had the effect of calling in quite a few of the printcloths that had been offered for sale by second hands at prices under the list figures, but there were several good-sized lots let out during the day by these operators. Chief among them were sales of 39-inch 68-72s at 4¾ cents, 39-inch 80 squares at 6⅛ cents, and 39-inch 72-76s at 5½ cents. Large bids of 4 cents were in the market for 38½-inch 64-60s for May delivery, but they were refused from all accounts. First hands had a fair call for goods for near-by delivery during the day, but bids for future shipments were none too numerous. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 65-56s	4⅛c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅞c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅝c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	3c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4¼c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅝c

Will Fight Freight Advances.

The Silk Association of America has begun a campaign to offset the possibility of higher freight rates on shipments of various silks as a result of the Cummins law, which will go into effect on June 3 and which, it is contended, will give the railroads and other carriers a basis for raising their charges of transportation. The law provides specifically that after that date no common carrier, railroad or transportation company shall grant concessions in freight rates on account of being released from full liability on shipments, and the association officials maintain that it will particularly effect silk now being shipped at the first-class rate when the value is released to $1 a pound. To gather data with which to carry on the fight, President Charles Cheney has appointed a Committee on Transportation, which is sending out blanks to be filled in by the members of the association with information concerning loss or damage to raw silk, thrown silk or skein-dyed silk from 1910 to 1914, as well as claims and allowances for damage to raw materials shipped in that period. The committee members are Jerome C. Read, C. H. Cheney, C. E. Lotte, W. S. Roberts and P. A. Salembier.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ADAMS, JULIA B. (Nov. 7, 1914;) net estate, $89,069; George E. Adams, son, given life estate in $45,182 and $100 outright; Julia E. Adams, granddaughter, $35,797; Sarah Donnelly, not related, $5,000; Bertha H. Adams, daughter-in-law, $2,310; rest passed to other relatives and employes. 1,923 Madison Av., $10,000; deposits, $9,013; personalty and jewelry, $3,115; stocks and bonds, $74,260.

ALLEN, ETHAN (Dec. 7, 1911;) net estate, $145,033; Theodore F. Allen, brother, Adelaide Van Tine, sister, and Mrs. Julia Wasmer, sister, each received $14,691; Mrs. Beatrice R. Power and Mrs. Ella Louise Sands, not related, each received $14,691; Mary Allen, niece, Walter H. Allen, nephew, Aaron C. Allen, nephew, and Ethan Allen, nephew, each received $7,345; Walter H. Claggett, not related; Mrs. Maggie Russ, not related, and Mrs. Alice Claggett, sister-in-law, each received $5,000; Mrs. Ella O'Keefe, not related, received $2,500; four other nieces each gets $3,672; deposits, $3,051; mortgages, $25,337; stocks and bonds, $127,706, and claims, $5,500; most valuable holdings: 100 shares Parker-Washington Company, contracting engineers, appraised at $10,000; 300 shares American Smelters Securities Co., $25,537; 200 shares American Smelting & Refining Co., preferred, $20,000, and 7,000 shares Yukon Gold Co., $22,750.

BAKER, FREDERIC (June 15, 1913;) net estate, $237,929; Frances E. Baker, widow, was given $62,177 outright and life estate in $137,224; at her death the bulk of the remainder after the life estate passes to Presbyterian Hospital, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and the Free Home for Destitute Young Girls; Frances Lake Thacher, not related, is given $1,250; Bethlehem Mission School, $5,000; Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, $5,000; Delta Chapter of Psi Upsilon is to receive a deferred legacy of $3,000 at the death of the widow of the decedent; there are bequests to friends and relatives and to employes; equity, $12,000, in 508 and 510 Washington St., appraised at $32,000; half interest, $8,500, in equity in 516 and 518 Washington St., appraised at $57,000; half interest in premises at Southampton, L. I., $12,300; less a deduction of $250, for interest due; deposits, $809; insurance, personalty and claims $27,416; stocks and bonds, $193,077; interest in estate of Ellen F. Baxter, deceased, $6,713; largest holdings: 300 shares Baker & Williams, common, $48,000; interest in good will, $12,402; 600 shares Baker & Williams, preferred, $60,000; 325 shares New York & Harlem R. R. Co., $56,875, and 100 shares Northern Pacific R. R., $10,725.

BLACK, EMMA L. (Jan. 20, 1915;) net estate, $23,691; Fannie L. Black, sister, received $22,691; nephew and a niece were given $500 each; deposits, $671; personalty, $690; mortgages, $4,027; stocks and bonds, $20,660.

DREYSPOOL, ABRAHAM A. (July 3, 1910;) net estate, $21,014; $1,800 to four brothers and sisters; residuary estate is given to Mrs. Dora Dreyspool, widow, for life, and at her death to the five children; deposits, $672; insurance, $2,000; outstanding accounts, $268; business at 654 Broadway sold for $23,530.

PRINCE, SAMUEL F., Jr. (July 13, 1914;) net estate, $18,287; John F. Prince and Marguerite Prince, brother and sister, beneficiaries; deposits, $2,478; personalty, $322; stocks and bonds, $15,462.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—I. Milstein, general mdse.; Bwy Central.
ATLANTIC CITY—Herman Abrams, wash, party dresses; 116 W. 32d, Room 1,607.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, children's, juniors' dresses; 1,270 Bwy; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—J. Goldberg, cloaks, suits; Bwy Central.
BALTIMORE—M. L. Bloom & Co.; M. L. Bloom, dresses; Wellington.
BOSTON—W. Levy, hosiery, knit underwear; Wallick's.
BOSTON—Fashion Waist and Skirt Mfg. Co.; H. Richmond, waists; Union Square.
BOSTON—G. G. Bean, silk petticoats; Latham.
BOSTON—Jacobs D. G. Co.; H. Jacobs, dry goods; Wallick's.
BOSTON—Sterling Thread Co.; J. T. Leonard, notions; Breslin.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, inexpensive dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm. Filenes Sons Co., Miss Webb, misses' dresses; 116 West 32d.
CAMBRIDGE, Md.—J. W. McCready & Co.; J. W. McCready, clothing, furn. goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—Chas. H. Stevens & Bros.; S. Willard, jobs suits; 40 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—E. Elsinger Co.; W. Brodkorb, furn. goods, wholesale; Room 425, 467 B'way.
CHICAGO—Vendome Furniture Co.; H. Meyers, carpets; Albert.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. E. O'Connell, misses' frocks, dresses, waists; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. J. Cohen, general mdse.; Ansonia.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; F. C. Wetter, ladies' knit underwear; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Alshuler, Dryer & Co.; A. Alshuler, woolens, trimmings; Imperial.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; Miss Bascheim, misses' coats, suits; 40 East 22d.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; Miss C. B. Murray, wash goods; 18 W. 35th.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; S. H. Halle, general mdse.; 200 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Hinkle & Wilker Co.; J. H. Wilker, cloaks, suits; Longacre.
DENVER—The Golden Eagle Dry Goods Co.; H. F. Baumann, jobs dresses, skirts, waists, suits, coats; 315 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; Geo. Mayhew, corsets, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Mrs. L. Davis, infants' wear; 50 Union Sq.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; L. Newbrick, china, glassware; 20 West 22d.
ERIE, Penn.—R. D. Fleming Co.; R. D. Fleming, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Anderson & Newcomb Co.; R. R. Steele, notions; W. H. Newcomb, dry goods; Sherman Square.
INDIANAPOLIS—Wm. H. Block Co.; R. C. Block, men's clothing; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis Dry Goods Co.; E. F. Gay, furniture; 2 Walker.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; B. Strauss, jobs suits; 116 W. 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; J. J. West, house furn. goods, toys, china; 18 W. 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Mr. Sadler, representing; 2 Walker.
NEW HAVEN—Shartenberg & Robinson; O. C. Herman, carpets; W. H. Flack, laces; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN—M. Ripps Co.; M. Ripps, dry goods; Breslin.
NORWICH, Conn.—Wolff & Silverman; D. B. Wolff, coats, suits, dresses; Breslin.
PEORIA—B. & M.; J. Bloom, ladies', children's garments; J. F. Tinnian, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway; Cumberland.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; A. G. Cressman, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Broadway and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; Miss Parness, cotton dresses, jobs, silks, dresses; 71 W. 23d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufman Dept. Stores Co.; C. Kline, domestics; 1,261 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. Meyers, women's, misses' ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; A. S. Minter, hosiery, gloves, embroideries; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein Block Co.; S. Weill, piece goods; 200 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. M. Lindsay, dry goods; 432 4th Av.
SALEM—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; W. K. Bigelow, representing; Mrs. Almy, ladies' wear; 2 Walker.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Marcus Co.; M. Raskin, wash dresses; Room 507, 303 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; W. F. Maloney, millinery, ladies' underwear, furnishing goods, gloves, corsets; 2 Walker.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; M. L. Wilkinson, dry goods; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co., S. A. Dobriner, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear, W. Schnatzmeyer, domestics, linens, white goods; 470 4th Av.
ST. PAUL—J. C. Greenberg & Co.; J. C. Greenberg, women's, misses' fabrics, coats, Fall; 35 W. 31st.
TOLEDO—Lion D. G. Co.; T. J. Commerford, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear; 23 E. 26th.
WASHINGTON—Palais Royal; Miss M. McDonald, misses' wear; M. E. Cohn, women's suits, bathing suits, wash skirts, dresses; E. L. Etchison, linens; 43 W. 23d.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; Miss Hart, gowns, dresses, costumes; 334 4th Av.
WATERBURY—Musler & Liebeskind; H. Musler, ladies' ready to wear; Broadway-Central.
WORCESTER—S. Seder & Bro.; L. Lobar, waists, dresses; Breslin.

Better Demand for Crossbreds.

LONDON, May 6.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 8,900 bales. The selection was in good condition and the demand was better, especially for crossbreds, which recovered a part of their recent decline. Other wools were firm and in sellers' favor. American buying was slightly better.

Sheepskin Sale In London.

LONDON, May 6.—A sale of sheepskins was held here today. There were 9,370 bales offered. The attendance was good and the demand fair. Good combing merinos and crossbreds showed little change, but other grades declined from 5 to 7½ per cent. and were frequently withdrawn.

Wants to be Fair.

"Well, John, I am half a mind to invite the people next door to dinner tonight."

"What for?"

"Well, the grocer left their order here by mistake, and I think it only fair."—Indianapolis News.

IT'S WASH DRESS TIME

LET NORTH SHORE Wash Dresses that retail profitably at $1.00 to $7.50 help you plan your WASH DRESS SALES

Remember the "35's"

ROYAL MF'G. CO.
35 West 35th Str.
Phone Greely 3535.

APRONS DEAN'S Lockstitched 1,000 Styles, 25c. up. Send for Catalog. APRONS 45 East 17th Street.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of TWOMBLY CAR CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, sells this day, Friday, the 7TH DAY OF MAY, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at factory of Twombly Car Corporation, AVONDALE, NEAR NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of automobile machinery, tools, office furniture, automobile parts and supplies, scales, fixtures, factory supplies, motors, milling machines, drills, presses, planers, shapers, lathes, shafting, blowers, belting, grinders, rugs, carpets, typewriters, etc. Inspection 10 A. M.-4 P. M.

FREDERICK W. STEELE, 68 William Street, New York City, Trustee.
GILBERT, LAUTERSTEIN & GILBERT, Attorneys for Trustee, 43 Exchange Place, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of N. Y. CLOTH SPONGING CO., Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, May 18, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt.

GERALD B. ROSENHEIM, Trustee.
STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee, 71 Broadway.
HOUSE, GROSSMAN & VORHAUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 115 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURERS

YOUR LINE ON DISPLAY AT BUYERS HEADQUARTERS, WHERE BUYERS BUY, MEANS ORDERS FOR YOU.

We offer you beautiful showrooms, selling service, models to display your goods, advertising—all at a charge of a few cents a day. NO COMMISSIONS ON THE ORDERS WE SEND YOU.

We are now preparing for a BIG FALL BUSINESS and every live manufacturer should investigate the benefits he will derive by having his line with us.

Call or write for particulars now. WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION PHONE GRAMERCY 5080. Open every day, 9 A. M. to P. M.

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A. G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
Iwanta ROMPERS PAJAMAS SLEEPERS	REGENT MIDDY BLOUSES	Regent Co., Inc., 200 5TH AVE., NEW YORK
To open bag release handle and press back lock.	AUTOMATIC LOOKING BAG	ELKUS & OLIAN Inc., 640 Broadway, Brooklyn. Williamsburgh 4679.
RUBBER STAMPS	Century None Better Made.	Stationers & Printers Dealers: Write for Agency to 318 Broadway, N. Y. C.
MIDDY BLOUSES	Look out for Infringers! The 3 IN ONE is patented and sold only by	Wm. Freedman 316 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TRADE MARKS PATENTS, COPYRIGHTS secured quickly and efficiently. 'PHONE, BRYANT 2781.	PATENTA THE "NK" PATENT BUREAU TIMES BLDG., NEW YORK.	CONSULTATION FREE AT YOUR OFFICE OR OURS.

MADE IN U. S. A.

You Should See My Wash Line PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR 39 W. 32nd St. In the Heart of the Trade.

Dainty Graduation Dresses in Lace & Nets. $7.50 to $12.50. NOW at Rose Dress Co. 25-29 W. 31st. St. Costumes & Dresses $8.50 to $16.50

Jobbers: Our 1915 Pile Fabric Line now ready for inspection. SILK COATS $4.75 Up Delivery NOW G. Rodbell Jobbing Trade Only. 158-164 West 27th St.

"Something New Always Shown" Leaders in Voile Marquisette Organdie Dresses HANDEL & CO. Popular Prices. 40-42 West 27th

Immediate Delivery for SUMMER SALES A Winner in Cotton Dresses at $4.50 A Silk Striped Voile that Competitors Can't Imitate. Sol. Shapiro Mfg. Co. Smart Dresses—Makers from $2.75 up. 116-118 W. 29th St.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NEW DOLL, INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells today, Friday, May 7th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 129 Charlton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of part bbl. of thinner, paper, ceresine wax, molds, screens, racks, screw press, core dye, etc.

HAROLD S. GRAYEV, Trustee.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,790.—ALEXANDER MAISEL, individually and as a member of MAISEL BROTHERS, MAISEL PRESS AND PRIZEFIT SKIRT CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated April 28, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,706.—ISAAC HELLMAN and SAMUEL HELLMAN, co-partners, doing business under the firm name of I. HELLMAN & SON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Hellman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 1, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and ther show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—No. 19,728.—CARRIE GARDINER and GEORGE H. BURTON, individually and co-partners, doing business as Gardiner and Burton, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated April 20, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,195.—SIDNEY BENNETT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Sidney Bennett, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 14, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—FREDERICKA WEISL, plaintiff, against THE HERALD REALTY COMPANY, Valentine Gumprecht, Karolina Betz, also known as Caroline Betz; the City of New York, Robert B. Stanton, Jr., James A. Kempster, Catherine V. Z. Jansen, Minnie C. Cox, Josephine A. Coale, Louis W. Levy, Laura M. Britten, Julius G. Kohlweiler, Mobilia Seymour, and Johanna Meyerdirks, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, February 18th, 1915.

MAYER L. HALFF, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Karolina Betz, also known as Caroline Betz:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Joseph E. Newburger, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of April, 1915, and filed with a copy of the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 8th day of April, 1915, the original summons and complaint having been filed in the said Clerk's office on the 18th day of February, 1915.

Dated New York, April 8th, 1915.

MAYER L. HALFF, Attorney for Plaintiff.
Office and P. O. Address, No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19891.—BENZOINE HELLER and MORRIS LEIBOWITZ, individually and as co-partners, doing business under the firm name and style of Heller & Leibowitz, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated May 3, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 21414.—In the matter of O'NEIL MEREDITH MILLINERY CO., Bankrupt.

NOTICE is hereby given that O'Neil Meredith Millinery Co., Bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated May 6, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, May 17, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, May 6, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19109.—ARNOLD FRIED, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Arnold Fried, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 19, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21159.—HELEN PIASECKI, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Helen Piasecki, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated March 27, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 19,671.—JOHN A. ANGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John A. Anger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 31, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 21,206.—HATTIE COHEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hattie Cohen, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated April 22, 1915, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and others persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21450.—OLAF OLSEN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Olaf Olsen, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 1, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 7, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, May 5, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21411.—In Bankruptcy.—JOSEPH FRIED and MEYER COHEN, individually and trading as FRIED & COHEN, Bankrupts.

Joseph Fried and Meyer Cohen were duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 6th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on May 18th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated May 5th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Supreme Court: David Steckler of New York City, and Raymond K. Oveson of Boston, Mass., were admitted to practice.
272—Latta & Terry Construction Company v. British Steamship Raithmoor, &c.—Passed.
263—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S. v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Argument continued.
266—G. R. Bothwell v. Bingham County, Idaho.—Argued.
267—State Savings and Commercial Bank v. Alden Anderson.—Argued.
268—E. L. Brand, Jr., v. Union Elevated Railroad Company.—Argument commenced.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for May 7—268, 269, 270, 271, (and 857 and 858,) 273, 274, 276, 277, 279, and 281.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P O. Building.
Lehigh, Wilkes-B Coal<Hartf & NY Trans.
Hartf & NY Trans<Plymouth.
Ryan<Mt Vernon Bk.
Auto Sales Gum Co<Ryede Spec Wks.
Macy<Brown.
Brokeim<Greenbaum.
NY C & H R RR<Banker.
US<Marshall Underwood Co.
Re Valentine Bohl Co.
Lauston<Curtis.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.
Adjourned motions:
Smith<Simons.
O-So-Ezy Mop Co<Channell.
Vane<Wood.
Perrin<Blake.
Takacs<P & R Ry.
Small<SS Rossano.
Barry<Hatheway.
Sonneborn<Clyde SS Co.
Wagner<Carpenter.
Gen Elec Co<Sundh.
Watson<Huntington.
Miller<Sonn.
Schultz<Whitcomb.
Same<Am Surety Co.
Monmouth Sec Co<Greenhut.
New motions:
Kroeschell<Reid-Donald Co.
Katz<Smith.
Adamson<Quincy.
Reducing Mach Co<Irving.
Same<Whitington.
Morris<Oltsecter.
Precious W H Co<Fullerton.
Estabrook<Seward Dredging Co.
Re M Jarmulowsky.
Mooney<NY, NH & H RR.
Van Novelly<Breitung N & E R T Co<St Tug Bridgeton.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building. Bankruptcy Calendar.
Discharges:
F. T. Cummins.
John Seles.
Michael Kantro.
E. A. S. Barkelow.
Harry Ponoroff.
Arthur H. White.
C. E. Hopkins.
Jacob Cohen.
Cypress Knitting M., Inc.
Motions:
Herbert F. Abrams.
H. P. Read L'd Wks.
Terra Marine Co.
Waters-Colver Co.
J. A. Ganey.
J. Parsons & Co., Inc.
James L. Long, (2,)
Berkman & Miller.
Max Chessler.
S. Davidson.
W. V. B. Wright.
Samuel Pearl.
Frank Goldstein.
S. Bladey and Isidor Solomon.
J. McGuinness.
Abraham L. Kass.
Frank H. Hurd.
Kobre & Ginsberg, (4,)
Charles Proper.
East Brew Co., (2,)
A. D. Matthews Sons, Inc., (3,)
Ruderman & Enders.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Equity calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Marconi<Atl Com Co. Case on.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
James Lumber Co<Sawtelle.
Rich<Minolfi.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Scott, JJ.—At 10 A. M.
Motions:
Peo.<Gabriel.
Peo<Scott.
Ratiner<Wonderl'd Amus Co.
Motor Car Equip Co.<Hollsberg.
Titus<Hatch.
Fraser<Kuryman.
Policastro<Sprague.
Lindenberg<Hodgens.
Jacobs<Kenyon.
Hoffman<NY Rys Co.
Farnum<Harrison.
Ger-Am Coffee Co.<O'Neill.
Zetten<Morrison.
Watts<Doull Muller.
Pollitz<Wabash RR Co. (3.)
Lindeman<Richter.
Glover<Nat'l Bk of C.
Blumenthal<Wash H Hospital.
Blumenthal<same.
Avery<same.
Blumenthal<same.
Guentini<Thompson.
Brown<Thompson.
Schleich<Schleich.
Stern<Met Life Ins.
McCausland<Matthews
Ford<Wanamaker.
Along-the-Hudson Co<Ayres.
Dunn<Ruppert.
St John<Reiss.
Rock Isl Butler Co.<Rowland.
Reanaut<CNY & Schneider.
Shinnick<Clover Farms Co. (2.)
Carnegie Trust Co.<Kinstler.
Mason Seaman Tr Co<Mitchell.

Non Enumerated Motions—At 10:30 A. M.
Packard<Lawler.
Barkley<Muller.
Am Wet Wash Ldry Co.<Dube.
Same<Lautt.
Dudley<Dudley.
Lewis<Schenck.
Re Bart Dunn, as ex'r &c, of T J Dunn.
Mandeville, as ex'r, &c.<Oench, as ex'r, &c.
Savage<Scully.
Flynn<Flynn.
Schenstrom<Johansen.
Republic Bag & Paper Co.<Hoffman.
Jacobs<Selwyn & Co.
Matter of McQuade<Morrow.
Squires<Scheuer.
Phillips<Am Fire Ins.
Well<Richardson.
Norkus<Pitts Coal Co.
Schnitzler<Waldes.
Callahan Es<Man Ry.
Corby Com Co.<Gillan
Allo<Benguiat.
Blankfort<Fechter.
Gregorio & Co.<Malcke Bldg Corp.
Ger-Am Coffee Co<Johnston.
O'Neill<Melchner.
Southern Leasing Co.<Ludwig.
Publicity Leasing Co.<Ludwig.
Werner<Werner.
Minzenshelmer<Freeger.
Hurlburt<Stelle.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS.—Part I.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Miller<Miller.
Re Bajardi.
Fitzsimmons<Lord & Taylor.
Gothelf<Levy.
Wexler<Palliser.
Heyman<Moerlbach Brew Co.
Gotham Nat'l Bk<Martin.
Gursky<Blair (2.)
Norton<Higgins.
Monroe<Chelsea Hotel Co.
Pease<Int. R. T.
Re Lochman (Paul.)
Re Smith<Leftwich.
Gowlan<McNulty Bros Co.
Cohen<Finkelstein.
Re Met. Rlty Co.
Albany Sav Bk<Edgar Const Co.
Davidson<Gunsburger.
Hill<Concrete Cement Age Pub Co.
Singer<Kavner.
Rosatti<Rosatti.
Salaznaw<Schurmacher.
City R E Co<Foley.
Eisenbach<Arias.
Lifschitz<H P Rose Co.
Neuberger<Dammann.
Freeman<Cent'l Stamping Co.
Mann Band & Collar Co<Simon.
Smith<Smith.
Int'l Handkerchief Mfg. Co<Eckstein.
Kelley<Kelley.
Eagleton<Boom.
Mut. Bk of Roseville<Irving Nat'l Bk.
E La Montagne Sons<Lewis.
Goodman<Abramowitz (2.)
Dobbs<Dobbs.
Wexler<Palliser.
Re Norwalk (4.)
Averill<Hennessy.
Re Moses.
Pierdon<Pierdon.
Re Young.
Diaz Bldg Co Inc<Empire City L Co.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
London<Feehan.
Palmetto Prod Co<Lowry.
Conklin<London.
Sanford<Chardavoyne (2.)
Barclay<Barclay.
Nelson<Nelson.
CNY<Effinger & Russell Co.
Patti<Filippi.
Fink<Barry.
Solomon<Bernstein.
Mut. Life<Renn (8.)
Re Campbell (Moskowitz.)
Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Wengraf<Wengraf.
German<German.
Farrelly<Moskowitz.
Lasky<Petrava.
Schlimonitz<Friedenreich.
King<Chapin.
Re Wagner (Freeman Rest Co.
Doellinger<Doellinger.
US Cas Co<Anderson Elec Car Co.
Bitolio<Bradley Cont. Co.
Adamenz<Kroner.
Boehm<Boehm.
Public Bk<Malawista.
Kellogg<Schmietz.
Hendricks<Wainman.
Parkin<Von Raitz (2.)
Prager<Barclay.
Friend<same (2.)
Middleman<City R E Imp Co.
Garber<I B Kleinert R Co.
Muccio<Radice.
People &c<Molenta.
Re Leibjolz.
Speed<Speed.
Re Hahl.
Re Gt North Trad Co.
Montgomery Coop Co<Wasserman.
Frey<E Regensburg & Son.
Martin Mining & Pow Co<Condit.
Dunbar<Murray.
59th St R E Co<Hutter.
Re Shankin.
German-Am Button Co<A Heymsfeld Inc
Obradowitz<Odell.
Kobre<Kramer Cont Co.
Re Shakin (2.)
Bab<McGinn.
Garginlo<Frenola.
Hirshfield<Owners Stand Rlty Corp.
Garginlo<Frevola.
Felipe<Eckhoff.
Montrose Rlty Co<Greenberg.
Rodriguez<Rodriguez.
Re Geo. Damon & Son<Horner.
Downey<P. J. Carlin Const Co.
Mac Gregor<Penn RR Co.
W S Tire Co<Di Lello.
Rosenbaum<Sternberg.
Poviniak<Tarler.
De Grauw<Parisi.
Schwald<Schwald.
Keese<Keese.
Selmo<Selmo.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—Ex parte business, at 10:30 A. M.
PART III.—Page, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Motions:
De Vito<Birnbaum.
Re Netherland Av.
Re Castle Hill Av.
Newman<Herzfeld.
Farley<Pucciarello.
Marks<Abenhaimer.
Fulton<Wall.
Lowens<Lowens.
Posner<Jackson.
Pitts P G Co<Fitzgerald.
Searles<Searles.
Riley<Riley.
Kaufman<Kaufman.
Sohnurmacher<Devlin.
Casazzi<Bolognesi.
Ladd<Un Royal Corp.
Apfel<Flannery.
Tax Lien Co<Gourlie.
Slemo<Slemo.
Marsh<Hatheway.
Rosenfeld<Rosenfeld.
Finn<Finn.
O'Loughlin<Beverwyck Co.
Salvin<Salvin.
Material Men's Mcht Assn<NY Mat Men's C Assn.
Harrison<Harrison.
Demurrers:
Alpha Port Cement Co<Ill Security Co (2.)
Redd<Hynes.
Schnitzer<Nemeth.
Preferred cause:
Crossin<Woolf.
Cohen<Schwartz.
Undefended divorces:
Wolf.
Schmitz.
Loebner.
Simpson.
Polzin.
Cramer.
Wellington.
Dabour<Dabour.
Britt<Keyrouse.
O'Donnell<same.
Cranston<Cranston.
Smith<Int R T Co.
O'Beirne<Nixon.
Ives<Smith & H Co.
Sherry<Monzesheimer.
McNamee<Doctor.
General calendar:
Kinsella<Imp Prop Co.
Dressler<Keystone Film, (2.)
Lee<Lee.
Baldwin<Gregory.
Cont C, L, &c, Co<Kilpatrick.
Delzio<Delzio.
Clacher<NY Co N Bk.
Guttenplan<Guttenplan.
Helwitz<Frank & Lambert.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—No day calendar.
PART VIII.—Blanchard, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Delehanty, J.—At 10 A. M.
Inq—Kirshman<Rosenman.
Haring<Drummond.
Coventry<Smith.
Goodman<Schlesinger.
Heybeck<Wager.
Bandler<Glassgold.
S Wertheim Co<Healey.
Jos Beck & Son<same
Thornton<Luthy & Thornton.
Case on.

PART III.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pelleteri<Man Brush Mfg Co.
Bennett<Chayes.
Milici<CNY.
Shaffer<Krechlin.
Jacobs<NYC Int R T Co, (2.)
Kunstler<Morgan.
Frank<Ruppert, (2.)
Murray Lighterage, &c, Co<CNY.
Dunlevey<Fuller.
Willner<I R T.
Michalski<Mason & H.
Healy<CNY.
Murrey<Bklyn H RR.
Bjorn<O'Rourke Eng & Cont Co.
Valich<Mugler.
McDonald<Bradley Cont Co.
Shapiro<NY Rwys.
Helfant<Bklyn, Q Co & Sub RR.
Crawford<Thomashefsky.
Cohen<Smith.
Goldstein<Hoffman.
Vecchio<Postal Transfer Co.
Kelekian<Mosle.
Bishop<Am Home Mag Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—April term continued. Held in Trial Term, Part XVII. Recess.
PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
D'Allesandro<Bonn.
Persion<same, (2.)
D'Allesandro<same,(2)
Persion<same.
Mattes<Aubeck.
McKearney<N Y Cons R R.
Kelly<Fed Print'g Co
Nyquist<Cauldwell-Wingate Co.
Curtin<Van Beuren.
Clear.

PART V.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Eberhagen<Mason Seaman Tr Co.
Rodriguez<Beach.
Sobotik<Int R T.
Lynch<N Y Times Co.
Stein<Fuller's Expr.
De Band<L I RR.
Leonard<I R T.
Lurich<Levy.
Deperi<CNY.
Macarovsky<Int R T.
Voris<P McGovern & Co.
Taparowski<Greeley Sq Hotel.
Goldsmith<R Van Zimmerman Bldg
Chillan<Goldstein.
Forte<Asch.
Amato<Hopper.
Frank<Bord Cond M.
Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Schwager<Wasserman. No day calendar.
PART VII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART VIII.—Recess.
PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: S. Lewis<So Brooklyn Ry. Case on: L. Lewis<same. No day calendar.
PART X.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Anderson<Noack.
Green<Consol Gas Co.
Gabriel<Graham.
N Y Rys<Bradley Cont Co.
Kassabian<42 St, &c, Co.
Cruccio<Bklyn, Queens Co, &c, Co.
Brosnan<Jenkins.
Leichen<Progressive Cont Co.
Larson<Nicholson.
Jenkins<Robinson.
Pettibone<Hammerstein.
Brown<Degnon Cont.
McSorley< BH RR.
Holzer<A Mishler, Inc
Clapper<CNY.
Arnheimer<Hess.
Carroll<Mantle Rty.
Rowan<G A Fuller Const Co.
Case on.

PART XII.—Adjourned for the term.
PART XIII.—Recess.
PART XIV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.: Mendelson & Jaffe<Block.
Sullivan<Silverman.
Lenkowsky<Altman.
Wood<Fiske.
Maison Bernard, Inc<United Cigar Stores
Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sides<Keller.
Reilly<CNY.
Cohen<Giant Silk Mfg
Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on: Barranger<Butler. No day calendar.
PART XVI.—Erlanger, J.—March Term Continued—Held in Trial Term, Part XVII.—Recess.
PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Botgen<Howard.
Neebe<Levene.
Filkins<New Era Prod Co.
Selwyn & Co<Waller.
Kerny<Stewart.
Hayden<Pinchot.
Schmidt<Siemund.
Jennings<Samson Car Coupler Co.
Montrose Realty Co<Greenberg.
Werner<Martens.
Jacobs<Dowling.
Millett<Globe Ind Co.
Talcott<Frank.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fried<Lafore.
Warner Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co.
May<Miller.
Savage<McMorrow Eng & Con Co.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar:
Howard Ackerman
Julius Stern
Aida O Walker
Gussie Weis, &c.
Peter Caffrey
David Weill
Herman F Cassebeer
Annie O'Neill
F P Pollocino
Johanna Wahl
John G Lindemann
Mary E Wasson
John Schnugg
Manuel J Suarez
David Frankel
George V Bartlett
Bertha Heidelberger
Mary McGuire
Engelbert Ihl
Abraham Straus
Frances L Bovich, inf.
James Mulry
Augusta A Thorn
Mary G Pinkney
Thomas P Dinnean
Karl Bitter
Louis Frank
Theresa Wrestal, inf
Mary Stradinger
Thomas B McKenna
Louisa Rosenheimer
Peter Hartman
John Crowley
Julius L Rosenberg
Antoinette B DeWitt
William E Howland
Isabella H Ballentine
Arthur Pollack
Henry A Cordts, &c
Oscar Kuhn
Henry Zahn
Raffaele del Sordo
Leon Wechsler
Clarence G Clark
Charalambos A Mavrogiannis
Sarah Hardy.
Daniel Huber
Mary A Burgoyne
Leonidas A Van Praag
Mary Stradinger
Christine Hulsmann
William B Sorsby
Caroline G Ewen
Patrick Flynn
Christiana Hills
Solomon R Jacobs
Julia R Cohick
Margaret T Schley
Jacob Kahn
John McGuire
Catharine Condon
Charles D Usinger
Ernest Richter
Babatta Wendel
Eliza A Bridghan
Benjamin M White
D Ogden Mills
Caroline Herr
Moses Michaelis
Maurice B Mendham
Mary J Drummond (2.)
Benjamin Baron.
Estates of:
Abraham B Frank (issue of fact.)
Hester A Dunham (same.)
Anna Goodman (same.)
Alexander Mackenzie (same.)
Wills for probate:
Johanna Fitzgerald
William Byrne
Maria B Dawson
Samuel Grier
Sarah Mosier
Winslow P Lewis
Silvia C Mulligan
Dulany Howland
Karl Bitter
John Leonard
Michael McGuire.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Freedman<Parlaghy.
Pierdon<Star Gold, &c, Works.
Oliver<J & J Dobson, Inc.
Grossman<Levy.
Panetta<Osterman.
Manix<Herbert Robertson & Co.
Ruegger<Bauman.
Bernstein<Randenberg.
Cook & Bernheimer Co<Keller.
Ruth<Israel.
Russell Dist Co<Castellani.
Ofner<Reichman.
Casino<Caussias.
Pagostin<Cohen.
Myers<Gray.
Hebron<Gimbernat.
Wright<Fargo.
Garrison<U S Motor Cab Co.
Schutz<N Y Rys.
Schmid<Lovitz.
Rudini<No Brit, &c, Co.
Korngold<Lenox Baths
Rabinoff<Chernick.
Figona<Cooper Const Co.
Keystone Tire, &c, Co<Bowman Auto Co.
Beatty<Rosenberg.
Progress Printing Co<Glazel.
Grossfield<Brady.
Smyth<Cozine.
Gilmore<United Fashion Co.
Mitchell<Apex Equip Co.
Bruno<Duxlauer.
Laco-Philips Co<Meeske.
Harris<Toplitz.
Rothblatt-Siegel Co<Katzen.
Taylor<Frishman (2).
Phila & China Tr Co<Feldman.
Kostarek<St Paul, &c Co.
Gotthelf<Underwood Type Co.
Medrush<Kalfus.
Byard<Stevens & Stevenson Co.
Ward<Roth.
Upsher<Hawes.
Hemmendinger<Allen.
Blackman<Greene & Co.
Wright<Israel.
Conterno<Regent Photo Play Corp.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Schwartz<Newman.
Goodman<Weil.
Silverwald<NY Rwys.
Wighton<NY Rwys.
Merrifield<N Eng SS.
Zwillinger<NY Rwys.
Lembeck-Betz E B Co<Larney.
Gaspari<NY Rwys.
Goodwin<Rlty & Com Co.
Levine<NY Rwys.
Herrman & Grace Co<Harder Rlty &c Co.
Feliso<Eckoff.
Evans<NY Rwys.
Wachs<same.
Lieff<Security Bk.
Kupferman<Batchelor.
Slumsky<Tombacher.
Berger<Ocean SS Co.
Steinmerman<Ocean SS Co.
Bernstein<Lawles.
Helgers<Cavanagh.
Shapiro<Hirsch.
Sulzberger & Sons Co<Einstoss.
Mineralized Rubber Co<Detroit Oak B Co.
Glsonia<NY Rwys.
Bergman<same.
Ambrose<same.
Ciavellela<Barrett.
Leichtman<Sterngold.
Ginch<NY Rwys.
Lanagan<Imp Rlty Co
Flaitman<Brown (2.)
Berk<NY Rwys.
Hutchinson<Stumpp.
Pelligreno<Di Menna (2.)

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term. Part II., for trial.
Groshut<Kinetophote Film Co.
Schwarz<Simon.
Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Cases to be sent from Short Cause Calendar for trial. Clear.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.
Belden & Co<Lipschitz.
Lack<Doniger.
Vertondeg<Nat Surety Co.
Siegel<Union Assur Society.
Pepper<Kaplan.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day, if counsel so request:
Oppenheimer<I. Ollendorff Co.
R. Reimer Import Co<Rosenzweig.
Schroeder<Hamilton Bros.
Voight<Roshbart.
Scharps<Hazelton.
Goldstein<Hill Button Works.
Fehr<Regan.
Wetter<Bohlmeyer.
Case on.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Ransom, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—Case on.
PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—N Y Sav Bank<Kutner—Maurice S Cohen. Weis[illegible] Surety Realty Co<Howell—Wm Allen. de Chezelles<Cohen—Patrick J. Walsh.
SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—N Y Sav Bank<Kline—Phoenix Ingraham. Franklin Sav Bk<Witz—Geo C Norton. Germania Life Ins Co<Pearsall—Elek, J Ludvigh. Hess<Otto—Saul J Dickheiser.
SUPREME COURT—Hendrick, J.—Re J R Torregrossa—Alfred H. Townley.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Lawyers Mtg Co<N Z Granes Co—Percival Wilds.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M. Motion calendar.
People<Sabatino.
Mohr<Fries.
Dunaiff<Maas.
Kniffin<Roehrs.
Perlmutter<Zwilling.
Black<Bldg Assoc of Woodlawn Club.
Creighton<Creighton (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Pedro<Crimmins Const
Gottfried<Lefrien.
Renig<A Bryant Co.
Prince<B R T.
Dietzel<CNY.
Helm<Brady.
Ronski<MacIntyre Ir Works.
Schneider<Int V Co.
Amsler<CNY.
Collins<Jacobs, (2.)
Same<Smith.
Morley<Knick Marble.
McNulty<Union Rwy.
Braun<I R T.
Sullivan<Piercy Co.
Peterson<Union Rwy.
Chappelle<Nat Bank of North Hudson.
Schenerman<Bernheimer.
Henneberry<Harris.
Brann<I R T.
De Worth<Mount.
Highest number reached in regular order, 206.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar. Grower<Miller.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Scanlon<Block—Joseph Edelson. McGuire<Rogers—Charles V. Halley, Jr. Ulman<Essert—Arthur N. Giegerich.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Charles Colgate<Young Realty and Construction Co.—William J. McKeown.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar.
Griffith, as adm, &c,<Cupples.
ENUMERATED DAY CALENDAR—At 10 A. M.
Baumann<Baumann.
Conway<Farnish Co.
Link Co<Public Con.
People<Bora.
People<Gordon.
Re Bearns.
Jamison<Collins Co.
Brace<Bradley.
Strong<Gambier.
Rodzborski<Amer Sugar Co.
Chambers<N Y Theatre Co.
Allen<Whitney.
Harris<Glyndon Co.
Dayton<Bailey.
Barr<Gillespie Co.
Levy<Morris.
McLery<N Y C & H R RR.
Edwards<same.
Lembeck<Katz.
Amanna<Vil of Mt Kisco.
O'Connor<Webber (2).
Kruch<N Y Cons RR.
Greve<Graf.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—Motions.
Kadish<Davidson.
Balchen<O'Dell.
Kraus<Kranz.
People<Greenfield.
Rueger<Hunger.
Thompson<C I & B RR Co.
Gross<Polish Mech & T R Assn.
Bell<Bell.
Tyrrell<Bd of Education.
Almsted<CNY.
Hecker<Ocean Elec Ry
Schneider<N Y & L I Trac Co.
Sundock<S & S Drug.
Freestone<Freestone.
Lindley<Nevin.
Kranz<Kranz.
Rothstein<Gill.
Price<Price.
Heller<Heller.
Almstedt<CNY.
Olsen<Olsen.
Maier<N Y Rys Co.
Yakaitis<Welz & Zerweck (2).
Hunt<CNY.
Yovino<Orner.
Evans<Graham.
Bernhard<Bernhard.
Damante<Biaggino.
Lauterbach<Fallert Brew Co.
Re Malbone St (Morano) (2).
Home Life<Bklyn Nat Rlty Co.
Schenkman<Schenkman.
Sugar<Abelow.
Travis<Travis.
Brush<Boyd Const Co (2).
Smith<Smith.
Rogel<Lafayette Trust
Somerville<N Y Mun Ry Co.
N Y Mun Ry Co<Kaplan.
Re Stein (Wayside Home) (Test) 2 P M.
Re E 45th St (Rumph)
Nadolny<Singer.
Re Roslyn Estates, Inc.
Elson<Chary.
Krinski<Menschel.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J. Mortgage Foreclosure:
Broadway Svgs Inst< Everitt.
Regular Calendar:
Morton<Morton.
Chudnoff<Gerber.
Capasso<Realty & Com Co.
Silberberg<Weinber.
Assante<Assante.
Pearl<Pearl.
Feiger<Feiger.
Landes<Busch.
Schumm<Vollpel.
Wheeler<Wheeler.
Cohen<Green.
Milbauer<Shakin.
Schumsky<F T B, Inc, & ano.
Bilasewski<Bilasewski
Bashist<Bashist.
McDermott<Peo SNY.
Glass<Glass.
Spitz<Kunitz.
Gizzi<Gizzi.
Balme<Balme.

The following cases if marked ready will be passed for the day. No case will be set down for a day upon the call:
Rath<Temple.
Posin<Bowery S Bk.
Davis<Davis.
Creighton<Jenkins.
Offenhauser<CNY.
Hamilton Trust Co<Dickerson.
McLaughlin Co<Casey & CNY.
St Barnabas Luth Ch<Egan.
Ahlstrom<Ahlstrom.
Havemeyer<Purdy et al Comrs.
Roth<Roth.
Close<CNY.
Ingrisano<Ingrisano.
Israelkowitz<Israelkowitz.
Sabotnik<Sabotnik.
Reedy Elevator Co<Monak Co.
Witschief<Buntin.
Galvin<Richard.
Glickstein<Glickstein.
McElligott<McElligott.
Manno<Perasso.
Krause<Krause.
Feigenbaum<Feigenbaum.
D'Andrea<D'Andrea.
Tate<Tate.
Bell<King.
Lachinsky<Lachinsky.
Litwin<Litwin.
Green<Green.
Campiciano<Rotalo.
Apfel<Apfel.
Carter<Talmage.
Lamphear<Lamphear.
Alden<Nichols.
Highest number reached on the regular call 2,066.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kapper, J.; Part II., Kelly, J.; Part III., Kelby, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VI., Callaghan, J.
Causes, irrespective of the time required for trial thereof, will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day, will be carried over to the following Monday.
Church<Seaboard Const Co.
McNally<CNY.
Kelly<Am F Prod.
Halleran<CNY.
Zackariason<Zobel et al.
Salzman<Nas RR.
Moshier<Nas RR.
Krebs<Castle Braid Co.
Wakely<Holm et al.
Fay<Paragon Met Cap
Pitt Bridge Wks<Red Hook.
Light & P Co.
Israel<C I & B RR.
Miele<Lanigan Truck
Weinrich<Becker et al
Macaluso<Traube Berger Co.
Byrnes<Co I & B RR.
Mehrenlender<Ind F Sons of Judah.
Flynn<McLaughlin et al.
Bryson<Barrett.
Mitchell<CNY.
Bongiorno<Farmer.
Furlong<Nas RR.
Restivo<Bradley Con.
Rooney<B H R R.
Robaey<N Y Cons RR
Tramontana<Bradley Cont Co.
Popolow<Hammen.
Cowell<CNY.
Kane<Sperry & Beale Co.
Saltus<Nas R R.
Cangemi<B, Q Co & S
Martin<same.
Early<Int R T.
Dorso<Carpenter, Boxley & Herrick.
The balance of the day calendar stands over until May 10.
Highest number reached on regular call, 6885.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

PART IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Actions triable by the court without a jury.
Paulsen<Hayes.
Zimmermann<Chetkin.
Serg. Jr<Mornat Rty Co.
Warady<Hodgkinson.
Lucchesa<Stoltzky.
Slopkoff<Moskowitz Building Co.
Grimm<Streep.
Shapiro<Krimko.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Tompkins, J.—Special term for motions only.
PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Assignment of cases for today.
People<Engle.
Flawn<N Y C & H R R R Co.
Butler<same.
Bajurz<Lawrence.
PART III.—Keogh, J.—Recess until Monday.

County Court.

Platt, C. J.—Special term for motions only today. Civil calendar will be resumed on Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate: John W Haff.
To pay claim: Nellie Augustyn.
Administrator's acc.: Julia Durkin.
To compel payment: Augustus M Slater.
Compulsory account.: Mary J. Harris.
Accounting: Elbert Barhite; Mary G Barlow, William Klingstein.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COHEN, ANNIE, (April 23;) personalty upward of $5,000, all equally to sister, Amelia Cohen and testator's two children, Sidonia and Natalie: except $1,000, which is set aside for the use for life of her sister.

ECKMAN, FANNIE, (April 20;) personalty upward of $10,000; realty upward of $20,000; $100 each to grandchildren, William Hamerslough, and Janet and Arthur Herzog; $500 to sister, Ophelia Meyers; rest equally to five daughters, Helen E. Hendricks, Ruth Goldsmith, Hattie E. Weisz, Meta Hamerslough and Frances E. Herzog.

ELKAN, SOPHIE, (May 3;) personalty, $6,000; $1,500 each to Herman Elkan, Rose Hymans and Minna Cohen, brother and sisters; $500 to Rose Cohen; $1,000 to Nicolas Hyams, nephew; smaller bequests to others.

HEPBURN, CHARLES L. (April 16;) personalty, $2,500; all to widow, Elisabeth Newport Hepburn of 144 E. 22d St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:52|Sun sets..7:01|Moon rises..1:49

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:14	2:59	8:44	9:09
Governors Island	2:53	3:41	9:20	9:49
Hell Gate	4:43	5:31	11:00	11:29

Arrived—Thursday, May 6.

SS Potsdam, Rotterdam, April 24.
SS City of Memphis, Rotterdam, April 22.
SS Olinda, Puerto Padre, April 24.
SS Magda, St. Jago, April 20.
SS Saxoleine, Bordeaux, April 22.
SS Ardmore, Genoa, April 18.
SS Korona, Demerara, April 23.
SS Trubalgar, Sagua, April 22.
SS African Monarch, Penarth, April 21.
SS Santa Marta, Jamaica, April 28.
SS Saramacca, Purto Columbo, April 29.
SS El Sud, Galveston, April 30.
SS Comus, New Orleans, May 1.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, May 3.
SS Moorish Prince, St. Nazaire, April 19.
SS Hellig Olav, Christiansand, April 27.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Richard	Rotterdam	April 17
Eastern City	Genoa	April 17
Palembang	Rotterdam	April 18
Orion	Copenhagen	April 17
Moncenisio	Algiers	April 17
Windsor Hall	Gibraltar	April 21
Oakland	Marseilles	April 18
Sophie H.	Rotterdam	April 17
Skanderborg	Ardrossan	April 17
Tonawanda	Liverpool	April 22
Petroleine	Algiers	April 21
St. Andrew	Liverpool	April 24
Dunstan	Para	April 24
Advance	Balboa	April 28
St. Fillans	Genoa	April 20
Randwyk	Rotterdam	April 22
Morro Castle	Havana	May 4
California (motor)	Christiania	April 21
Maracaibo	Porto Rico	May 1
San Jacinto	Galveston	May 1
Brilliant	New Orleans	April 29
City of Columbus	Savannah	May 4

DUE TOMORROW.

Cymeric	Liverpool	April 28
Michigan	London	April 27
Llama	Copenhagen	April 19
King Bleddyn	Genoa	April 19
El Occidente	Galveston	May 2
Ranvik	Rotterdam	April 24
Prins Willem V.	Haiti	May 3
Apache	Jacksonville	May 5

DUE SUNDAY.

St. Louis	Liverpool	May 1
Duca d'Aosta	Naples	April 28
Nea Hellas	Piraeus	April 20
Algonquin	Puerto Plata	May 2
Esperanza	Havana	May 4
Kansas City	Swansea	April 22
Alamo	Mobile	May 4
Cloughton	London	April 27
Atherstone	Bordeaux	April 21

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Transylvania, Liverpool	—	5:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	—	12:00 M.
Sixaola, Belizi	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
California, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Acre, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Dante Alighieri, Naples	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hilarius, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patria, Naples	—	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.
Times, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Yaguez, San Juan	—	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	—	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	—	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	—	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Jefferson, Norfolk	—	3:00 P.M.
Potomac, Montevedio	2:30 A.M.	5:00 A.M.
Bantu, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MAY 6.
SS St. Louis, Liverpool to New York, was 965 miles E. at 6 P. M.; due 9th, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 24 miles N. of San Juan at 7 P. M., 5th.
SS Comet, Port Arthur to New York, was 10 miles W. of Sand Key at noon.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 213 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS J. D. Archbold, New Orleans to New York, was 87 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 142 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Canfield, Tampico to New York, was 60 miles S. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, New Orleans to New York, was 152 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 70 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 30 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 163 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Sanmarcos, Jacksonville to New York, was 164 miles S. at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 213 miles S at noon.
SS Algonquin, San Domingo to New York, was 325 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 525 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 10 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Maracaibo, La Guayra to New York, was 110 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS United States, at Christiansand, May 2.
SS Zyldyk, at Rotterdam, May 3.
SS Royal Prince, at Panama, May 6.
SS Vestus, at Havre, May 2.
SS Almirante, at Colon, May 6.
SS Kathlamba, at Calcutta, April 30.
SS City of Newcastle, at Yokohama, May 2.
SS Erbrigen, at Bahia, May 4.
SS Escalona, at Manchester, May 4.
SS Grangesburg, at Falmouth, May 5.
SS Coya, at Arica, May 4.
SS Navigator, at Genoa, May 3.
SS Menelaos, at Oran, April 30.
SS Tabor, at Oran, May 1.
SS Ville de Paris, at Havre, May 1.
SS I. D. S. Adolph, at Lynn, May 4.
SS Bellgrave, at Valparaiso, May 5.
SS Craster Hall, at Valparaiso, May 5.
SS Giovanni G., at Oran, April 30.
SS River Orontes, at Oran, April 30.
SS Tampo, at Savona, May 6.
SS City of Naples, at Port Said, May 6.

Sailed.

SS Arabic, from Liverpool, May 5.
SS Zacapa, from Colon, May 6.
SS Kazimbeo, from Colombo, April 30.
SS Skogstad, from Buenos Aires, May 1.
SS Nyanza, from Rosario, May 3.
SS Minas Geraes, from Bahia, May 4.
SS Justin, from Liverpool, May 4.
SS Cushing, from Rotterdam, May 2.
SS Strathallan, from Rotterdam, May 2.
SS Portuguese Prince, from Genoa, May 3.
SS Francisco, from Hull, May 4.
SS Purley, from London, May 5.
SS Iroquois, from London, May 6.
SS Tokushima Maru, from London, May 6.
SS Santa Rosalia, from Santos, May 5.
SS Isle of Mull, from Naples, April 30.

Passed.

SS Ronald Jail, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Maarlinsdyk, New York for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Polynesia, New York for Rotterdam, passed Beachy Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Philadelphia.
France—Close at 11 A. M. May 8, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Greece—Close at 8 A. M. May 13, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. May 22, SS Memmon.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 11, SS Potsdam.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 18, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. May 13, SS Hellig Olav.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. May 8, SS Europa, and at 10:30 A. M. May 8, SS Dante Alighieri.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Makura .... May 7
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Canada Maru .... May 9
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Manchuria .... May 10
Tahiti, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai .... May 21

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 30; Manila, April 5; Shanghai, April 10, and Yokohama, April 16—which arrived per steamer Canada, were dispatched east from Seattle on May 3, and mails dated Hongkong, April 6; Shanghai, April 9; Yokohama, April 17, and Honolulu, April 27, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Manchuria, were dispatched east on May 4. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, May 8.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The Southwest disturbance of Wednesday night now extends in a trough from Texas to Wisconsin. Pressure is also generally low over the remainder of the country, except in the Atlantic States, and general rains have fallen over the Middle and Southern Districts from the Rocky Mountains eastward through the Mississippi Valley and also in the lower Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the East Gulf States. Over the remainder of the country the weather was generally fair.

It is much cooler immediately west of the area of the lowest pressure, with temperatures from 6 to 30 degrees below the seasonal average, while in the Northwest and extreme West and over the East portion of the country it is substantially warmer.

There will be rain Friday over interior districts east of the Mississippi River, reaching the Coast States Friday night, and continuing there on Saturday. In the interior the weather will be generally fair Saturday except in the extreme Northwest, where showers are probable.

It will be cooler Friday in the Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys and in the Gulf States, and on Saturday in the South Atlantic States. It will be warmer Friday over the west portion of the country. It will be cooler Saturday in the extreme Northwest.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate, variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate, variable, becoming east and south east Friday; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, south east.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness Friday, rain by night; Saturday rain; cooler in north portion.
Southern New England—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday rain.
New Jersey—Rain Friday or Friday night and on Saturday.
Western New York—Rain Friday in West, and Friday or Friday night in East portion; Saturday rain.
Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Friday night in West, and Friday or Friday night in East portion; Saturday fair.
Northern New England—Fair Friday; Saturday rain.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	50	53	4 P. M.	73	68
6 A. M.	53	51	6 P. M.	74	68
9 A. M.	59	58	9 P. M.	67	63
12 M.	66	64	11 P. M.	67	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 60; for the corresponding date last year it was 62; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 56.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 5; at 8 P. M. it was 65. Maximum temperature, 70 degrees at 5:40 P. M.; minimum, 51 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.96 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.01 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:25—3,408 Gunther Av.; Benjamin App.	Slight
5:10—Hester & Essex Sts.; Public School 62.	Slight
8:20—2,756 8 Av.; Jacob & Max Price.	Slight
9:10—3,409 B'way; Ella Darg.	Slight
9:12—348 W. 46 St.; Patrick M. Ale.	Slight
11:30—789 Home St.; Dennis Doneder.	Slight
P. M.	
1:25—305 Spring St.; Nelly O'Connor.	Slight
2:15—642 Wash'n St.; Mrs. Brown.	Slight
4:00—241 E. 148 St.; L. Lucci.	Slight
5:45—143 W. 100 St.; Margaret Smith.	No damage
5:50—76 7 St.; Thomas Bilk.	Slight
6:15—125 5 Av.; Autron Bros.	Slight
7:00—23 W. 30 St.; J. Silverman.	Slight
7:30—816 E. 160 St.; J. Rosenfeld.	Slight
7:45—197 2 Av.; Harry Eppstein.	$100
10:00—642 Courtlandt Av.; Philip Weinborn.	Slight
10:25—2,053 Lexington Av.; Frankenstein.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Orders of April 24, First Lt. H. C. K. Muhlenberg, inf., to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu about Aug. 5, to join his regt., is amended to direct him to sail about Sept. 5.

Second Lt. B. D. Edwards, inf., will proceed on July 1 to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., for duty until time for him to return to Harvard University by Sept. 26 to resume his duties.

Orders of April 16, relative to First Lt. H. D. Heydler, 60th F. A., amended to relieve him from duty at U. S. Military Academy May 22.

Following Captains are detailed to enter the next class at Army School of the Line, Fort Leavenworth, reporting on Aug. 15 to the commandant there for duty: Cav., R. C. Foy, 3d; J. S. Parker, 4th; O. A. McGee, 5th; J. R. McAndrews, 6th; H. Gibbins, 9th; W. E. W. Mackinlay, 11th; J. M. Morgan, 12th, and C. A. Bach, 14th; Field Art., S. Frankenberger, 1st, and F. H. Gallup, 3d; Coast Art. Corps, O. Hope and L. S. Ryan; inf., J. R. Thomas, Jr., 1st; Carl A. Martin, 2d; F. C. Bolles, 3d; W. F. Nesbitt, 4th; W. D. Davis, 5th; J. D. Taylor, 7th; I. C. Welborn, 9th; T. J. Rogers, 10th; E. A. Meyer, 11th; S. A. White, 12th; C. M. Bundel, 16th; C. G. Lawrence, 17th; E. H. Andres, 18th; P. C. Galleher, 19th; E. M. Norton, 20th; J. L. Dodge, 22d; T. J. Powers, 23d; R. E. Longan, 25th; H. Graham, 26th; W. J. Lutz, 28th; M. N. Falls, 28th, and W. H. Armstrong, Porto Rico Regt. of Inf., and Major M. S. Jarvis, 26th Inf.

The following are detailed to enter next class at Army War College, and will report to President of the college in this city about Aug. 15 for duty: Q. C., Col. T. Cruse; Coast Art. Corps, Col. G. F. Landers, Major J. A. Shipton, and Major R. E. Wyllie; Corps of Engineers, Lt. Cols. H. Jervey and J. J. Morrow; inf., Lt. Col. F. L. Winn, 16th, and following Majors: C. S. Farnsworth, 16th; E. A. Lewis, 6th; W. Chase, 21st; L. Wahl, 3d; H. E. Ely, 7th; B. F. Harday, 17th; F. W. Kobbe, 18th; M. B. Stokes, 14th, and J. T. Moore, 16th, and cav., R. L. Howe, 11th, C. W. Fenton, 2d; E. D. Anderson, 6th; G. P. White, 9th; R. J. Fleming, 10th, and W. T. Johnson, 15th.

Name of First. Lt. L. W. Moseley, 17th Inf., to detached, June 5, and name of First Lt. J. P. Bubb, inf., is removed, June 4.

First Lt. J. P. Bubb, inf., proceed on June 5 to Madison Barracks, N. Y., for assignment to a company for two months and twenty days, then return to West Point.

Following Second Lts. of cav. will be examined for promotion after July 1: J. B. Johnson, 3d; V. M. Whiteside, 5th; C. D. E. Hunt, 13th; N. B. Briscoe, 8th; E. E. Farman, Jr., 2d; R. D. Johnson, 7th; E. L. Franklin, 13th; G. S. Patton, Jr., 15th; R. S. Donaldson, 4th, and C. P. Stearns, 3d.

First Lt. L. H. Bell, cav., is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor of the organized militia, June 7.

Capt. E. R. Gibson, 19th Inf., relieved from station at Frankfort, Ky., will proceed to Lexington and take station as Inspector-Instructor of organized militia of Kentucky.

Leaves: Capt. F. R. Curtis, 24th Inf., 2 months; Major J. K. Miller, 5th Inf., 2 months; Major L. D. Willdman, Signal Corps, 15 days' extension, and First Lt. H. E. Marr, 1st Field Artillery, 2 months.

Navy.

Junior Grade: Lts. C. T. Osborn, Naval Academy to Mayflower; H. B. Berry and H. R. Bogusch, the Alert to the F-2 and F-1, respectively.

Ensigns: P. M. Bates, the Alert to the F-8; H. Hogewoerf, to the Connecticut, May 12, and J. E. Austin, commissioned.

A. Surgeon, W. T. Stopes, M. R. C., New York Naval Hospital, to temporary duty, Newport (R. I.) Hospital.

Chief Boatswain J. P. Judge, to Washington (D. C.) yard, May 11.

Machinist M. Vogt, retired from April 30.

Carpenter C. P. Baker, Norfolk Yard to the Missouri.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Downes at Rosebank, N. Y.; Cincinnati and the Helena at Shanghai, Iris, K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8 at San Pedro; San Francisco, D-1, D-2, D-3, E-1, and E-2 at North River, New York City; Ozark at Tompkinsville, Prometheus at Mare Island, Nereus at Balboa, Arethusa at Key West, Kansas, Virginia, Florida, Delaware, Nebraska, Louisiana, and Texas at Hampton Roads; Utah, North Dakota, South Carolina, and Vermont at Norfolk, and Tonopah and MacDonough at North River.

Sailed—Nanshan, Acapulco, for Sorocco Island; Sylph, Washington for mouth of Potomac; Choctaw, Washington for Travis Point, Potomac River; Chattanooga, Mazatlan for Lapasas; Machias, New York Yard for Vera Cruz via Key West; Minnesota, Hampton Roads for Philadelphia; Culgoa, Hampton Roads for New York, and Rhode Island, Hampton Roads for Tangier Sound.

The Nashville, now at Guantanamo Bay, ordered to Progreso, Mexico, as the relief of the Olympia.

On being relieved by the Nashville, the Olympia will proceed to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

The Marietta, now at Brooklyn Yard, ordered to Boston to relieve the Brooklyn on neutrality duty.

On being relieved, the Brooklyn will proceed to New York for temporary duty with the Atlantic Fleet.

Coast Guard.

First Lt. T. G. Crapster, to the Itasca for temporary duty; First Lt. of Engineers H. F. Schoenborn, to the Itasca for temporary duty.

Third Lt. J. R. Frost, temporarily detailed the Windom, to the Pamlico for temporary duty.

Second Lts. of Engineers: W. C. Maglathlin, preparatory orders to the Arcata, and A. H. Bixby, from treatment San Francisco Marine Hospital to 6 months' leave.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Subjects and weights are announced as follows for dietician: Experience, 4; duties, 6. Evidence of at least three years' practical experience in institutional dietary work in an executive or subordinate capacity is required. The minimum age is 21 years. The salary is $1,800 a year, with maintenance in the Department of Charities.

United States.

The commission announces for June 8 a competitive examination for mycologist in fermentation investigations, for men only, to fill a vacancy in the Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at a salary of $1,800 a year. The duties will be the study of yeasts and other fermentation organisms in their relation to food and drugs. The position will call for constant co-operation with the various laboratories of the Bureau of Chemistry in which fermentation problems are met. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, experience, and publications. Applicants must not have reached their 40th birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The closing exercises of the Washington Heights Evening High School, of which John T. Nicholson is Principal, will take place this evening. Mrs. Honore Willsie, editor of The Delineator, will address the graduates.

The monthly meeting of the Association of Instructors for Speed Improvement will be held on the afternoon of May 14 at P. S. 69, Manhattan.

The annual Spring dinner of the Association of Men Teachers and Principals will be held on the evening of May 20 at the Aldine Club, Broadway and Twenty-third Street.

Evening Recreation Centre 62 will hold its closing exercises at P. S. 62, Manhattan, this evening.

There will be an examination on May 10 and 11, and Oct. 4 and 5, of applicants for free-hand drawing in the high schools. The salary is from $900 to $2,600 a year.

An examination for license No. 1 in the elementary schools will be held on June 7 to 9.

Promotion examinations to teach in grades 7A and 7B in the elementary schools will be held on Sept. 9 and 10.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. May 7: Lieut. J. D. Martin, 154, to D. B.; Sergts. C. P. Vosburgh and W. M. Kiely, 74, assignment changed from bicycle duty to motor cycle duty; Patrol. T. L. England, 2, to D. B., designated as Act. Det. Sergt.; J. Pessolano, D. B., to 81, designation as Act. Det. Sergt. revoked; H. Noas and J. A. Kilgallon, 39, to D. B., as Act. Det. Sergts.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. Wm. Walsh and T. J. Brady, 13, to 3 I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 7; J. R. Buckley, 15, to D. B., 20 days, 4 P. M. May 7; F. F. Beston and H. Eberhardt, 21, to duty in plain clothes for 5 days, 4 P. M. May 5; W. Brod, 23, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 4, 20 days, 8 A. M. May 7; J. J. Kilroy, 31, and J. E. Smith, 35, to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 30 days, noon May 8; C. Gutrie, 35, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 8; G. P. Schmidt, 147, to 3d I. D., 10 days, 4 P. M. May 7. To D. B. from precincts indicated, for 20 days, 8 A. M. May 9; J. J. Paton, 5; J. H. Fitzgerald, 7; J. P. O'Neil, 7; J. R. Leahy, 14; A. D. Sindt, 18; E. F. McEvoy, 21; P. Murphy, 37; L. B. Snowden, 39; J. V. Fitzpatrick, 42; C. F. Armstrong, 65; L. Lowenthal, 77; W. P. Dickson, 81; J. S. Maher, 146; W. S. Drum, 165.

Leaves without pay: Sergt. J. L. McNulty, 65th, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 2. Patrol. E. G. Jaeger, 2d, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 9; J. Lennon, 35th, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 8; J. E. Dobbin, 36th, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 13; M. M. McDonald, 43d, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 5; J. Shaughnessy, 148th, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., May 6; P. Lynam, 164th, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 3; J. H. Wixted, 167th, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 8; J. F. McNally, 172d, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 5; D. Undermark, 172d, 1 day, 8 A. M., May 4; E. J. Mayer, 283d, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 4. Matron Maria A. H. Young, 155th, 1 day, 4 P. M., May 5.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. F. J. Ross, 13, 6:20 A. M., Jan. 17, to 12:01 A. M., Feb. 4; H. C. Hagens, 15, 12 P. M., April 2, to noon, April 10; J. J. Muck, 31, 7:10 A. M., Feb. 24, to 12 P. M., March 30; T. F. R. McGuire, 33, 8 A. M., March 16, to noon, March 19; W. F. Barry, 40, 3:40 A. M., April 29, during disability; T. Fay, 42, 4:05 P. M., April 26, during disability; J. Daly, 62, 1:30 A. M., March 11, to 12 P. M., March 26; M. Imbriale, 149, 8:15 A. M., March 26, to noon, April 15; J. J. Keating, 151, 7:45 P. M., April 13, to noon, April 26; F. A. Timmes, 152, 4 A. M., April 5, to 12 P. M., April 16; W. G. Steinblinck, 158, 12:50 A. M., April 3, to 12 P. M., April 25; W. A. P. Harck, 166, 6 A. M., April 14, during disability; T. Anderson, Traf. Div., Subd. B, 2:30 P. M., April 26, during disability.

Reprimanded: Patrol. J. L. Coffey, 29, (absent from post;) J. A. Dooley, 31, (absent from fixed post;) P. Ronaghan, 32, (absent from post;) E. E. Gross, 36, (absent from trial room;) P. D. O'Connell, 37, (absent from outgoing roll-call;) G. Dapping, 37, (same;) W. D. Thompson, 38, (absent from post;) P. McGuire, 40, (improper patrol;) F. J. Barth, 42, (same;) O. Hinz, 42, (absent from post;) P. Conlon, 42, (same;) M. R. Slattery, 42, (same;) E. C. Blumler, 43, (same;) C. Yost, 61, (same;) J. L. Wendel, 65, (same;) W. A. Higgins, 145, (same;) A. H. Scheffler, 149, (same;) J. J. Clare, 149, (absent from special post;) Wm. Drinkwater, 153, (absent without leave;) J. J. Bindulski, 276, (failed to signal;) L. Moses, 292, (failed to relieve.)

Charges dismissed: Patrol. J. J. Hogan, 10, (improper patrol;) Jas. Gillooly, 26, (same;) J. J. McCarthy, 31, (same;) W. P. Mitchell, 28, (conversation;) F. L. Siems, 38, (same,) M. J. Philbin, 65, (same.)

Fire Department.

Suspension 11:30 A. M., May 6: Fire. 1st g. J. Broderick, H. & L. 26.

Penalties imposed: Lieut. J. Kelly, Eng. 16, (violation of Section 122, reprimanded;) Lieut. J. Coady, Eng. 24, (neglect of duty,) fined one day's pay; Eng. of St. J. Gorry, Eng. 24, (neglect of duty,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. J. J. Craven, Eng. 24, (same,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. M. Hipp, Eng. 24, (same,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. G. J. Short, Eng. 24, (same,) reprimanded; Fire. 2d g. W. J. Kennedy, Eng. 24, (same,) reprimanded; Fire. 3d g. D. Walsh, Eng. 24, (same,) reprimanded; Fire. 3rd g. T. J. Bolger, Eng. 72, (absence without leave,) three leaves withheld; Fire. 1st g. H. E. Flynn, H. & L. 7, (violation of Section 152,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. J. Creighton, H. & L. 7, (reckless handling of tiller wheel,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. H. Monsky, H. & L. 7, (reckless driving,) reprimanded; Fire. 1st g. T. Kelly, No. 1, H. & L. 15, (conduct unbecoming an officer or gentleman,) six leaves withheld; Fire. 1st g. A. Ungerer, H. & L. 23, (conduct prejudicial to the good reputation, order, and discipline of the Department,) three leaves withheld; Fire. 1st g. J. Broderick, H. & L. 26, (absence without leave, disobedience of orders, disrespect to superior officer,) dismissed at 8 A. M., May 7.

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Tuscania ..... Fri., June 18, 5 PM
LUSITANIA .. Sat., June 26, 10 AM
Transylvania . Fri., July 2, 5 PM
MAURETANIA Sat., July 10, 10 AM
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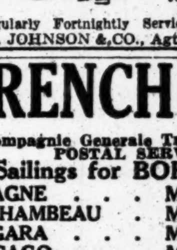

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THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper Madison Avenue Apartment House Held at $180,000 Sold to John Volz—J. Louis Schaefer Buys West Side Dwelling—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Leases Newport Villa.

The realty market showed a very fair degree of activity yesterday. On the upper west side an unusually large residence was purchased by a buyer for occupancy. The east side Yorkville district furnished a good deal in the purchase by John Volz of the six-story apartment house on the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, fronting 50 feet on the avenue by 115 on the street.

It is known as the Clark apartment, and was purchased from the Salisbury Realty Company, of which Edgar A. Levy is resident. The property has been held at $180,000, and the brokers, McDowell & McMahon, state that it was an all-cash transaction.

Mr. Volz has been an active operator in the upper east side residential centre, having recently purchased the five houses known as the New England apartments, at 480 Park Avenue, between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, with frontages on both those streets, and he also sold a short time ago the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street to the Ayer estate of Boston.

Deal on East Twelfth Street.

The seven-story flat 229 and 231 East Twelfth Street has been sold by Leopold M. Rothmann and others to the Meister & Bache Realty Company. The property, which was held at $100,000, occupies a plot 50 by 100.

Fine West Side Residence Sold.

A fine residence sale on the upper west side by a buyer for occupancy, something rather rare in the realty market there, was closed yesterday in the purchase of the five-story American basement dwelling at 327 West 108th Street by J. Louis Schaefer, Vice President of William R. Grace & Co. It was bought from Charles D. Wilder, Treasurer of the Butterick Company, who has lived there about thirteen years.

It has a frontage of 35 feet by 100.11, being near the Riverside Drive corner, and adjoins a 40-foot-front house owned by George W. Wilder, President of the Butterick Company. Mr. Schaefer a few days ago sold his Great Neck estate. The brokers in the residence sale were Slawson & Hobbs and Thomas J. O'Reilly.

Buys 57th St. Residence at Auction.

Frederick Sprenger of Bronxville purchased at auction yesterday in the Vesey Street salesrooms the four-story residence at 109 West Fifty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.5, adjoining the new home of the Freundschaft Club, for $50,000. The property was offered at partition sale and was sold by Joseph P. Day.

Buyers of East Side Loft Site.

The H. V. Realty Company are the buyers of the property at 145 to 151 East Thirty-second Street, sold by the Milledge Realty Company. A twelve-story loft building with stores will be erected on the plot 99.1 by 98.9, by irregular.

The Milledge Realty Company accepted in part payment fourteen six-family flat houses known as 80, 82, 84, 86, 90, 92, 94, and 96 Thirteenth Avenue, and 99, 101, 103, 105, 113, and 115 Fourteenth Avenue, Long Island City. William D. Bloodgood & Co. Inc., and John F. James & Sons negotiated the trade, which involved about $350,000.

Harlem Dwelling Sold and Leased.

Barnett & Co. have sold for a client to Jacob Brann, 23 West 126th Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 17.6 by 50 by 100, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. The same brokers also leased the dwelling for the new owner to Frederick Suess for a term of years.

Bronx Sales.

An investor has purchased from the Anthony Avenue Improvement Company 311 and 313 East 176th Street, two brick two-family houses on a plot 65 by 126.3 by irregular.

B. Rosenblatt and A. Traube have sold for Isaac Lowenfeld to Jenny Fisch, 1,165 Fox Street, a three-story flat, on lot 25 by 69 by irregular, about 127 feet north of Home Street.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for The C. W. Construction Company to H. Levy, a three-story two-family stucco cottage, consisting of eighteen rooms, on a plot of 40 by 100, on the northwest corner of Forty-sixth Street and Fifteenth Avenue.

E. J. Hollahan has sold the one-family brick house 572 Seventy-seventh Street, for the Floria Realty Company, to a client for occupancy. Also a lot on the east side of Narrows Avenue between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, for Herman Breman to M. Dowd.

$27,000 Long Island City Deal.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., have sold for cash a three-story modern factory building, 50 by 100, on the westerly side of Steinway Avenue, 100 feet north of Vandeventer Avenue, Long Island City.

The property was held at $27,000, the buyer being a large manufacturer of pure food products, who will improve the property and make several additions to the structure.

To Build 100 Houses in Long Island City.

The G. X. Mathews Company has taken title to about 160 lots on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Avenues, Long Island City, formerly the property of ex-Congressman William Willett of Far Rockaway. The lots are situated opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad holdings on Jackson Avenue and run to Broadway. The company will immediately begin the erection of 100 six-family houses, involving an outlay of close to $1,000,000, including the cost of the land.

Westchester County.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have sold for the estate of Edward C. Haviland to Joseph Brewster a tract of twenty acres on the south side of Westchester Avenue, Purchase Street section, Rye, N. Y.

New Jersey.

The New York Suburban Land Company sold at Garwood a plot, 20 by 100, on Myrtle Avenue to E. Hilly, and a plot, 60 by 100, on Spruce Avenue to E. S. Gill.

Joseph Herzog has sold for D. Krones a three-story fourteen-room residence at 411 North River Street, Hackensack, N. J. The property fronts 175 feet on River Street and 175 feet on Main Street, by 250 feet deep.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Leases Newport Dwelling.

De Blois & Eldridge have leased for Mrs. Lorillard Spencer her place known as Chastellux in Wellington Avenue, Newport, R. I., overlooking the harbor and bay, to Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of New York City for the coming Summer.

Drug Lease on Sun Building Site.

A lease was recorded yesterday from the Schulte Realty Company to the Riker & Hegeman Company of the store and basement in the building to be erected on the site of the present Sun Building, Nassau and Frankfort Streets. The store leased will be in the portion of the building 30 feet south of Frankfort Street. The lease is to run for twenty-one years from the completion of the building at $13,000 a year. The Schulte Realty Company took a long lease on the entire property last year.

Building Shows a Gain.

The building industries in the Eastern States continue to make gains, the latest reports from seventeen of the larger cities, received by The Engineering News, indicating a gain during April of 23 per cent. in the estimated cost of operations over the same month in 1914. A comparison of the first four months of the year also indicates an appreciable gain.

Commercial Leases.

N. Brigham Hall & William D. Bloodgood, Inc., leased for a term of years for A. H. Matthews, as agent, the entire building at 44 Sixth Avenue to John Dellavoure.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd have leased the building 98 Front Street for Mary B. Caswell to the Waterbury Chemical Company.

Louis Kempner & Son have leased for Nicholas Zaniek the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Ninetieth Street to Michael Papst for a term of five years.

J. K. Moors has leased the store at the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue for a term of years to Robert Ulmer's Son, haberdasher.

M. & L. Hess have leased to the Varga Jewelry Company, formerly at 324 Fourth Avenue, the store in the Windsor Arcade, 563 Fifth Avenue.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Edward C. McParlan for a term of years, to the Standard Lunch Company, the store and basement at 457 Fourth Avenue.

Real Estate Notes.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co. have added to their Board of Directors Henry W. Eaton, President of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company of New York, and Director in various other corporations.

The National Tax Association will hold its annual conference at San Francisco Aug. 10 to 14.

Negotiations are reported pending for the sale of Mrs. Charles Austin Bates's residence on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and Eighty-third Street.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

57th St, 109 West, n s, 143 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100.5, four-story dwelling; L. A. Geiger against Charlotte Dahlgren et al.; Hill, L. R. & L., attorneys; Abraham Stern, referee; partition; to Frederick Sprenger for $50,000.

106th St, 312 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11, six-story flat and stores; F. G. Wild et al. against Rubin Schlegman et al.; Winthrop Stearns, attorney; William Klein, referee; due, $34,622.08; taxes, &c, $477.17; to the plaintiff for $31,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, 832 and 834, e s, 100.6 ft s of 13th St, 48x95.4x48x95.3, ten-story loft and store building; Seamen's Bank for Savings against Isidor Bach et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; Sol Kohn, referee; due, $292,439.09; taxes, &c, $4,998.82; to the plaintiff for $280,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

170th St, 580 East, s s, 90.7 ft e of Fulton Av, 16.8x—, two-story dwelling; 167th St, 841 East, n e corner Stebbins Av, 25x62.6x19x61.2, three-story tenement and stores; to be readvertised.

By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, 3,428, e s, 25.1 ft n of Gouverneur Place, 25.1x90.10x24.7x95, 2 four-story tenements and stores; K. B. Murray against J. T. Gaffney et al.; S. W. Levine, attorney; A. U. Zinke, referee; due, $12,861.49; taxes, &c, $45.05; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Daniel Greenwald.

Broome St, 32, n e corner Goerck, 25x75, seven-story tenement and extras; sheriff sale of all right, title, &c., which Samuel Rauch had on Dec. 11, 1914, or since; Kaufman & G., attorneys.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

168th St, 801 East, n w corner Union Av, 96.3x22.6x96.1x26.7; five-story flat; Helene Fuld et al. against G. C. P. Stolzenburg et al.; Kurzman & F., attorneys; Charles Brandt, Jr., referee; due, $23,155.61.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

University Av, s s, 175 ft w of Ogden Av, 50x77.1x77.1 to Ogden Av, x50x59.11x59.11; vacant; Park Mortgage Co. against Guidone & Galardi Co. et al.; Seybel & F., attorneys; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $6,258.29; taxes, &c., $1,472.83.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, e s, 25 ft n of 49th St, for an open-air moving picture show, 50x143; Barney Estate, 61 Broadway, owner; F. C. Bangs, Broadway and 42d St, lessee; C. C. Hartmann, 9 East 40th St, architect; cost, $750.

218th St, n s, 280.3 ft e of Bronxwood Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x28; Louis Satirano, on premises, owner; M. W. del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $2,500.

Middletown Road, n s, 75 ft w of Edison Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23x33.6; Wellman Finance and Realty Co., Dorothea Hein, 120 Westchester Square, President, owner; M. W. del Gaudio, architect; cost, $5,000.

183d St, n w corner of Tiebout Av, for a one-story brick garage, 12.8x23; Wicklow Building Co., P. J. Dwyer, President, 1,879 Southern Boulevard, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $400.

Morris Av, e s, 177th St, to Mt. Hope Place, for four five-story brick tenements, 60x85.6 and 65x83; John W. Cornish Construction Co., John W. Cornish, President, 805 Tremont Av, owner; Frank J. Schefelk, 4,168 Park Av, architect; cost, $180,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

West Broadway, 387 and 389, and Wooster St, 73 and 75, to a five-story loft building; L. L. Lorillard, 14 Wall St. owner; A. E. Nast, 546 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 394, s s, 84.3 ft n w of West Broadway, runs s w 86x w 19.10x n 6.2x w 3.8x n 3x e 10.7x n 9.9x n e 78.9 to street x s e 21.1 to beginning; Harold G. Olena to Rose Korman, 8,813 17th Av, Brooklyn, ½ part, a. t., quitclaim, all liens, April 30; attorneys, Merchant, O. & M., 149 Broadway....$1

CONVENT AV, e s, 679.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Clara F., wife of Hy. D. Winans to Cuthbert M. Wilmerding, 158 Madison Av, May 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

1ST AV, 2,197, w s, 75.11 ft s of 118th St, 25x100; Raffaela Astarita Realty Co. to Enrico Viggiani, 2,167 1st Av, (mtg $27,500,) May 3; attorneys, Siegel, C. & S., 395 Broadway....$1

1ST AV, 1,845, w s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x80; Frances, wife of Frank Mosner, to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St, (mtg $11,800,) April 30; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way....$1

6TH AV, 783 w s, 75.6 ft north of 44th St, 25x100; 6th Av, 785 w s, 75.5 ft s of 45th St, 25x100; 45th St, s s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6x75.5; 45th St, 104 West, s s, 81.6 ft w of 6th Av, 21.6x75.5; Susie E. Fitchett, Highland Falls, N. Y., to Kompesula Realty Co., 761 6th Av, (mtg $155,000,) May 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

22D ST, n s, 83.4 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x98.9; Mary E. Heisler, administratrix of William Drescher, to Christopher J. Sparks, 517 West 169th St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, April 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$428

24TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 26.8x98.9; Isidore Cahn to 228 West 24th St Corp'n, 52 Wall St, (mtg $30,000,) all liens, May 1; attorneys, Rosen & Phillips, 52 Wall St....$4,276

30TH ST, 38-44 East, s s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 72.7x98.9; Maria S. Simpson to 40 East 30th St. Co., 316 West 30th St, (mtg $130,000,) April 30; attorney, J. G. Roe, 128 Broadway....$1

30TH ST, 437-39 West, —x—; Alfred H. Ackers to William D. Kilpatrick, 71 East 95th St, (mtg $33,000,) all liens, May 6; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Mary B. Scott to Alfred H. Ackers, 233 West 128th St, (mtg $33,000,) all liens, April 26; same attorneys....$1

30TH ST, 437-39 West, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 50x109x50.1x104.10, (foreclosure March 31;) Archibald E. Baxter, referee, to Mary B. Scott, Hempstead, L. I., April 14; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$33,000

32D ST, n s, 95.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 99.6x74.8x irreg.; Milledge Realty Corp'n to H. V. Realty Corp'n, at Bridge Plaza, L. I. City, Borough of Queens, (mtg $97,500,) Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadwa....$100

56TH ST, 77 East, n s, 83 ft w of Park Av, 17x67.1; Mary T. Rennard to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St, (mtg $30,000,) Sept. 7, 1911; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St....$1

73D ST, 302-304 West, s s, 95 ft w of West End Av, runs s 24.4x w 20 x 77.10x w 20x n 102.2 to street x e 40 to beginning; Mary T. Rennard to Central Trust Co., 54 Wall St, Sept. 8, 1911; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St....$1

112TH ST, 212 West, s s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11, (foreclosure April 6;) Theodore Sutro, referee, to Hugh P. E. Skelly, 24 West 83d St, May 6; attorney, Thomas F. Keogh, 90 West Broadway....$7,160

131ST ST, 51 East, n s, 175 ft west of Park Av, 25x99.11; Isaac Manheimer to Harry Cahn, 2,540 Grand Av, and Junius J. Pittman, 2,341 Andrews Av, (mtg $19,000,) all liens, May 4; attorney Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway....$100

131ST ST, 254 West, s s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 17.6x99.11, (foreclosure April 27;) Thomas W. Churchill, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$8,000

Bronx.

AVENUE A, n s, being Lot 65, map of Jerome, 25x125; Eligio Cristantiello to Angelo Lombardi, 712 East 214th St, May 5; attorney, A. Cinchetti, 192 Broadway....$100

BEAUMONT AV, 2,304, e s, 37.6x100; James Powers to Anna L. Garrabrant, Mount Hope, N. Y., March 10; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna L. Garrabrant to Nettie Benenson, 1,550 Hoe Av.; May 1; same attorney....$1

BRONX PARK SOUTH, s s, 75 ft W of Daly Av, 13.4x117.4; Margaret M. Chambers to Land Realty Co., 1,005 East 180th St, (correction deed,) April 16; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

BRONX PARK SOUTH, s s, 75 ft w of Daly Av, 64.8x irregular; John A. Steinmetz to Land Realty Co., 1,007 East 180th St, April 16; attorney, same....$1

BRONX PARK SOUTH, s s, 75 ft w of Daly Av, 38.10x122; Thos. E. Finucane to same, (correction deed,) April 26; attorney, same....$1

GARDEN ST, s s, 353.7 ft E of Crotona Av, 100x50x87.3x13.11 to Prospect Av x44.10; Smada Realty Co. to Jewel B. Noble, 1,043 Southern Boulevard, (mtg $4,500,) April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 194, Map Harrington Estate; Mary E. Honahan to Margaret A. Cokeley, 2,880 Harrington Av, Nov. 28, 1914; attorney, T. Cokeley, 1,325 Ft. Schuyler Rd....$100

LOT 11, Block 2,836, tax map; Charles H. Murray, referee, to Anna R. Crossin, 1,146 East 5th St., Brooklyn, (foreclosure of tax lien,) May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

MAPLE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 213th St, 25x100; Caterina Pizzo to Anna Pizzo, 558 2d Av, March 5; attorney, C. Cianchetta, 192 Broadway....$100

MORRIS AV, w s, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 100x115; William E. Diller Realty and Construction Co. to Ethel M. Sanders, 859 Home Av, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Ethel M. Sanders to William E. Diller Realty and Construction Co., 267 East 164th St, (mtg. $15,000,) May 5; same attorney....$100

RHINELANDER AV, n s, at n e side Bronxdale Av, 56.11x88.11; Wilhelmina E. Hoffman to Fred J. Hicks, 403 Audubon Av, May 1; attorney, Fred J. Hicks, 403 Audubon Av....$100

ROBBINS AV, n w corner of 138th St, 100.10x92.1; Laura Gross et al., to Clemilt Realty Co., Inc., 3,432 Broadway, April 1; attorneys, Wechsler & K., 42 Broadway.$100

TERRACE PL, s e side, 100 ft n w of Robbins Av, 115.6x—; Catherine O'Shaughnessy to Leandro Casanio, 359 East 150th St, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

3D AV, s w corner of 182d St, 80x102.11; Harry N. French, referee, to Regina Hyman, 35 West 118th St, May 5; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway....$2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Regina Hyman to Lears Corp'n, 74 Broadway, May 5; same attorneys....$1

14TH AV, s e corner 2d St, being Lot 1,078, Map of Wakefield; Susanna J. Cowan to Edna R. Cowan, 226 East 198th St., (mtg $3,000,) May 3; attorney, Edna R. Cowan....$2,000

214TH ST, s s, 119 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x100; Angelo Lombardi to Eligio Cristantiello, 706 East 214th St, (mtg. $7,000,) May 5; attorney, A. Cinchetti, 192 Broadway....$100

220TH ST, 823 East, n s, 25x114; Guiseppe Bucci to Carl Czarkowski, 810 East 221st St, May 5; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

237TH ST, s s, 240 ft e of Kepler Av, 20x100; also 240th St, s s, 96 ft e of Mount Vernon Av, 20x100; also 240th St, s s, 116 ft e of Mount Vernon Av, 20x100; George E. Buckbee to Henry Cleland, Inc., 1,849 Anthony Av, May 6; attorney, Henry Cleland, Inc., 1,849 Anthony Av....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BRADHURST AV, w s, 136.10 ft s of 145th St, 18.2x—; John A. Phillips et al. to Jeanne R. Kalish, 1 West 83d St, May 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$5,000

BROADWAY, e s, 101.5 ft s of Hillside Av, 100.10x150; Kiowa Realty Co. to Louis Wechsler, 895 West End Av, May 6, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$12,000

CONVENT AV, 337, e s, 679.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Cuthbert M. Wilmerding to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, May 5, due, &c., as per bond....$10,000

GROVE ST, s s, 83 ft w of Bleecker St, 42x100, prior mtg $50,000; Andrew Gardella to Giacomo Scala, 114 Christopher St, May 4, due Jan. 1, 1918; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway....$2,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 152d St, 42x100; Harry Aronson, Inc., to Timothy F. Fay, 208 Bay 28th St, Brooklyn, April 24, prior mtg $48,000, due April 30, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Whaley, W. & F., 27 William St....$4,000

16TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of 6th Av, 20x92; Margaret Donnelly and another to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, April 20, due as per bond, (supplemental mtg;) attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$24,000

25TH ST, s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 20x98.9; L. J. Percy to Alfred S. Ambler, 611 13th St, College Point, N. Y., April 29, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. Bunker, 30 Church St....$1,000

30TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 25x109; Alfred H. Ackers to Mary B. Scott, Hempstead, L. I., April 26, due May 1, 1920, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$16,500

30TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 10th Av, 25x106.11; Alfred H. Ackers to Mary B. Scott, Hempstead, L. I., April 26, due May 1, 1920, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$16,500

168TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x95; Jacob G. Fischer to Mary Wank, Larchmont, N. Y., May 6, prior mtg $12,000, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$3,000

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 450 ft s of Nelson Av, 25x123.10x25.9x130; also Murdock Av, w s, 400 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Terkel C. Christiansen to Railroad Co-operative Benevolent and Loan Association, 103 Park Av, May 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. J. Crandall, 154 Nassau St....$2,800

CROTONA AV, s e cor of 171st St, 100.10x37.2; Rosalia Weiser to David Coulter, Westfield, N. J., (prior mtg $10,250,) May 4, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, P. M. Crandall, 233 Broadway....$1,000

EAGLE AV, 633, w s, 25x101.9; John Seipp to Louis Mattern, 403 East 102d St, (prior mtg $10,000,) April 10, 3 years, p. c. as per bond; attorneys, Tausch & H., 45 Broadway....$2,000

FOX ST, 811-19, w s, 100 ft n of Longwood Av, 100x100; Fox St, 839, w s, 33.4x100; Kelly St, 866 and 870, e s, 74.8x100; David Greenfeld to Arthur Knox, 75 Central Park West, prior mtg 116,500, May 5, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway....$8,000

LAWRENCE AV, e s, 370.7 ft n w of Lind Av, 42.3x irregular; Franz Schuldes to Theo. Faulhaber, 96 West 163d St, Nov. 28, 1914, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Louis Meckes, 958 Ogden Av....$200

LOT 67, map of Allen estate; Nunziata Fasulo to Hudson P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, May 4, 3 years; attorney, H. P. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St....$307

MORRIS AV, w s, 195.6 ft n of 163d St, 100x115; Ethel M. Sanders to Lawrence D. Frank, 69 East 92d St, et al., trustees, May 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$15,000

OLD ALBANY POST ROAD, w s, indicated by the co-ordinates 8.221.69 n and 584.77 w, 74.7x irregular, contains 10,265 square feet; Willett R. Skillman to Delafield Estate, 27 Cedar St, May 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorneys, Delafield, H. & R., 27 Cedar St....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, May 5, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, same.$4,000

3D AV, s w cor 182d, 80x102.11; Lears Corporation to Regina Hyman, prior mtg $60,000, May 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strasbourger & S., 74 Broadway.$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to Kate M. Bradley, 503 West 121st St, prior mtg $64,500, May 5, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, same....$4,000

169TH ST, 918-920 East, s s, 60x irreg; May Holding Co. to Ignatz Fischer, Baden bei Wein, Austria, May 5, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

214TH ST, s s, 119 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x100; Eligio Cristantiello to Angela Lombardi, 712 East 214th St, (prior mtg $7,000,) May 5, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Cianchetti, 192 Bowery....$2,250

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

HOUSTON ST, 177 East, west store, &c.; Max Goldberg and another to Joseph Feldstein, 177 East Houston St, 5 years from May 1, 1915....$720

HOUSTON ST, 177 East, east store and four rooms on third floor; Max Goldberg and another to Isaac Grishman, 177 East Houston St, 5 years from May 1, 1915....$720

NASSAU ST, e s, 30 ft s of Frankfort St, store and part of basement and sub-basement; Schulte Realty Co. to Riker & Hegeman Co., 340 West 4th St, 21 years from completion of building....$13,000

8TH AV, 2,721 and 2,723, store and part of cellar; Mary Lynch to George H. Huggard, 515 West 147th St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Roy I. Guthman, 30 Broad St....$1,800

9TH AV, 506; Joseph Stern to Solomon Slutzkin, 506 9th Av, 5 years from May 1, 1915....$720

31ST ST, 5 to 9 East, fifth floor; American Real Estate Co. to Julius Cohen and another, 780 West End Av, 5 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway....$9,000

88TH ST, 44 West, all; Washington Trust Co. to Adolph W. Kempner, 44 West 88th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914....$2,400

98TH ST, 65 East, all; Sigmund Mayer and another to Rose Feldman, 156 Henry St, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, D. Drangle, 90 Rivington St....$1,950

104TH ST, 106 East, parlor floor; Koppel Sachs and another to Joseph Rosen and another, 22 East 115th St 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Nathan Littman, 46 West 117th St....$180

121ST ST, 248 East, west store; Lawrence P. Kinsella to Ralph Nemser, 3 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Harry Berlin, 53 East 115th St....$360

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,905, store, &c; C. J. Cary Building Co., Inc., to Herman J. Rosenthal, 1,404 Wilkens Av, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorney, Leon Forst, 135 Broadway....$960 to $1,500

WESTCHESTER AV, 998, cigar stand; William J. Nichols to Meyer Heller, 953 East 165th St, 7 years, from May 1; attorney, M. Asofsky, 204 East Broadway....$250 to $300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 2,182 to 2,186, and 77th St, 227 to 231 West; Empire City Iron Works against Eva J. Coe and Improved Property Corporation, owners; Lewis C. Van Riper, contractor....$1,525

PARK AV, s e corner 84th St, 102.2x133.4; Frank O. Brunett against Esthold Realty Co., Inc., owner; Osborn Rea & Co., contractor....$400

PARK AV, s e corner 92d St, 80x80; Frank O. Brunett against Esthold Realty Co., Inc., owner; Osborn Rea & Co., contractor..$350

RUTGERS PLACE, 21 and 23; L. Frooks Engine Co. against Sarah Bimberg, owner; Charles Bimberg, owner and contractor.$225

55TH ST, 20 East; Ernest A. Turner against Jeanette Le B. Parsons and Joseph C. Mott, owners and contractors....$7,617

77TH ST, 225 to 231 West, and Broadway, 2,184 and 2,186; Theodore C. Wood against Eva J. Coe and New York Improved Properties Co., owners; Lewis C. Van Rieper, contractor....$204

Bronx.

219TH ST, 918 East; Michael Birnbaum against John Locktevo, owner; Anthony Polzella, contractor....$32

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 22d St; Fred Lauer against Auto Truck Storage and Exchange Co. et al., Feb. 11, 1915....$1,400

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, whole front between 90th and 91st Sts; Louis Hershkowitz against Secured Holding Corp. et al., Dec. 24, 1914, (canceled,)....$1,185

LEXINGTON AV, 1,275; Excelsior Metal Ceiling Co. against Ande Realty Co. et al., Dec. 21, 1914....$160

RIVINGTON ST, 6; Stanley & Patterson, Inc., against Caroline White et al., May 5, 1915....$110

142D ST, 146 West; Standard Plumbing Supply Co. against 146 West 142d St Corp. et al., Nov. 28, 1913....$1,184

Bronx.

178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.1x100; Colwell Lead Co. against Hull Building Co. et al., Dec. 15, 1914....$2,900

178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.1x100; Murray & Hill Co. against Hull Building Co. et al., Dec. 15, 1914....$3,400

178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.1x100; Noonan Building Material Co., Inc., against Hull Building Co. et al., Jan. 8, 1915....$2,377

178TH ST, n s, 98 ft w of Boston Road, 87.1x100; Gus Schlaier Eagle Wrought Iron Works, Inc., against Hull Building Co. et al., Jan. 13, 1915....$524

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

MURDOCK AV, w s, 400 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association loans Terkel C. and Mary G. Christiansen, to erect one 2-story apartment, (3 payments)....$2,800

FIELD PLACE, n e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 73.4x94.6; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans 173d St. Improvement Co., Inc., to erect one 5-story apartment, with store, (16 payments)....$70,000

184TH ST, s e corner of Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 61.2x73.4; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans 173d St. Improvement Co., Inc., to erect one 5-story apartment, (16 payments)....$70,000

KELLY ST, w s, 252.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 87.6x100; City Mortgage Co. loans Mott Ave. Realty Co., to erect one 5-story apartment, (10 payments)....$50,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 87; Harold Nelson against Nathan Harrison Realties et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Seidman.

5TH AV, n e cor of 19th St, 46.6x125; Alfred P. Gardiner against William P. Gardiner et al., (partition;) attorneys, Elkus, Gleason & Proskauer.

24TH ST, 17 West; N. Y. Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb against Paul Shotland et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. H. Comstock.

36TH ST, 410 West; Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y. against Belle S. Taber et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

90TH ST, 69 and 71 West; Sadie Morris against William J. Jennings et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, S. B. Pollak.

108TH ST, 51 and 53 East; Henry S. Bowron against Compact Realty Co., Inc., et al, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

Bronx.

BROOK AV, 1,251 and 1,253; Samson Rosenfield against Rose R. Warner et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12TH, ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
at 189 Montague St., B'klyn, at 12 noon. 119 32d St., B'klyn, N. Y., 25x100.2.
Full particulars from auctioneers.

MORGENTHAU JR CO 111 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE—MANHATTAN.

MANUFACTURERS!

WILL BUY and IMPROVE

for strong concerns on long net leases

FACTORY SITES

in immediate vicinity

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLAZA

Principals Only

Address ESTATE K 17 TIMES ANNEX

430 Columbus Avenue.

Apartment hotel, furnished, consisting of restaurant on ground floor, 25x130, with full equipment. 24 rooms and 12 baths above. Will lease to a responsible tenant for term of years.
FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 W. 72d St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEND FOR PHOTOS

or, better still, call and inspect our 6 and 7 room Craftsman Homes in the finest section of Flatbush; 2 minutes from Av. J station Brighton line; $4,250, worth $5,250; rent-like terms. OTTO SINGER, E. 18th St. & Av. K, Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

COMMUTERS!

An estate, in closing, offers 20 acres and old buildings, fine land, location and orchard, directly at station, for $4,000. Also two other choice parcels, well fruited. Write or see me. My own farm is near these.
HOWARD GOLDSMITH, 110 West 34th St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$6,250 FINEST MODEL easy housekeeping Stucco Bungalow in Jamaica. Just completed; best residential section, 5 blocks north Jamaica's main station, trolleys to N. Y. and Brooklyn, handy to schools, stores, churches; terms to suit; plot 30x100; driveway for garage; 7 rooms, bath and finished attic; front and rear porches inclosed with screens and sash for summer and winter; coal and gas ranges, hot water heater attachment, steam heat, gas, electricity, parquet floors, cold storage cellar, 2 toilets, large closets, vacuum cleaner attachment, built-in bookcases and buffet; house decorated throughout; beautiful street; no assessments; opposite a small park; don't fail to see; open every day; located DeGrauw Av. near Victoria St. Apply to J. P. STORMS, owner, DeGrauw Av., Jamaica, N. Y.

SEE **Kew Gardens** FIRST

15 Minutes From Herald Square. Call, write or phone for list of new houses ready for occupancy. JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL BARGAIN.

The finest highly restricted section of New Rochelle. 12-room house, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas, electricity; land 100x172; garage. Price $10,500; easy terms.

JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

COUNTRY PLACE Near Pleasantville, N. Y.

Less than 1¼ mile from station. For rent, furnished or unfurnished. Charming old house, recently remodeled throughout, containing 16 rooms, 3 baths; very large living room. Garage, stable. High elevation and fine views.

Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

COLONIAL HOUSE

10 minutes' walk west of Scarsdale Station; 18 miles from Grand Central Station; 3 acres; good elevation and view; excellent vegetable and flower gardens; garage or stable; exclusive neighborhood. Roomy house of 10 rooms and 3 baths; high ceilings; five fireplaces. Studio 40 x 40 with bath and fireplace. Rent, $1,800. Apply to JAMES BRITE, 144 E. 40th St. Mornings.

FOR SALE OR RENT

NEW ROCHELLE Modern house, 10 rooms and 3 baths; large living room, parquet floors, hot water heat, electricity; in a restricted residential section. RENTAL $87.50—SALE PRICE $12,000.
HENRY B. DOWNEY 232 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE HOME.

Suitable for all year round, hollow tile stucco dwelling, 10 rooms, 3 baths, all modern improvements; large grounds; 35 minutes out, convenient to station. Will sell cheap on easy terms.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

On Post Road **New Rochelle** Large Traffic.
Suitable for Restaurant, Tea House, etc. Corner residence, 9 rooms; near public park, bathing beach, and yacht clubs Rent $75.
★ **O'CONNOR & McCANN** ★
221 Huguenot St.—Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

SCARSDALE AND VICINITY
Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

Attractive North Shore Home.

Right on the water; good beach; 4 acres; comfortable house; improvements; gardens; lots fruit and shade; sell at $9,500; particulars, photographs.
DANIEL M. GERARD, 1270 B'way, (33d St.,) N.Y.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SEMI-BUNGALOW

Six rooms and bath. Lot 60x100. In Douglaston Park, a restricted residential community. 22 minutes from Herald Square, on North Shore.
PRICE $5,800, WORTH MORE.
Terms, $500 cash; balance as rent.
Photo on request.
J. W. DOOLITTLE,
Woolworth Bldg. 'Phone 7294 Barclay.

5c Fare to Flushing By Dual Subway System

Two choice plots, 60x100 and 80x100 (corner). Can be bought at prices of five years ago. Will be large increase in values as soon as contract for subway trains over the Long Island tracks is signed. The bargains are rapidly being picked up. Only a few left. Only 10% cash required, balance easy terms. Address T. E. Gressle, 547 Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

ARTISTIC BUNGALOW.

Visit Bellerose, the most exclusive development on Long Island; 28 minutes on electric train; new bungalow, 7 rooms and bath, all improvements; price $6,500; easy terms; tennis court; other attractive offerings. Photographs.
WHEELER & BUCHANAN, 347 5th Ave.

MODERN COTTAGE.

7 rooms, bath, improvements, good neighborhood, 30 minutes out. $100 cash, balance $18 per month.
COTTAGE, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

$60 Month for Summer

Bargain, detached, furnished house, Flatbush; 8 rooms, 2 baths, 2 piazzas; plot 50x100. Rents at $80 unfurnished. Handsomest house on block, in most convenient, beautiful part of Flatbush; 2 minutes' walk from Beverly Road Station Brighton "L"; 15 minutes to Brighton Beach. 304 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
OCEAN AND PINES.
SEND FOR BOOKLET "B. B."
RICHARD McNEELY AGENCY.

RYE, N. Y.

House, 14 rooms, 3 baths; beautiful lawn, trees; garden planted; tennis court, garage; rent reduced to $2,000 furnished.
Herbert A. Sherman, 41 E. 41st St.

Times Building
Times Square

Attractive offices and suites. Single Rooms from $30 a month. Opportunity for Dentists, Physicians, Engineers, or Draughtsmen to acquire accommodations in high-class building, and the most convenient and best known in New York.

Never Closed—Continuous Elevator Service.

Rental Agent—Room 406.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

The U. S. Government

Two Years Ago Paid $7,500 to $15,000 Per Lot for Lots on Mott Avenue, Between 149th and 150th Streets, for the erection of a Government Building.

WHAT ARE YOU WILLING TO PAY FOR LOTS
on Mott Avenue, three Blocks North?

63 Lots on Mott Avenue, opposite Siegel Park, between 153d and 156th Streets and Sheridan Avenue, will be sold separately for Whatever You Choose to Pay for Them.

Mott Avenue is the continuation of Grand Boulevard and Concourse. The Subway Station is at 149th St. and Mott Avenue. Property between Mott Avenue, 156th St. and 159th St. has recently been purchased for the erection of apartment houses. These lots will see a wonderful transformation within the next few years, owing to their accessible location, opposite a beautiful park.

POSSIBLY A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS—CASH—WILL SECURE ONE OF THESE LOTS. ***They must be sold for whatever they will bring. There will be absolutely no protection or by-bidding whatsoever.***

OTHER PROPERTIES WHICH MUST BE SOLD UNDER LIKE CONDITIONS ARE THE FOLLOWING:

MANHATTAN 438 and 440 West 57th St., near 9th Ave.;
402-404 Pearl St., running through to 10 New Bowery.

BROOKLYN 18 three-story private dwellings, Clinton and Harrison Sts., and Tompkins Place, to be sold separately.
Northeast corner of Myrtle Ave. and Jay St., known as 69-75 Myrtle Ave., 327 to 333 Jay St.

BRONX Subway Station corner, four lots, n. e. corner of 138th St. and 3d Ave.

QUEENS 2 two-family frame houses, 258 to 260 Academy St., Long Island City.

70% can remain on mortgage. Titles insured free.

At the absolute auction sale of the Estate of Arthur R. Morris, by order of Henry Lewis Morris, Executor, at the Exchange Salesrooms, 14 Vesey Street, Tuesday, May 11th, 1915.

For maps and particulars apply to

J. Clarence Davies, *149th St. and 3d Ave.*
Joseph P. Day, *31 Nassau St.* } *Agents and Auctioneers*
Lewis S. Morris, *Esq., Atty., 32 Liberty St.*

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"Ocean Gate" The Empress of the East Jersey Coast beckons you To Her Shores for Health—Profit & Pleasure

Finest bathing, fishing, sailing; boardwalk, yacht club, water mains, fire department, station on property.

Lots $100 up. Easy Payments—No Interest — No Assessments. Write or phone for particulars and free railroad tickets for next Sunday.

I. BOOTH BROOKS,
45 West 34th St., Suite 408.
Phone "Greeley 4819."

★ A BARGAIN ★

A MOST artistic and the daintiest home ever built near New York; modern in all details; prettily set on a plot with elegant big forest trees; near station; easy and cheap commuting.
DON'T WAIT—LOOK NOW.
IT'S A BARGAIN FOR $4,500.
M. M. COSGROVE, 144 West 104th St., N. Y.
Telephone, 4821—Bryant.

$8,800 Beautiful Residence, all latest appointments, large living room, solarium, large dining room, butler's pantry, genuine tile kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 1 genuine tile with shower, sleeping porches, open fireplace; I consider it superior to any $10,000 house on the market. MURDOCH, Opp. Lackawanna Ter., Montclair.

CRANFORD Houses and Bungalows, $100, Cash & $24 to $30 monthly covers prin. & int. Sewer, gas, electric, steam; hardwood floor, open fireplace, sleeping porch; on large plots, $3,000 up. Houses rent $25 to $35; n'r sta.; com'tn. 10½c. Shaheen, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford, N. J.

A 6-ROOM STUCCO BUNGALOW
2 blocks from boardwalk and beach, Jersey Coast Resort. Price, $1,275. Easy terms.
W. WESTERFIELD,
45 West 34th St., Room 407.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—In the matter of the Application of THE KNAPP SEEBACH COMPANY, INC., for authority to change its name to the Seebach Company, Inc.
Notice is hereby given that The Knapp Seebach Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court, State of New York, at a Special Term Part I. thereof, to be held in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 1st day of June, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard for an Order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "The Seebach Company, Inc."
Dated, New York, N. Y., April 15th, 1915.
THE KNAPP SEEBACH COMPANY, INC.,
By REINHARDT SEEBACH, President.
Office and P. O. Address, 182 Grand Street. New York City.
MARCUS SCHNITZER, Attorney for Petitioner, Office and P. O. Address, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

LOWEST INSURANCE RATE IN NEW YORK
14 CENTS ON CONTENTS
HILL BUILDING,
10th Ave. & 36th St.

The most up-to-date loft building ever built — every available foot of space on an earning basis.
Adapted especially for Lithographers, Publishers, Printers.
7th and 8th floors for rent.
EXAMINATION WILL PROVE THIS.
Details from any broker or HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

YOU CAN LIVE IN AN ELEVATOR HOUSE
For same rent you are paying in a walk-up; high class, select, telephone, open plumbing, hardwood floors; large, sunny rooms; most wonderful bargains ever offered.
254-258 WEST 25TH ST.

Attractive Corner Apartments
9 ROOMS. 2-3 Baths. | Near 86th St. "L" and Subway Stations.
High class, fireproof house; selected tenants.
RENTS REASONABLE.
WILLIAM R. WARE, B'way & 86th.

TO SUBLET UNFURNISHED
Apartment of 8 rooms and 2 baths; hardwood floors throughout; on 59th St. overlooking Central Park. Good location for physician. Rent, $125 per month. Can be seen by appointment. Telephone, Columbus 10111.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

—Grenville Hall—
Broadway, No. 5,000, corner 212th St. Opposite Isham Park (Subway Express Station 215th St.) Modern, high-class elevator apartments. All unusually large, light and airy rooms. 2, 3, 4 and 5 room apartments now vacant. Rent most reasonable. Agent or Supt. on premises.

PORT ROYAL, 246 W. 129th
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT; OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT; MODERN RENTS. BIG VALUE.
5-6-7 Large, Light Rooms.

272 WEST 128TH ST.
Second Floor Apartment to Let, Comprising Seven Rooms and Bath. Rent Very Reasonable. Possession at Once.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the assignment of JEAN IMPORTER, INC., to SAMUEL E. A. STERN, for the benefit of creditors.
The undersigned assignee will sell at public auction by Daniel Greenwald, auctioneer, on Thursday, May 13, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 16 West 57th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the contents of the high-class dressmaking establishment of JEAN IMPORTER, Inc., consisting of manufactured model gowns, wraps, blouses, skirts, millinery, broadcloths, satins, silks, velvets, chiffons, laces, trimmings, cut goods, Underwood typewriter, safe, office desks, chairs, partitions, sewing machines, mirrors, dress forms, settees, lounges, portieres and tables.
Inspection every day between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Dated, May 7, 1915.
SAMUEL E. A. STERN, Assignee.
HENRY C. MOSES, Attorney for Assignee, 299 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Forty Five East Sixty Second Street
(Adjoining Colony Club)

Seven Rooms Three Baths & Eleven Rooms Four Baths
$2300 to $4600

Just Finished Inspection Invited.

Apply on premises or to Douglas L. Elliman & Co 421 Madison Avenue.

7, 8, 9 Rooms
2 Baths
$1,000—$1,200—$1,400
Every room large, light, well ventilated.
MODERN BUILDING.
Elevator, Hall and Telephone Service.
71 East 96th St., N. W. Cor. Park Av.
J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
30 East 42d Street.

THE MARIE
61-69 East 86th St.
Choice apartments, 6-7 rooms; elevator service; a few desirable apartments to sublet; moderate terms; for convenience of locality this neighborhood cannot be equalled. Superintendent on premises.

27-29 EAST 27TH ST.
Desirable apartments of 3 rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, electric light. RENT LOW; POSSESSION NOW. Also large studio on top floor, with north light, rent $600.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

QUEENS.

$21 To $45 a Month, 3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms and Bath. **New Apartments** Just Completed
Steam heat, hot water, electric light. Janitor service. Telephone in each apartment. 5-CENT FARE FROM MANHATTAN. End of Queensboro Bridge, at 59th St. and Second Ave., via Jackson Ave., Flushing or College Point trolley direct to 25th St. and Jackson Ave. Renting Office, Jackson Ave. & 25th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

APARTMENT WANTED!
October 1st. 6 rooms, 2 baths. About $900. East side preferred. Modern building, not above 86th Street. K 32 Times Annex.

WAR PICTURES IN BOOK FORM.
Ten numbers, earliest available, of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial, bound in book form, is sold at book stores and department stores at $1.00, or will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of price. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Copying Paper, Rugs, and Jewelry Among Things Passed On.

D. F. Young, Jr., was overruled yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers relative to merchandise returned by the customs officials as copying papers. Duty was taken at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff, while the importer set up the claim that the importation should be regarded as paper not specially provided for with duty at 25 per cent. The testimony was that the papers are used solely for copying purposes, and are put up in rolls and hermetically sealed to preserve them in a dampened condition until required for immediate use.

Thomas Meadows & Co. imported collapsible metal drinking cups in leather cases. The Collector returned the cups for duty under the tariff at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem as being fitted in leather containers. It was shown that the cups exceeded the cases in value. On this showing the board admitted the articles at 20 per cent. ad valorem under the metal schedule.

Akawo, Morimura & Co. protested the Collector's classification of imported floor rugs. They were returned as manufactures of straw not specially provided for with duty at 25 per cent., while the importers claimed a rate of 2½ cents per square yard as rugs of straw not specially provided for. Judge McClelland said in his decision for the board that, but for the words in the paragraph describing the warp, the claim of the protestants would be well founded. It was conceded that these rugs do not have a warp made of the materials mentioned, but the importers' counsel contended that the provision for warp was not intended by Congress to apply to rugs and mats, but to matting only. The board disagreed, and held that the rugs in question are clearly excluded from classification under the paragraph claimed.

Massee & Co. were sustained in the contention that hammering machines with all accessories, including die stamps, are properly dutiable under the tariff at 15 per cent. ad valorem as "machine tools." It was shown at the trial that the machines in question are used in the manufacture of jewelry chains, are operated by other than hand power, and work upon metal with the aid of cutting tools. The action of the Collector in classifying the machines as manufactures of metal with duty at 20 per cent. was reversed.

The H. H. Tammen Co., Denver, protested the Custom House assessment on unfinished scarfpins, or scarfpin settings, lacking only the stones to make them complete articles. Duty was taken at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909, as articles of personal adornment. The board decided that the claim for entry at 60 per cent. ad valorem as parts of jewelry applied to the goods in dispute. The Collector was reversed.

In deciding protests by Ferdinand Bing & Co.'s Successors, the board ruled that stars and decorations used by actors on the stage are not "jewelry" within the meaning of the tariff laws but, if imported under the Act of 1909, fall within the provision for military ornaments, with duty at 85 per cent. ad valorem.

Theodore B. Starr, Inc., imported ribbons, calendar covers and inserts separately packed. The Collector took duty on the ribbons at the rate of 50 per vent. ad valorem under the Tariff act of 1909, as manufactures of silk, while the calendar covers came in for a tax of 35 per cent. as manufactures of paper. The inserts were classified as printed matter, with duty at 25 per cent. Judge Fischer sustained the claim for entry of the booklets as entireties at 15 cents per pound as "decorated booklets," and ordered a reliquidation of the duties taken on the separate articles.

Mortgage Loans.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—Second mortgage $57,500, on Manhattan improved, subject to a first mortgage of $400,000; appraised at $575,000; first mortgage to be reduced $25,000. Mortgage, 132 Times.

MORTGAGE LOANS. ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

ABSOLUTE UNPROTECTED AUCTION, No. 115 East 64th St.
High-class neighborhood, four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 20x100, all improvements and in good condition. Owner once refused Fifty-six Thousand Dollars for it. Will be sold under foreclosure proceedings because of financial difficulties at the Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St., on Tuesday, May 11th, at 12 o'clock noon, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer.
A great chance to make some money.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Desirable private dwelling, select neighborhood; electric light, hardwood trim; excellent condition; reasonable. Sheeran, 1,250 Lexington Av., near 84th.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO., 56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

HOPKINS & BOYD Real Estate Management, 5 West 39th St.

Sale of estate Arthur R. Morris at Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, May 11, 1915.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

I WANT YOU to send for my list of beautiful new 7-room, semi-detached brick houses, Brooklyn, for rent at $30; 5c. fare. Owner, 66 A Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 2552 Cortlandt.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Elmhurst.—Beautiful, large house, with garage, &c., on acre of ground; less than 20 minutes from Broadway; for rent or sale. Apply owner, Edward J. Woods, Inc., 142 East 32d St., City. Telephone 1838 Madison Square.

To Let for Business Purposes
Thirty cents an agate line.

THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,472 Broadway.—Offices and lofts to SUBLET at attractive rentals, all parts of city. Put it up to us. Phone 5785-5786 Bryant.

At bargain prices, Hudson Terminal Building, furnished private offices, singly, en suite; also desk room, with desk service. Suite 178-181, 50 Church St.

Will share completely furnished office in Times Bldg., suitable for railroad or newspaper representative; references. 706 Times Bldg.

15th, 637-643 East, (between Av. B and C.)—Plot 100x100, or half with small buildings. BOHLEN, 296 3d Av.

Artist's studio, large, fine North light, fully furnished; suite optional. Z 332 Times Annex.

Sublet.—Attractive office; mahogany furniture, telephone, and stenographer. 1,208, 110 West 40th.

Desk room, stenographer, telephone. Evening Post Building, 20 Vesey St., Room 401.

Desk room in Fifth Avenue Building. Room 552. Stenographic service.

Property Out of the City.
Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Nichols & Hobbie | 7 E. 42 st. | Hudson Riv, Westchester Co. farms, estates, houses to let.

Distinctive country houses, Westchester County. Rousseau Realty Co., 2 East 23d St.

Hudson River. KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the general assignment of HARRY SIMON, trading as WEST MICHIGAN FURNITURE CO., to MAX YULMAN & SAMUEL A. STILLMAN.—Notice is hereby given that we will sell at public auction, through Chas. Jacobs Co., all the assets of above assignees, consisting of a large stock of furniture, floor coverings, etc., on Monday, May 17th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises 706 Ninth Av.
MAX YULMAN & SAMUEL A. STILLMAN, Assignees.
LEO SCHAFRAN, Esq., Attorney for Assignees, 51 Chambers St., New York City.
CHAS. JACOBS CO., Auctioneers, 10-12 Greene St., New York City.

Property Out of the City
Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

GET A HOME IN JAMAICA; 18 MINUTES from New York; hundreds of trains a day; little cash down; $50 monthly pays interest and principal. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or the premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. station, Jamaica.

For Sale or Lease.—Beautiful residence at Garden City; 2 years old; 12 rooms, 3 baths; third story, which may be divided extra rooms; also bachelor rathskeller; billiard tables and games; big inducement to buy. Write M 4 Times.

AT NORTH FREEPORT. New house; 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all improvements, and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600; $100 cash, $20 monthly. C Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Great Neck.—Beautifully furnished cottage, 9 bedrooms, 4 baths; garage for 2 cars; magnificent view of Sound and water rights; bathhouse and private dock; $1,500 for season. Box 8, or Phone 280 Great Neck.

Forest Hills Gardens (Sage Foundation).—Choice lots, highest point, 60x100; will sell contract for amount paid in. These lots 25 to 50% under present prices. Address F. H., 302 Times Sq.

FREEPORT WATER FRONT. Bungalows and houses, $3,000 up; also building lots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices; easy terms. Send for particulars, John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

BUNGALOW plot, 50x170, north shore, commuting distance, command sweeping views of sound; white sand beach; ideal spot for Summer; bargain; $600. Owner, 347 Fifth Av., Room 903.

WHITESTONE, L. I.—Modern corner house, seven rooms, bath, electricity, &c.; 30 minutes Pennsylvania electric trains; eight minutes from station. Severence, 2 Rector St.

New 7-room house; improvements; hardwood floors; 2 lots; 35 minutes from Pennsylvania station; price $4,300; easy terms. Hollberg, Willes Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT
State of New York
Offers at private sale over 1,000 parcels of real estate located at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Hudson Heights, Palisade, and Edgewater, New Jersey, (about opposite Grant's Tomb,) consisting of modern houses and bungalows and high-class building lots.
BARGAIN PRICES PREVAIL.
The above properties are owned by two corporations in process of liquidation, and the extremely low prices are calculated to bring quick sales and hasten the closing of the companies' business. Liberal terms. Title guarantee policies furnished free with all sales. Now is the time to purchase, while the range of choice is greatest. For full information address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

At WEST END, Hollywood, N. J., 5 minutes station, 10 minutes ocean; beautiful 3-story cottage; all improvements; completely furnished; large grounds; garage; five master bedrooms; $1,000 season. Hottenroth, 261 Broadway. Phone Barclay 6400.

For Rent Furnished at Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J. 17-room house—2 acres—all conveniences; will rent for four months or by year. Main Line Erie, near station. Apply Miss J. Laughlin, 172 West 81st St. Phone 7885 Schuyler.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800; select residential district; also lot; all improvements; terms. Free transportation any day. Call or write Droescher, 77 Warren St., New York.

Bungalows and cottages; all modern improvements; large plots; excellent location; exceptional quality and price; would rent to intending buyers. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ATTENTION! Moved, must sacrifice my beautiful 6-room home; new high land; beautiful view; 4 minutes to station; stores; cost $4,500, price $3,200; easy terms. Mrs. Kinnier, Woodside Park, Winthrop, Mass.

RUTHERFORD.—Furnished 7-room house, rent, nearly new, corner, 10 feet frontage; shade, fruit and flowers; $45. Van Mater, Shafer Bldg., Rutherford.

Best in Ridgewood; beautiful house, ten rooms, bath, improvements, excellent neighborhood; plot 88x200; sell or rent; bargain. 160 Prospect St., Ridgewood, N. Y.

Rutherford, N. J.—$500 down buys this new 9-room house, with all the comforts of a suburban home. Photo or call F. D. Osman.

ALL ABOUT NEAR-BY JERSEY. Publicity manager, (R. 512,) 30 Church St., New York.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. C. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A, N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

1915 FARM CIRCULAR FREE. BUHOT FARM AGENCY, 110 W. 34, N. Y.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Rockland County.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE in the hills of Rockland County, within easy motoring distance from the city; convenient to three railroads, a little under an hour from the city, with through express trains and parlor car service; an excellent neighborhood, large country places and farms, beautiful scenery, overlooking mountain and valley; high elevation, healthful and free from mosquitos; seventy acres in a high state of cultivation; fine large orchards, meadow and woodland; the house has twenty rooms, baths, modern kitchen, laundry, pantries, &c.; ten bedrooms; modern plumbing; hot water heating system; wide porches; entirely surrounded by grand old shade trees; a seven-room house for the superintendent, who has been on the place for over twenty years; a complete set of farm buildings, including main barn, cow barn, icehouse, piggery, poultry houses, &c.; complete equipment—horses, cows, carriages, and farming implements of every description; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance; can arrange suitable terms. Address by letter only, Owner, care of W. S. Dorethy, 357 West St., New York City.

FOR SALE.—Acreage, low price, for farm or estate, south exposure; pretty view, rich land. I. W. Valentine, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—At sacrifice, a very desirable farm. For particulars address O. Hubbard, South Canterbury, Conn. Box 93.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Farm, 30 acres, 13-room house, large barns, outbuildings; 25 miles out, West Shore, R. R.; extensive frontage on two State roads; 8 minutes to station; price $8,000, $4,000 cash required; no agents. Bargain, K 32 Times Annex.

Country Property
Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Two new six-room cottages, plastered, running water, and furnished, $450 each, May to October; facing ocean, Undine Av., Sea Side, one block from Rockaway Park, Rockaway Beach. Edward Glinnen, 64 Herbert St., Brooklyn. Phone 160 Greenpoint.

To rent, furnished, for season—Modern cottage, four bedrooms, servants' room, two bathrooms; garage; located on Peconic Bay at Good Ground; shore frontage. T. L. Jaques, 118 East 41st St., New York.

To Let.—At Matunuck, R. I., for season or by month, completely furnished house with garage and playhouse; near Wakefield and Narragansett Pier; private bath down on beach; unobstructed view to water; price $275 if taken at once. Z 331 Times Annex.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 rooms, 2 baths; unsurpassed location, scenery; all city conveniences; garage; no mosquitos; magnificent trees; thirty minutes Grand Central; rent $150 a month. S 10 Times.

Three-room furnished bungalow at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island, $100 season; commutation $5.25; less than an hour from B'way. Address Fox, 205 East 9th St. Phone Orchard 3767.

BELGRADE LAKE, ME.—House 10 rooms, bath; completely furnished; linen, silver, ice, firewood, motor boat; golf, boating, famous fishing. Rent $650. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Greenwich, Conn.—Rent, furnished; refined home; garage; sleeping porch; gardens. Albert Richardson.

Wendell Av., Pittsfield, Mass.—Most picturesque and newly furnished house, 23 rooms. Box 1,527.

To Let—Unfurnished.

or Rent—Shore cottage, modern conveniences, electric lights; large roomy piazza and garage; Madison Beach, Conn. Address Owner, Box 788, New Haven, Conn.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; Summer prices now in effect; restaurant; two rooms and bath, furnished, $40 monthly and up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Attractive Housekeeping Apartments in modern fire proof building. 3 to 8 rooms, at moderate rentals; attractive ground floor apt. Especially suitable for physician. Apply to Supt., 39-43 East 27th St.

59th St., 17 East.—Studio apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, studio 28x14, until October or longer, $70. Telephone Plaza 8810 for appointment.

71st St. and Lexington Av.—Corner apartment, furnished; 7 outside rooms, bath; $75 monthly; Summer. Phone Rector 1377.

Automobile Exchange
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Packard 14-48 limousine and touring body car, in fine shape; can be bought with both or only one body; price is right. Hess, 427 W. 42d. Tel. 8530 Bryant.

Sacrifice 1910 6-48 Pierce Arrow 4 door, 7 passenger touring, self starter, and electric lights, fully equipped, $600. E. J. S., 266 West 58th St.

Rebuilt and guaranteed 5 and 7 passenger White touring cars; also trucks and taxicabs. C. A. Smith, 1,877 Broadway.

Westcott Motor Car Co., 1,862 Broadway.—1915 Paige summer and winter bodies $950; 1914 White roadster; run 1,700 miles; $1,150.

Peerless 1914 6-38 touring; only 1,500 miles; sacrifice; investigate. Phone 1160 Schuyler.

Automobiles for Rent.

EGIDI AUTO SERVICE.
Pierce-Arrows, Packards, Renaults, By Hour, Day, or Week.
Special Rates Monthly and Yearly Contracts. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Packard, 14-48, Limousine or Touring, finest equipment, for rent to responsible party, by month or season. Hess, 427 W. 42d St. Tel. 8530 Bryant.

Packard.—Beautiful 7-passenger landaulet; hourly trips; monthly; reasonable. Christy, 1160 Schuyler.

Packard touring; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Veriangieri, 4,832-4,421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Stevens Six, seven-passenger, rent, with chauffeur, hour, day, week, month. Tel. Stevens 947 Murray Hill. 590 Plaza.

Packard seven-passenger; monthly or year. Sulkins, 210 West 76th. Schuyler 9670.

Packard-Pierce Arrow 1915 cars; rent month or year. Karp, 1,790 B'way. 9869 Col.

Monthly—Stearns Silent Knight, just out the factory. Dorner, 1,293 Amsterdam Av.

New Packard touring cars for hire; very reasonable. Mead, 212 W. 89th.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—A five-passenger touring car in exchange for printing. Prospect Press, 188 West 4th St.

Highest prices paid for Packard, Pierce-Arrow cars. Karp, 1,790 B'way. Col. 9869.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

A beautifully situated furnished apartment, 7 rooms, near corner of Riverside Drive and 116th St., to sublet reasonably to proper party for period of three or more months; can vacate immediately. Please address. A. L., P. O. Box 822, N. Y.

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Av. — 1 2 & 3 ROOMS SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE with private bath and kitchenette, nicely furnished; $30-$40-$50 up monthly. Complete outfit—Dishes, silver, cooking utensils. SPECIAL CONCESSIONS on lease and unfurnished to October 1st. Near Subway and "L"; must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

A.A.—THE WILSONIA, 225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
1 room and bath, $25 up.
2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $40 up.
3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, $45 up.
By month or year.
Exceptionally clean apartments; no objectionable tenants. Phone, elevator service; maid service optional.
Near Subway, "L," and surface cars.
REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. Superintendent on premises. Phone 9920 Col.

A client wishes to sublet for the summer months his housekeeping apartment in West 72d Street, consisting of four rooms and bath, completely furnished and with the services of a maid; for further particulars, please apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar Street; Telephone 5700 John.

A.—A.—A.—Schuyler Arms, 307 West 98th St., near Riverside Drive.—Strictly high class, cosily furnished two to five rooms; shower bath, all night elevator, maid, telephone service; $12 to $25 weekly; $50 to $100 monthly; restaurant in building; immediate possession; references.

Two, three months; seventh floor; 4 rooms, each overlooking Hudson; Daveno in parlor; $500 Knabe piano, books, box springs, $60 Singer sewing machine; express Subway; all modern conveniences and service; my maid graduate French cooking school; $125. Telephone 6500 Audubon, Apartment 73.

Four-room apartment, newly furnished less than year, will sublet four months or more; possession immediately. Apply after 11, May 7, Apartment 1, 150 West 87th St.

Riverside Drive, 528.—Attractive five-room front apartment; delightful view Hudson, Claremont, Palisades; electricity, shower; unusual opportunity; $60.

To Sublet.—Elevator apartment, 5 large, light rooms; southern exposure; outside; furnished or unfurnished. 601 West 177th St, Apartment 46.

Ansonia Hotel.—Three rooms, bath, including hotel service; seven windows facing Riverside Drive; from May 15, Oct. 1; reasonable rates. Apartment 1610 before 11 A. M.

Physician owning private house in the eighties, west side, would share office and waiting room with another. Waldron & Freedman, 489 Fifth Av.

Handsomely furnished elevator apartment, Barrington, 203 West 81st. Telephone 5520 Schuyler. Coyle.

GRANT COURT
610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive, 5-6 rooms; beautifully furnished; high-class apartments. Superintendent.

West End-79th St.—Beautifully, completely furnished apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths, reasonable; immediate possession. Telephone Murray Hill 5393.

BIG CONCESSIONS.
Completely furnished elevator apartment; 4 bright rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Apartment hunting unnecessary; inspected lists obtainable. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath,
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

All or part of eight room elevator apartment, June 1 to Oct.; comfortably furnished. Otis, 316 West 95th St.

Attractive, modern apartment; large, sunny rooms; Steinway piano; bargain. Heyn, 318 West 84th St.

Very attractive six-room and two-bath corner apartment; exceptional rate; elevator, fireproof building. 225 West 80th St.

112th St., Near Riverside.—Seven rooms, piano, $85; telephone, River 1131; appointment.

80th, 219 West.—Attractive, high-class furnished elevator apartment; 5 rooms; $80.

119th, 430 West.—Four rooms, front, nicely furnished; June to September; hall boy.

143d, 515 West.—Nicely furnished five-room apartment; elevator; conveniences. Apt. 34.

113th, 507 West.—Sublet spacious 2 and 4 room apartments, completely furnished.

Riverside Drive, 244.—Five rooms; piano; also seven rooms; reasonable rate. Meek.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

114th St., 618 West.—5-room and bath apartment; 2d floor; will sublet from June 1 until Oct. 1, 1916; rent $42; good opportunity; hall service and telephone switchboard. Mr. Goldman. Phone Morning 8137-J.

LARGE ROOMS, REASONABLE RENTS. 102-4 West 85th St.; 7 rooms and bath; modern improvements; owner on premises.

703-705 WEST 180TH ST.
Modern Apartment for rent; five all light rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent, on premises.

118th St., 405 W.—Unfurnished 5-room apartment; splendid view Morningside Heights; 1 block Columbia University; refined neighborhood.

70th, 104 West.—Unfurnished apt. to sublet; 4 rooms and 2 baths; could be divided into 2 apts., 2 rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton. Tel. 2934 Columbus.

To Sublet—Unfurnished six-room apartment, 10th floor; splendid view of Hudson; half price to October. Apt. 104, 561 W. 141st.

Morningside Av., 50, corner West 119th St. 5 LARGE HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS, $50, to sublet, privilege renewing lease.

140th St., 603 West.—Modern; five rooms, bath; all outside; facing Riverside Drive; occupancy immediate. Apt. 61.

Exceptional three-room apartment, eighth floor; southern exposure. 8F, 622 W. 141st.

Non-housekeeping apartments. "Spencer Arms," southeast cor. Broadway & 69th St.

Fine apartments. Apply to 10 East 45th St. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

Apartments Wanted—Unfurnished
Thirty cents an agate line.

WANTED.—Five-room apartment; 3 adults, American; within 10 minutes' walk of Madison Av. and 34th St. S 8 Times.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—PERMANENT, TRANSIENT, TABLE BOARD.

11TH, 29 EAST.—Large and small rooms; running water; excellent table; moderate.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Exceptionally bright, attractive rooms; unexcelled cuisine; best accommodations. Stuyvesant 4275.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

8 EAST 45TH.
Rooms; board; Southern cooking; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 965, (70th.)—Large and small rooms; private bath; conveniences; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

WAVERLY PLACE, 101, (Northwest Washington Square.)—Beautiful suites; private baths; excellent service; table.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,047, (122d.)—Airy rooms, hot water; first-class; meals optional.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

47TH, 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; first-class service; table the best; bath on each floor.

47TH, 58 WEST.—Rooms, large, single, private baths; excellent board. 4589 Bryant.

53D ST., 57 WEST.—Choice single, sunny rooms; superior table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; reference.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished; electric light; beautiful bath adjoining; Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private baths; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated, families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, continuous hot water; phone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

73D, 136 WEST.—Connecting rooms, private bath; good table; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST—20TH YEAR. Sunny rooms, baths; excellent table; references.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, private bath; excellent cuisine; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions; large parlors and lounge; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; reasonable rates.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Excellent accommodations; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine.

82D, 124 WEST.—(Graycourt) now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive; modern; references; table guests. Write for booklet.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Large and small rooms; 4th floor; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent table; summer rates; references required.

89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive home offers large, small room, all conveniences; beautiful Summer location; excellent home cooking; table guests.

89TH ST., (594 West End Av.)—Floor, separately; exclusive house; exceptional accommodations; table board.

90TH, 4 WEST.—Front, back parlors; attractive front room; also small; Summer rates; references.

113TH, 625 WEST.—(Riverside) Special attention guests; Southern cooking; single rooms; reasonable.

118TH, 147 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for one person or couple; refined Jewish boarding house.

123D, 114-116 WEST.
A few vacancies in high-class house.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity, closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

A lady having a beautiful home off Central Park West, in the 80's, would like two paying guests. Telephone Schuyler 8657.

Private tiled bathroom, sunny, attractively furnished room; electric lights, billiards, dancing; homelike; references exchanged; charmingly located; 30 minutes from Broadway; $22 for two, which includes delicious table board; a postal brings particulars; state how many in your family. Box L 166 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855.—The Woodbury; 2 blocks north 157th Subway; wonderful grounds.

Country Board
Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE BELMONT, 228 Tompkins Av., New Brighton, S. I.—40 minutes to Wall St.; spacious grounds; tennis court; electric lights; shower baths; beautiful view; substantial table; five minutes ferry. 2046 Tompkinsville.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park on the Beach.—Trees, porches; excellent cuisine; no mosquitos; select accommodations; boating, bathing, tennis; references.

Westchester County.

"KINMOUNT."
182 North Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.
Delightful house, with large rooms and broad piazza on three sides; overlooking Hudson; half hour's ride from Grand Central station; excellent table; all conveniences; large grounds; two minutes from trolley car. Telephone 908 Yonkers. Annie E. Lane.

YONKERS-ON-THE-HUDSON.
119 Locust Hill Av.
Rooms single or en suite, with private bath; large verandah; high elevation; unobstructed river view; moderate prices. Phone 4484 A. C.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, 2161 Yonkers.

Beautiful country place, overlooking Hudson; shady grounds, tennis; large, airy rooms; exceptional board. Miss Rolfe, 211 North Broadway, Yonkers.

PEPPERDAY INN, New Rochelle, N. Y. (Phone 2065.)—Notable as most comfortable family house; moderate rates.

YONKERS—96 LOCUST HILL AV.
Unexcelled home cooking; spacious dining room; every accommodation; attractive grounds. Telephone 2636.

Lady would like care of refined child, 12 or 13 years old; school within one block. Phone 3192W Yonkers.

Long Island.

High-class house on ocean; delightful environment; superb bathing, fishing; 30 minutes from Broadway; frequent trains; commutation, $7.50; bountiful table; exceptional service; now open; offers half rates May, June, desirable guests. Exclusive, 225 Times Downtown.

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Private family could accommodate people desiring quiet, homelike place. For particulars address Z 325 Times Annex.

MAIDSTONE INN,
East Hampton, Long Island,
Opens June 15.
M. L. MAYO, Proprietor.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Ideal location; dancing, tennis, bathing; week-enders accommodated.

New York State.

Modern gentleman's place; poultry, fruit, vegetable, dairy farm; home comforts; $10-$12; booklet; 90 miles. Spindler, Lefever Falls, Ulster Co., N. Y.

New Jersey.

THE RAMBLEWOOD, Montclair.—Beautiful country home; all city conveniences; high elevation; large lawn; 2 min. trolley, 45 min. to N. Y. C., via D., L. & W.; suitable for commuters; moderate; references exchanged. Adults only. H. F. von Ohlen, 2 Sunset Av.

Country board; pleasant rooms; fine shade; nice front porch; 15 minutes' walk to the lake, with boating and fishing; $7 per week. Address Miss J. L. Ellis, R. F. D. No. 4, Cranbury, N. J.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., private family would like gentleman to board; finest section; modern conveniences; near station; references. Address Box D Times, 2 Rector St.

East Orange, N. J., 11 North Walnut St.—Large, airy house; refined surroundings; home table; located 5 minutes from Lackawanna station. Phone 3471 Orange.

East Orange, N. J.—Large, light room with board in private family; five minutes from Grove St. D. L. & W. Station; telephone 3430 M Orange. D 262 Tims Downtown.

EAST ORANGE, (North Arlington Av., 36.)—Large single room with board; spacious grounds; private tennis court. Tel. 4779.

Ideal spot to spend the Spring months and enjoy nature at Red Chimneys, Englishtown, N. J. Terms moderate.

Connecticut.

SHIPPAN POINT, STAMFORD, CONN.
The Chesterfield, open for accommodation of permanent and transient guests; reasonable; excellent cuisine; rooms single, en suite; references required.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents an agate line.

MOTHER and CHILD.—15 months, with private family, northern Jersey town. 115 East 82d St. N. Kraus.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 105 EAST.—Overlooking Union Square; Apartment 71; parlor suite; piano; elevators, telephone; outside rooms; cool; Summer rates.

16TH, 206 EAST.—Large studio; also medium-sized room; private house.

38TH ST., 10 EAST.—Large, small rooms, parlor floor, suite and basement; electricity, elevated.

40TH, 5 EAST, (278 Madison Av.)—Handsomely furnished small and large rooms; private bath; kitchenette; excellent location.

41ST, (369 Lexington Av.)—Attractive single, double rooms; private bath; Summer rates.

47TH, 136 EAST, ("L" and Subway.)—New house; delightful rooms; superior accommodations.

56TH, 75 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms; elevator floor; dentist's office; meals if desired.

56TH, 83 EAST.—Single and double elegant rooms; low Summer prices; French house.

57TH, 23-25 EAST, (corner Madison Av.)—Nicely furnished single rooms; phone; $3, $4, $5, $6.

60TH, 241 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; running water; all new furniture; parlor floor, suitable for doctor or business purposes; rates moderate.

60TH, 222 EAST.—Exceptionally well furnished, large, light, clean, adjoining rooms; running water; $2 up; beautiful double parlor; suitable doctor; unusual opportunity.

64TH, (733 and 735 Madison Av.)—Double rooms, comfortably furnished; private bath; kitchenettes; telephones; $8, $9, $10.

"ALLERTON HOUSE," 138 EAST 38TH ST. FOR BACHELORS.
The delightful comforts of the home and the genial atmosphere and spirit of a well-appointed club for men of refinement; new 12-story building; roof garden, private showers, billiard room, library, and lounge; no tipping; running water in every room; single rooms, $4 to $8 weekly; rooms for two, $3 to $4 weekly each.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,372, (90.)—Large or medium room; every convenience; adjoining bath; American physician's residence; gentlemen; $5 and $8; good location; no other roomers.

MADISON AV., 302, (near 42d.)—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single and connecting; private baths; modern conveniences; reasonable.

32D ST., (off Broadway, New Hotel Strand.)—Large, light rooms, with private bath, $9, $10, $12 per week; same rate for one or two people in room; some rooms at $7 per week.

32D, (bet. B'way and 5th Av.,) Hotel Aberdeen.—Rooms with private bath, $10 per week; same rate for 1 or 2 persons in room.

43D, 118 WEST.—Large room with kitchenette; first-class house; modern improvements; reasonable.

47TH, 31 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished. front room; splendid bath; electricity; elevator.

47TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautiful front room; private bath; electricity, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Large, fine room; all conveniences; telephone; strictly select.

48TH, 65 WEST.—COMFORTABLE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, LARGE FRONT ROOM WITH BATH; ALSO SMALL ROOMS; QUIET RESIDENCE.

50TH ST., 35-54 WEST.—Nicely furnished small, large rooms; private baths, kitchenettes; excellent location; $4.50, $7, $8, $9, $10.

53D, 62 WEST.—Attractive double room; private bath; medium and small rooms; reasonable.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Two connecting rooms; light housekeeping if desired; refined people; convenient all cars; private house; telephone.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Double rooms, private baths; electricity, telephone; excellent location.

58TH, 346 West.—Elegant large room, private bath; convenient for two friends; also small room; references. Columbus 2043.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; electricity, running water; well-kept house; meals optional.

118 WEST 69TH ST.,
WEST HALL.
Just organized. Everything new. Special apparatus for hot-water supply. Most rooms with private bath, but some without. Men only and on approved references.
'Phone Columbus 8775.

69TH, 103 WEST.—Delightful rooms; large, small; baths; very reasonable; private house.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath; will furnish to suit gentlemen; references.

70TH ST., 200 West.—Single, double rooms, running water; summer rates; subway, elevator. Lewis.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well furnished; gentlemen; finest locality; Subway, elevated.

71ST, 135 WEST.—Luxurious, large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor floor.

71ST, 282 WEST.—Large, small, sunny rooms; hot, cold water; references; suitable physician.

72D, 248 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; also parlor floor; table guests. Col. 1894; references.

73D, 302 WEST.—Subway, L; large and small rooms; newly furnished; board optional; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; best location; near Riverside Drive. Richard Ritter.

73D, WEST, (Between Broadway and West End.)—Two attractive rooms, with bath; private house; references; gentlemen. Z 343 Times Annex.

74TH ST., 5 WEST.
Sunny front double, single rooms; private residences.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, near Central Park; large room, with or without private baths; $5 up; telephone.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms; kitchenette optional; other rooms; all conveniences.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Two exceptionally pleasant rooms, private baths; other rooms; all conveniences.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive front rooms; handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy, second-story room; also smaller; conveniences; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Nicely furnished, pleasant rooms, with or without bath; Summer rates.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private bath; Summer rates; board optional.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, facing Broadway; high-class apartment. Holton.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; terms very reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent, beautiful large, small room; private bath; 'phone; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Cool, outside, light room, overlooking Central Park; special rates.

84TH, 18 WEST.—Newly opened house, beautiful parlor, private bath; other rooms reasonable.

86TH, 51 WEST.—Handsomely furnished third floor front; private bath; moderate rates.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished house, near park; large room, with, without private bath; electricity; phone; $5 up.

92D, 214 WEST.—Light, comfortable, modern; elevator; small family; refined home. Mack.

93D, 21 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; near Park, "L"; phone.

253 WEST 93D, (BROADWAY.)
Large, small rooms; single, suite; baths.

94TH, 152 WEST.—Attractive large front room; running water; refined, quiet, private house; subway, "L;" references. Riverside 8046.

94TH, 315 WEST.—Attractive single room; elevator apartment; excellent location. Gill.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large Broadway front room, with kitchen; smaller room; elevator; strictly first-class. Marshall.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Beautiful front room; three windows; first-class. Grossman.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Exceptionally desirable room; adjoining bath; convenient Subway. Copeland.

109TH ST., 200 WEST.—Elegant furnished large room, suitable for two; private family; elevator. Apartment A-4.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apartment 3D.)—Cool, attractive corner rooms, modern; subway.

111TH, 305 WEST.—Inviting, airy room; refinement; gentleman. Tel. 4740 Morningside. Talbot.

112TH, 511 WEST.—Attractive room in modern apartment of refined, congenial couple; reasonable; references. Apartment 15.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Desirable room, private family; references required. Apt. 43.

115TH, 300 WEST.—Large front rooms; hot, cold water, bath, telephone; housekeeping; $2.50-$4.50.

115TH, 606 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; elevator apartment; all conveniences; business men preferred.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Suite, double, single rooms; elevator; shower; reasonable. Apt. 32.

121ST, 148 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; scrupulously clean; Americans; reference.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; high-class elevator apartment. Reasonable, 6 FW.

122D, 500 WEST.—Cool, attractive double room; overlooking park; elevator; reasonable. Whyte.

Situations Wanted Female
Fifteen cents an agate line.

ATTENDANT, COMPANION; understands management of home; neat sewer; references. G. H., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER.—8 years' expert double entry; balance sheets; financial statements prepared; entire charge office; correspondence. L 170 Times.

CHAPERON.—Chaperoning in Annapolis now; seek traveling engagement for after June week, exposition, or Bermuda; will conduct party or independently chaperon; experienced; best references. Y 337 Times Annex.

COOK.—French Protestant, (38) cook or housework in Christian family, country preferred; references. 157 West 13th St. Chelsea 8626.

COMPANION, &c.—Cultured young lady desires position as traveling companion or governess; references. Address E. C. R., 2,010 St. Charles Av., New Orleans, La.

COMPANION, governess little child; young English lady, 21, seeks position; highest references. Bowden, 220 Audubon Av.; 3610 Audubon.

COMPANION.—Charge of child or semi-invalid; experienced traveler. K 27 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Lady wishes position as companion to adult or children; references. Z 345 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS.—North German; experienced; good sewer; fond of children; desires position; highest city references. E. S., 235 East 60th St.

GOVERNESS.—Speaks 4 languages; musical; references; experienced. 235 East 60th St.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper at home; ladies', children's wear specialty; good work; prompt delivery. 469 Amity St., Flushing.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to find position for a trained child's nurse; graduate London hospital; highly recommended. Inquire employer, 58 West 48th St., between 9 and 10 o'clock Wednesday to Monday, or by letter.

NURSE.—Graduate of a New York hospital wants position; chronic case preferred; references. Apt. 26, 75 West 141st St.

NURSE, (infant's) experienced, light colored; references; $35. 53 East 61st St. Plaza 8356.

REFINED German girl desires position attending small child; city, country, travel; $30 per month; phone Morningside 1092. Else Juschke, 200 West 131st St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER; beginner; one month's experience; rapid worker; good penman; neat American; no agency; $7. H 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly trained in office duties; pleasant personality; willing worker; $7 per week. Miss J., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, able young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Henrietta Torkony, 605 Madison Av. Phone Plaza 2994.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant; experienced; reliable; ambitious, conscientious worker; $7. H 343 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; intelligent; hard worker; accurate, competent; $8. H 342 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; thoroughly competent and reliable; $12; references. H 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; charge correspondence, office; accurate, quick grammarian, speller; $11. L 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; 7 years' experience; excellent references. S., 256 West 109th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut, quick comprehension, common sense; good grammarian; $8-$10. L 140 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience: thoroughly competent; references; $8. H 319 Times Downtown.

SUPERIOR Scotch Protestant wishes position as chambermaid; reference. M. K., 157 East 47th.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Neat young lady desires position; thoroughly experienced. H 330 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.—Rapid; several years' commercial experience; best references; assistant bookkeeper; all-around office work; moderate salary. H 321 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

FIRST-CLASS HELP for city and country; cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, farm hands, gardeners. Noel, 77 West 11th, Chelsea 7,656.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ASSISTANT BUYER.—Washington Heights Department Store wants capable assistant buyer for its shirtwaist department; answer by mail only. Mrs. H. L. Thompson, 1,989 Amsterdam Av., City.

COMPANION for married lady from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.; must make herself generally useful; must sleep at home; no application considered unless previously experienced; state age, salary, and references. Companion, 3,557 Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 30 Church St.
Stenographer.—Good position for well educated girl, with good experience; salary $12 to commence.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FRENCH LANGUAGE for ladies or children; rapid progress; cultured linguist; refined accent; moderate. Parisienne, 46 Fifth Av.; telephone Chelsea 7489.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

141ST, (87 Hamilton Place,) between Broadway, Amsterdam.)—Desirable large bedroom; exclusive; elevator.

142D, 600 WEST, (Apt. 32.)—Large, light, single, connecting rooms; elevator. Audubon 3110.

144TH, 513 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive rooms; modern conveniences; convenient Subway, "L"; private family.

158TH ST., 550 WEST.—Exceptionally large room, bath; private family; elevator; phone. Apartment 4G.

BROADWAY AND 151ST ST.—The Northold, Apartment 2B; exceptionally large outside room, (three windows,) bath adjoining; refined private family; tray breakfast if desired; references. Telephone Audubon 8110. Hope.

BROADWAY, (601 West 168th.)—Cool as Summer resort; single, en suite; overlooking Hudson; exclusive.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (1 W. 69th).—Handsomely furnished front room; no other roomers.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (Apt. 37.)—Pleasant room for lady; kitchen privileges.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (137th St. subway.)—Rooms; high-class accommodations; hotel service. Apt. 4D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—Attractive outside room, bath; private family; excellent service; gentlemen. 3A.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. AND ST. NICHOLAS Av.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

WEST END AV., 936, (corner 106th.)—Delightfully pleasant, well-kept, large room; running water; closets; overlooking Broadway; no other roomers; refined; references. Inquire hallboy. Riverside 8965.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful room, running water, electricity; private family; 91st St. Subway.

Unfurnished Rooms
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

WEST END AV., 794.—Two rooms, private bath; maid service; low rent.

Rooms Wanted
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

A refined business woman desires large outside room in private house or apartment; rent not to exceed $5 per week; west side, below 137th St.; references exchanged. M 6 Times.

Printing and Multigraphing
Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30, 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Rector 4543. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way. Room 1,131 Equitable Building.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Will sacrifice four framed French plate mirrors, each six feet square; splendid condition. Stewart, 114 West 72d St.

Situations Wanted Male
Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Audits; simplified systems installed that show earnings and expenses in detail; leaks stopped; keeps you informed of results; charges reasonable; interview solicited. Fleming, 35 Nassau St.; phone, Cortlandt 1330.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced in preparation of balance sheets and financial statements, systematizing accounts, and writing up expense books, requires employment; highest references. K 31 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 81st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT desires position with company requiring accurate results. H 334 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and auditor, senior, (38,) fifteen years' experience, desires position. A 288 Times Downtown.

AGENT.—Gentleman who has held positions of trust desires a position as agent for an estate, collecting rents, overseeing repairs, &c.; banks and mercantile references; bond if required. Address Z 339 Times Annex.

AN industrial or mercantile concern might find my general traffic experience valuable; eight years' thorough railroad training in various positions; familiar with classification requirements; routing of freight to obtain lowest rates; auditing freight bills, handling claims for loss, damage or overcharge, general knowledge transportation. Z 301 Times Annex.

BALL PLAYER, 23, with minor league experience, wishes office position with large manufacturing concern in New York or vicinity; have 3 years' high school education; will play for concern's ball club. H 266 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, (30;) ten years' experience; expert and reliable; A1 references. Mulligan, 21 Morton Place, Jersey City.

BOOKBINDER desires position in any capacity of the paper branches; references. J. Molnar, 330 East 65th. Plaza 6138.

BOOKKEEPER, (27;) excellent ability; thoroughly capable, reliable, trustworthy; references. H 204 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Capable, experienced; controlling accounts; modern methods; references. Roland, 110 St. Nicholas Av.

BOOKKEEPER, credit man; thoroughly experienced and capable; moderate salary. W 41 Times.

BOY.—Very neat, reliable, intelligent Christian. W. C., 325 Times Downtown.

BUILDERS' ASSISTANT, 6 years' experience with architects and builders. L 328 Times Annex.

BUTLER.—Smart, young, married Englishman desires country place all year round, where can settle for number of years; will not travel; will be fully recommended; is free when suited. Z 354 Times Annex.

BUTLER.—Young Japanese desires position as butler; can cook; best references former employer. Mayo, 184 High St., Brooklyn.

CARPENTER, experienced, wants job business, house or private, per day or contract. Carpenter, 152 East 50th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 27, married, Danish, absolutely sober and honest, wishes position; private family; foreign, American cars; 7 years' experience; do own repairs; first-class references. Henry Kuhl, 1,278 1st Av., city.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, single, ten years' experience foreign, American cars; expert mechanic, careful driver, A1 references, honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, Room 11, 39 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 1,525.

CHAUFFEUR.—German, (27,) married, competent and responsible, sober, careful driver, good mechanic, experienced on high-powered cars, A1 references, wishes position; city or country. Address W 174 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 31, single, experienced, expert driver, any car, own repairs, overhauling, wishes position with private family, city, country; best references. Rossit, 448 West 163d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic, gardener, electrician; Northern Italian; single; 15 years' experience; best references; can take care of any car, do all repairs. L 154 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; six years' best references; city, country; wages moderate. L 160 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Country; willing be generally useful; $12; best references. Potterton, 537 West 133d.

CHAUFFEUR, English, (30,) wishes private position; any car; careful; references. L 114 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—By colored young man, position as chauffeur; 7 years' experience; have A1 references and temper. L 147 Times.

CIVIL ENGINEER wants position; good practice and good references. Moccia, 300 West 49th St. Apartment 408. Tel. 7720 Bryant.

ENGINEER, licensed, competent, economical; general repairs, steam fitting; steady; sober; ten years' references from State institutions. A. E., 502 East 58th St.

ENGINEER.—First class; 20 years' experience; at present employed as assistant chief; boilers, elevators, electricity; references. H 305 Times Downtown.

ENGINEER, licensed, 14 years' experience boilers, elevators, electricity. Secor, 262 Spring St., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED inside dress man; can take full charge cutting, shipping, and buying of materials; moderate salary. L 164 Times.

MAN.—Speaks English, Italian, Spanish, now employed as salesman with building concern, carpenter by trade, wishes position with reliable firm. Tranzell, 2,491 Cambrelling Av.

OFFICE MANAGER, American, 27; thorough commercial, legal training; bookkeeper, stenographer, typist; expert systematizer; assume entire charge office correspondence, collections; exceptional credentials. Efficiency, 500 Times.

SALESMAN.—City; energetic, experienced; moderate salary; drawing account; no canvassing. L 144 Times.

SECRETARY (25).—Excellent record as stenographer, office man, salesman; desires change; exceptional references. L 172 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced, wishes connection with reliable mfg. concern. H 340 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Expert; 7 years' experience engineering and automobile lines; handle your correspondence and details; excellent references. H 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' practical experience; educated young American; good address, rapid, accurate transcriber; familiar all office detail; first-class references. H 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, office and general reporting; good English education; rapid and accurate typist; $15. Louis M. Phillips, 224 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1,319.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner; takes dictation and transcribes accurately and rapidly; moderate. Andrew Bagley, 37 East 58th St. Phone Plaza 2993.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, transcribes accurately, wishes position in downtown office. H 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, correspondent, college student, wishes position, MORNINGS ONLY; references. S 11 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (28,) experienced, rapid and accurate, desires position; references. H 315 Times Downtown.

YOUNG man, five years' mechanical and large shop experience, at present serving as chief engineer's executive secretary, desires change with better prospects; U. S. or foreign; best references. Z 337 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 24, technical college education, office and factory experience; will start at bottom; references. H 329 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced office assistant and collector, desires position with advancement; $10; references. Schwank, 604 West 146th.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED for New York Stock Exchange house. Address, Box H 344 Times Downtown.

BOY, experienced on making blue prints. Otto Coking Co., 6 Church St.

DESIGNER.—Experienced, for kimonos. Apply to Shaker N. Arida, 81-85 Washington St., City

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical draughtsman and designer at once; must be thoroughly experienced on general mechanical work; no beginners need apply. Otto Coking Co., 6 Church St.

ENERGETIC MAN to solicit among builders and architects, contracts for cold water painting; on salary and liberal commission until worth proved. Apply by letter, giving full particulars, Z 341 Times Annex.

ENERGETIC MEN to learn our plan selling bungalow sites, near water; unparalleled opportunity for making big money; commission. Edwards, 41 Park Row.

MILLINERY MANAGER.—Wanted, a capable and successful millinery manager and buyer for a big position in retail millinery department, out of town; salary no object for the right man. Address, stating salary and references, strictly confidential, H 345 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted by prominent manufacturing concern for the South; experienced in stationery line preferred; in reply state whether married or single, former experience, salary desired; references unquestionable. S 9 Times.

Lost and Found
Forty-five cents an agate line. Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST.—Gold cuff link with small diamond, monogram G. B. F., between Guffanti's Restaurant, 7th Av., and 26th St., and Hippodrome, between 8:30 and 9 Wednesday evening; suitable reward if returned to G. B. Fawley, 1,134 Broadway.

LOST—Scarf pin, (pearl and diamonds,) safety clutch and jeweled tie clasp attached; heavy gold monogram "H. D. V." Suite 1,103, 95 Liberty St.; reward, relieve anxious minds.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, between 93d St. "L" station and Van Cortlandt Park. Finder will please communicate L 169 Times, Times Office. Suitable reward.

LOST—May 6, on Flatbush Av. surface car, brown leather traveling bag. Return Y. W. C. A., 376 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn; reward.

LOST—April 20, morning, blue lava cameo pin, between East 79th, West 40th, and Metropolitan Museum; reward. Phone 723 Lenox.

LOST—A link earring, with three diamonds and sapphire, on Tuesday evening, Madison Av., near 37th St. Finder please return to 232 Madison Av. and receive reward.

LOST—Wednesday night, between Biltmore Hotel and Amsterdam Theatre, small bag of jewels. VERY LIBERAL REWARD if returned to Cashier, Biltmore.

LOST.—On West End Av., between 80th and 82d St., on Tuesday evening, a small oval pearl brooch. Return Mrs. Clark, 465 West End Av. Reward.

LOST—On May 5, between 11 and 12 A. M., gold engraved bracelet, on St. John's Place or subway; finder will be rewarded. D. Horwitz, 30 West 15th St. 6742 Chelsea.

LOST.—Neighborhood 42d St., diamond platinum bar pin, fluer de lis style; large, small diamonds; liberal reward. Phone Rogers, 9500 River.

LOST—May 4, possibly at Altman's store, lady's Tiffany gold watch and chain; monogram D Q G; reward. Return 36 East 50th.

LOST—Gray suede box containing jewelry; 92d. Columbus; reward. Buch, 661 Columbus Av.

LOST—Diamond and ruby flexible bracelet, set in platinum; reward. Return Room 818, 1,476 Broadway.

LOST—Between 57th and 63d, on Broadway, diamond bar pin, 15 diamonds, leaf design; reward. Hibson Co., 237 Lexington Av.

LOST.—Diamond wishbone; liberal reward. Charles E. Stein, 315 West 99th St.

Found.

FOUND—A watch fob, Wanamaker's store, Friday. Apply Room 1,301, 60 Wall St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

$15 REWARD; no questions asked, for return small white poodle, black eyes, nose, and mouth; answers name "Sammy." Apt. 71, 321 W. 55th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL CONSULATE General at New York wishes to notify all those whom it may concern, that the person who, under the assumed name of "Ivan Narodny," represents himself as the Managing Director of a so-called "Russian Chamber of Commerce," with offices at 141 Broadway, is not registered as a Russian citizen, and moreover, has absolutely no connection with any of the Departments of the Imperial Government, the Imperial Embassy, or the Consulate General.
New York, May 6th, 1915.

W. E. LINN.—AM IN CITY AT MARGARET Louisa and must see you quickly. M. B. Brantley.

Business Opportunities
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale, in New Haven, Conn.—One of the most lucrative and high-grade dressmaking establishments in New England, with goodwill, merchandise, machines, and complete equipment for a high-class, up-to-date business, including the real estate of most modern construction and located in a swell neighborhood; owners will remain a reasonable time to introduce purchasers; owners going out of business on account of intended residence abroad. Address Atty., P. O. Box 754, New Haven, Conn.

Capable, active business man forced to dissolve present partnership on account European war, will connect with well-established concern, either jobbing or manufacturing, prepared to invest $5,000 to $10,000 right now; additional $15,000 when safety of investment beyond doubt. Offers only considered when open to full and detailed investigation; also only where active work to increase and develop business is more essential than investment. Z 342 Times Annex.

For Sale—A credit clothing store in coal region town, doing a good business, getting in good payments; only reason for selling, having trouble with managers and have no time to attend to store myself, being in same business. Write or apply for particulars to Max Albert, 405 West 6th St., Allentown, Pa.

Must sell, on account of illness, lease, complete furnishings, stock, of well-established country tea house, on main auto road, in Orange Mountains; sacrifice to quick buyer; immediate possession. Rock Spring Inn, West Orange, N. J.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Young man wishes to invest capital and services in established manufacturing business which can stand rigid investigation; principals only; no patents. Reply M 7 Times.

An importing and exporting concern, with offices here and in Europe, has excellent proposition for one with a few thousand dollars and ability. H 338 Times Downtown.

OFFER $10,000, WITH SERVICES.
Experienced merchant will invest in successful business; confidential. Z 350 Times Annex.

Partner wanted with SMALL CAPITAL for manufacture of dresses and skirts; good opportunity for right man. K 30 Times Annex.

Motion picture theatre, 600 seats; good populated neighborhood, Brooklyn; extraordinary proposition; bargain. Call Room 606, 1,480 Broadway, 42d.

Have $1,000 and services; want partnership in legitimate established business. L 171 Times.

$2,000 to invest with services; good business experience; state particulars; no agent. D 266 Times Downtown.

Seat on Consolidated Stock Exchange for sale at $700. Bargain, L 128 Times.

Business Notices
Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale—National cash register, check thrower, late model, used short while; will sell reasonable price. Z 264 Times Annex.

Fire Escapes, Fireproof Windows, Approved Fire-Alarm Systems. J. Gescheidt, 212 E. 52.

Jewelry.

Diamonds; jewels at wholesale prices; resetting, repairing quickly and reasonable. E. J. Feitel, 7 W. 45th St.—Sells, Buys, Appraises.

Business Loans.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Wanted.—$300 for 3 months, security and pay commission. Hurry, L 167 Times.

Help Wanted, Male
Twenty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMAN.—Experienced; must know how to estimate on cabinet work in all its branches; commission basis only. Apply by letter, Commercial Cabinet Mfg. Co., 38 Cooper Sq.

SALESMAN.—Experienced, to carry line of kimonos and negligees for out of town; commission. Apply to Shaker N. Arida, 81-85 Washington St., City.

STENOGRAPHER wanted for law office; must be young and have absolutely thorough English education; must be lightning rapid both in dictation and transcription. Apply in own handwriting, stating all essential facts, T. J. M., Room 937, 30 Church St.

WINDOW TRIMMER.—Experienced cloak and suit window trimmer for out of town. Apply from 8:30 to 10 A. M., Epstein & Quinto, 122 West 27th St.

YOUNG MAN from 17-18 years old for electrical retail store; to start with small salary; must have good references and live with parents. L 168 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

COLLEGE GRADUATES, $12; stenographer, $10; file clerk, $12. Brody Agency, 239 Broadway.

Agents Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

GENERAL AGENTS for Bronx, Yonkers, and vicinity, Hoboken, Jersey City, Newark, Orange County; reliable men with some means only, desirous to get connected with first-class manufacturing concern in the oil and disinfectant line, need apply. L 176 Times.

AGENTS WANTED.—Big selling article of merit; sells to everybody; only high-class ladies and gentlemen engaged. Call Klein, 1,193 Broadway; Room 24.

MAID SAYS CARMANS TRIED TO BRIBE HER

Negro Sleuth Offered Her $300 to Change Her Story, She Testifies.

BAD DAY FOR THE DEFENSE

Prosecution Rests with Strong Case Against Woman Charged with Killing Mrs. Bailey.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 6.—District Attorney Smith brought forward the "surprise" today, which has been looked for since the beginning of the present Carman trial. Testimony was introduced to show that a negro acknowledged by George M. Levy, Mrs. Carman's lawyer, to be "affiliated" with the defense, went to see Celia Coleman, the negro woman formerly employed by Mrs. Carman in Charleston, S. C., after the first Carman trial, and said that Mrs. Carman would pay her $300 to change her story of what she had seen in the Carman house on the night Mrs. Lulu B. Bailey was murdered. George Hicks, the colored detective who, it is alleged, offered the bribe to the maid, also told her that he wanted her to get a divorce, marry him and go to New Orleans so that she would not have to attend a second Carman trial if one was held.

Mr. Smith succeeded also in getting into the record the testimony of George Toomer, a cousin of Celia Coleman, to whom, she testified, she told the real story of the Bailey murder two days after it occurred. The District Attorney rested the State's case this afternoon. The general feeling in the courtroom was that the State had vastly strengthened its case against Mrs. Carman since the first trial. After a brief recess, the defense began to present its case, and from the testimony introduced before court closed at 6:35 o'clock it appeared that Mrs. Carman's counsel would rely on the same evidence he introduced at the first trial.

The Defense Startled.

The bribery charge seemed to startle the defendant and her counsel. Mr. Levy made desperate efforts to have Justice Blackmar rule against it before the jurymen had heard the details from witnesses, and took exceptions to the rulings the Justice made in admitting the testimony. Then Mr. Levy sank back in a chair and rested his chin on one hand as the evidence was brought out. Mrs. Carman paled as Celia Coleman told of the alleged bribe offer, and George Toomer corroborated her story.

Mr. Levy, in opening the case for the defense a short time later, did not deny that Hicks had offered Celia Coleman a bribe and that he had asked her to marry him, but he said that the defense "didn't know anything about it and would try to find out."

Another feature of the trial today was the searching cross-examination to which District Attorney Smith subjected Mrs. Ida Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister and one of the witnesses for the defense. In this and his other cross-examinations today the District Attorney showed a fighting spirit which he lacked at the first trial and which seemed to disconcert the defense's witnesses greatly and to unnerve Mrs. Carman.

Celia Coleman was recalled to the stand when the session opened this morning for further cross-examination by Mr. Levy and stood several hours of questioning without changing her story. Some one sitting near Mrs. Carman accidentally dropped a knife or some other object to the floor while the colored girl was on the stand. Mrs. Carman jumped nervously, and then quickly regained the poise which she maintains in the courtroom. Celia Coleman told of the events following her departure from the Carman house in the custody of detectives. Mr. Levy made her answer many questions as to whether threats or influence had been used to make her change her story, but failed to gain any admissions of value to the defense.

The District Attorney was able to get in testimony regarding the attempted bribery through one of Mr. Levy's questions put to Celia Coleman. George Hicks, the colored detective, was formerly in the employ of the Burns Detective Agency, and was one of the negroes who had charge of Celia Coleman while she was being held as a witness for the Grand Jury, and before the first trial.

"Did Hicks ever tell you to change your story?" asked Mr. Levy, when questioning the servant about the story she told at the Coroner's inquest.

"Not before I testified before the Grand Jury," the woman replied.

After Mr. Levy finished his cross-examination Mr. Smith said to the witness:

"Celia, Mr. Levy asked if Hicks ever asked you to change your testimony. Now suppose you tell the jury if Hicks did ever ask you to change it."

"Yes, Sir," replied the colored girl.
"When?"
"Last December."
"Where?"
"Down home."

Fail to Bar Bribe Evidence.

Mr. Levy jumped to his feet and began to protest against the questions. Justice Blackmar quieted him and asked who Hicks was. Previously Hicks had been referred to as a detective working for the prosecution. "Hicks is now with the defense," said Mr. Smith. Mr. Levy admitted that Hicks was now "affiliated with the defense," but still fought against the admission of the testimony. Mr. Smith explained that his reason for introducing the evidence was to prove an attempt at bribery, and the Justice overruled objections.

"Hicks said Mrs. Carman would give me $300 not to tell the story again," said Celia, when permitted to answer more of Mr. Smith's questions, "and asked me to go to a lawyer and get a divorce, then to marry him and go to New Orleans, and not to come back."

Two witnesses heard Hicks make the bribery offer, Celia Coleman said, naming them as Toomer, her Freeport cousin, whom, it was later brought out, Mr. Smith sent to Charleston with Celia Coleman to report on any influences brought to bear on her there, and another negro named Flood.

Mr. Levy again questioned the girl, and in one of his questions the District Attorney found an opportunity to get Toomer on the stand, which John J. Graham, Mrs. Carman's trial counsel at the last trial, succeeded in preventing. Mr. Levy asked Celia Coleman to whom she had told her present story of the things she saw on the night of the murder besides the District Attorney, before she was taken to the Grand Jury room. She replied, "to my cousin, George Toomer."

Mr. Levy asked if Celia Coleman had written to Mrs. Carman to learn if the bribe was "official." She had not, she said.

Told Cousin of the Murder.

Mr. Levy then objected when Mr. Smith began to question the witness about what she had told Toomer, but Justice Blackmar overruled the objection. It was the State's only opportunity to meet the defense's charge that Celia Coleman's present story was the result of influences brought to bear on her by the State after she left Freeport, the Justice said. Mr. Levy's argument that he didn't know of any other case in which such an exception had been made proved fruitless. Celia Coleman then told the story which she said she told Toomer before leaving Freeport. It was substantially the same as her present story.

Toomer, who works as a plasterer, lives in Freeport and came from Charleston, S. C., was the next and last witness for the prosecution. The old negro spoke with the quaint accent of the old South, and his shining black features were set off by a grayish mustache and large, old-fashioned "specs." He "guessed" he was 50 years old and said his mother was the cousin of Celia Coleman's mother. His story of Celia Coleman's visit to him on the Thursday evening following the shooting was the same as the woman's in practically every detail. He said that Celia Coleman told him she tried to prevent Mrs. Carman from entering the doctor's office after the shooting, while she had the revolver under her shawl, but that Mrs. Carman said: "I ain't gwine do anything mo." Celia Coleman told him, he said, that Mrs. Carman went to the servant's room the morning after the shooting and said Celia was not to tell about the affair, that they "might lock her up and play ghosts on her."

Mr. Levy started his cross-examination by showing that the old negro couldn't trace his relationship to Celia Coleman, and afterward succeeded in making the old man very indignant. Under these circumstances Toomer barked his answers at the little lawyer in mirth-provoking fashion, sometimes indignantly, asking: "Who, me?" when Levy questioned him about his actions. Mr. Levy asked Toomer if he had anything to prove that Celia told him the story of the shooting on Thursday night, and the negro said: "Yas, I done wrote it down." He then hunted through his pockets until he found two much-folded pieces of notepaper and handed them to the lawyer. Mr. Levy offered them in evidence, but later withdrew them. Mr. Smith seemed as much surprised by the production of the notes as was Mr. Levy, and Toomer said he had not told anybody about them before.

On being questioned by Mr. Smith Toomer corroborated Celia Coleman's story about the proffered bribe. He said the offer was not made while he was in the room, but that "he never did trust dat nigger," and so listened outside the window while Hicks was talking to the woman. Hicks told Celia that they couldn't compel her to go back to New York, he said, and urged her just to "go before a notary and say she had made a mistake, and he could get some money for hisself and get $300 for her from Mrs. Carman." Celia, he said, asked him how it was that he wanted her to do this "when he done tell her befo' always to tell de truth." Then the District Attorney rested his case, though he is known to have several more witnesses to produce in rebuttal.

Mr. Levy in his opening address said he would show that it was some other person than Mrs. Carman who shot Mrs. Bailey. He would show that there was no jealousy, he said, and that the domestic relations of the Carmans had been happy. The defense would also prove that Mrs. Carman had never fired a pistol in her life, Mr. Levy promised. Then he continued:

Mrs. Carman to Testify.

"Mrs. Carman must sacrifice herself. She is going on the stand herself, and you can understand the delicacy of having to bare to you gentlemen all of the secrets of her life. She would tell all about having the dictograph installed between her bedroom and Dr. Carman's office, he said, and would testify that she had it put in only to verify stories she had heard about the doctor and to learn why his friends called him a devil, and used other terms of like kind in teasing him. Regarding Celia Coleman, he said: "We shall show you, gentlemen, that she is the most monumental liar of today," and that the seed of the story she told today had been planted while she was in the custody of detectives after leaving the Carman home. George Toomer helped in changing her story, he said. Mr. Levy said he would show that a "mysterious man" was seen lurking about the neighborhood on the night of the murder, and that a man was seen to run across the Carman lawn and jump the fence separating the adjoining lawn.

In regard to the bribery story Mr. Levy said:

"We don't know if Hicks offered $300 or 300 cents, but we don't want to keep anything from you, and he is here right now." Mr. Levy said that Hicks would be put on the stand "if he feels inclined" to tell about it.

Mrs. Helen Corby, daughter of Mrs. Ida Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister, and her husband, Charles L. Corby, of 285 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, were the first witnesses called for the defense. They repeated the stories they told at the first trial, which were to the effect that Celia Coleman said, at the time of the shooting and on the following days, that she didn't know anything about the case. Mrs. Corby, who is young and was stylishly dressed today, began answering the District Attorney's questions smilingly, but his tactics had changed since he last examined her, and soon she was nervous and pale. She admitted that she had attended family conferences at which Mr. Levy was present, when the evidence in the case was discussed. Charles L. Corby, under cross-examination, seemed uncertain as to where some of the members of the Carman household were when he came to the house after the shooting, and said that although others were crying he saw no tears in Mrs. Carman's eyes.

Mrs. Carman's Sister Examined.

Mrs. Ida Powell was questioned sharply by Mr. Smith, and she looked nervously about the room while he was cross-examining her. Mr. Smith brought out the fact that she was divorced and that she was on most confidential terms with Mrs. Carman. But she said that Mrs. Carman had not told her of the dictograph or of her desire to overhear the doctor's private conversations.

Mrs. Powell said she did not know who the two girls were who ran out of the doctor's waiting room when they heard the shot fired. Then Mr. Smith asked sharply:

"The doctor never told you one of them was up in Canada and that he got a letter from her, and that it would disgrace her if she had to testify?"

"No," said Mrs. Powell.

"When you went to the doctor's office didn't you hear Dr. Carman say: 'Florence did it,'" shouted Mr. Smith, "and didn't you say: 'I think she's losing her mind?'"

"Oh, no, Sir," answered the witness.

During the examination of Platt Conklin, Mrs. Carman's father, Mr. Smith again drove home the fact that the household had gone to Mrs. Carman's room after the shooting. Mr. Conklin said that he hurried to the house as soon as he learned of the tragedy and "went to Mrs. Carman's room first." Elizabeth Carman, Mrs. Carman's daughter, was called as a witness by the defense, but after she had told her story Mr. Smith declined to cross-examine her. She is only 10 years old. Mrs. Platt Conklin, aged 73, again told her story and, under Mr. Smith's volley of questions, said she, too, went to Mrs. Carman's room. She said the door from the pantry to the doctor's office was locked, when Mr. Levy was examining her, but to Mr. Smith she admitted thta she wasn't sure of this. Celia Coleman says she entered through this door. The strain on Mrs. Conklin was great, and she called for water and smelling salts on leaving the stand.

Mr. Levy then called a new witness, John G. Haberle, a drug salesman. He told of having seen a woman disguised as a man lurking about the Carman house about a month before the shooting, but the Justice smilingly ruled this testimony out on the ground that it had nothing to do with the case. Mr. Levy also produced two negroes who said they were passing the Carman house on the night of the shooting when one heard a sound that might have been a shot, and saw a man run across the lawn and jump a picket fence. The other negro, however, said he didn't see the man, and neither witness knew what time it was when this happened. Miss Harriet R. Wallace of Freeport testified that after 8 o'clock on the night of the shooting she saw a man she didn't know loitering along a street near the Carman home.

Mrs. Carman is expected to take the stand the first thing tomorrow morning.

Red Men in Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., May 6.—The sixty-seventh annual convention of the Improved Order of Red Men met today at Entre Nous Hall with 450 delegates present. Past Chief Commander A. A. Cunningham opened the session, and Moyar Robert Fordyce welcomed the visitors to Paterson. Following the business session, the visitors were token for auto trips about the city. This evening they enjoyed an entertainment provided by the local lodge.

Scarlet Fever Epidemic Feared.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., May 6.—The annual report of Health Officer Frank J. Osborne, made public today, tells that an attack of scarlet fever in the Tremont School last year was traced to the child of a Christian Scientist, who came to Orange from another city and appeared in the kindergarten. The child was quarantined, but only after other children had contr cted the disease. One child died, and Dr. Eugene G. West contracted the disease while attending a patient and lost his life.

WANTS FAST SHIPS TO SOUTH AMERICA

Best Way to Get Trade Below Equator, Says Head of Ethelburya Syndicate.

THAT'S HOW EUROPE WINS

Importers of Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro Find Trip to New York Tiresome.

Exporters engaged in the South American trade say that if the merchant of Buenos Aires or Rio de Janeiro had as much incentive to travel in the United States as in Europe a great deal of the business that now goes to European nations would come here. The chief incentive, it is said, need not be the prospect of a lively visit, but a quick, comfortable voyage from the southern port of departure to New York. As it is, many Argentinians and Brazilians who have business in this country go first to London or Havre and there transship to New York, because they can gain time in so doing and enjoy life in the big Atlantic liners.

O. H. Fuerth, head of the Ethelburga Syndicate, which has handled considerable financing for South American countries, is persuaded that if a single fast steamship, equipped as comfortably as the boats of the Cunard or White Star Lines, were to be run between New York and Buenos Aires for passenger traffic alone it would quickly bring a stimulus to our trade.

"It would be a losing venture, probably, for the ship owner," says Mr. Fuerth, "at least for a time, but the results in trade would be certain to follow. A few days ago I saw a friend, a prominent citizen of the Argentine, off for home on a boat sailing from Brooklyn. How he lamented the prospect. A voyage of twenty-eight days lay before him when he stepped aboard, and he spoke of what I have had in mind for some time, namely, that an effort to promote closer personal relations between the people of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, through faster traveling facilities, would help our sales greatly.

"There was nothing to be said against the boat he sailed on. It was built for trade purposes, because more profit lies in carrying hides and fruit and rubber than in transporting passengers. The steamship companies individually are out to make money, and their equipment, naturally, is of the kind that carries the most goods at the least expense. The majority of the passengers taken south or brought from the south are people who are enjoying vacation trips, and the time element does not enter into their plans.

"Far different conditions prevail among the vessels that sail between English, German and French ports and the River Plate. Many of them match the excellent North Atlantic liners in speed, and are fully as luxurious. The South American of means likes luxury, and he likes speed. I believe that a very important element in the hold obtained by European manufacturers on South American markets is the comfort and fast service that European steamships give their South American voyagers.

"A mercant of Buenos Aires, say, has decided that he wants to get away from his office for a while. A good time and relaxation awaits him in Paris—but he could enjoy himself equally in New York. Paris is only a few days away he will find on the boat several of his friends and their families. It is a pleasurable trip, and when he arrives the delights of the city do not take up all his time. He looks over the shops with an eye to finding goods to take back, or to order for future delivery. And every time he makes a satisfactory deal, he thinks more highly of Paris as a place for laying in supplies for his business.

"I know men in South American cities who would come to New York frequently for purposes of business that now go to Europe. When they do come, they always sail to London, and then take the other leg of the triangle to this port. There is always the chance that when they arrive in the British capital, with the intention of coming on to New York, they are influenced to transact their business there, and go back home without making the North Atlantic trip.

"It was not so very long ago that the Germans recognized the value of fast passenger vessels in promoting trade. I was in Para when the first Hamburg-American steamer came in to establish a regular servic. A strenuous rate-cutting contest followed among the lines engaged in the Para trade, but the Germans were quite willing to lose plenty of money to carry their point, and they succeeded.

"An effort to establish a government line of ships has been shelved in the United States. It seems to me that there is an excellent opportunity for starting a Government steamship service between hte Unitetd States and the countries to the south, with the primary purpose of giving tSouth Americans a first-hand introduction to the American markets on a broad scale. There might not be much profit in it from the passenger business alone, but trade relations certainly would be strengthened and the American manufacturer would reap a great benefit."

WEIGHTED BODY IN RIVER.

Identified by His Niece as That of Harrold G. Olson of Chicago.

Garwood Coote of 340 Audubon Avenue was in a canoe in the Hudson River off Fort Washington Point yesterday when he found the body of a man with a stone tied around his neck. Policemen whom Coote called got the body ashore and had it taken to the Morgue, where Detectives Hawkins and Geary found papers in the pockets which led to the identification of the man as Harrold G. Olson, a designer of women's dresses, whose home is in Chicago.

The body was identified by Miss Helen Lundes of 413 West 146th Street, an iece of Olson. She said she had no idea of why her uncle had killed himself if it were true that he had tied the stone around his neck and jumped in the river.

She said he was single and well to do. She came here a week ago to look for him after he had disappeared from him home and had applied to the police for aid.

MRS. SHRADY'S HOME AFIRE.

Mistress Ill, Firemen Work Quietly to Avoid Disturbing Her.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., May 6.—When firemen were called to the residence of Mrs. George F. Shrady last night when a slight blaze was discovered in the kitchen, Thomas Johnson, superintendent of the place, asked the firemen to work quietly, as Mrs. Shrady was ill from heart trouble.

Chief James H. McCabe and Assistant Chief Coffee put the fire out while the rest of the firemen remained at the gate.

Mrs. Shrady returned from the South this week ill, and Johnson feared the noise and bustle of the arrival of the firemen might cause a relapse.

Born Soldier.

Willie Woodside is a born soldier. At the age of 8 Willie is already preparing for West Point, brushing his teeth regularly after meals.

"By the time you are a man there will be no more war," said his mother; "there will be no need of West Pointers then."

"Yes, there will," the boy answered. "They'll need 'em in parades."—Newark News.

An Impression of Mary.

Queen Mary impresses us as the kind of woman who, if she were in about the same sort of circumstances as the rest of us, would make King George carry out the garbage and empty it when the pretty young matron next door was out in her back yard and couldn't help seeing what was going on.—Ohio State Journal.

Liberty Is Not Quite Dead.

It is said that during the last five years Congress and State Legislatures have enacted 62,014 laws. Considering such marvelous activity in that direction, the citizen is pretty lucky to have enough liberty left to drink coffee from a saucer or swear when an automobile runs him down and trims off a leg.—Houston Post.

Baiting of Railroads.

"Our community thinks your railroad oughter furnish a couple more trains per day. We're going to take the matter to the Legislature, too."

"But very few people in your community ever travel."

"Maybe not. But we like to see the cars go by."—Judge.

Worth Remembering.

If you want to get a man's keenest attention, talk to him about something to eat or drink. If it is one of the dear sisters you are conversing with you will have to get your observations strongly concentrated upon babies or surgical operations.—Houston Post.

Liberal Adder.

Civil Service Examiner—How is it that every time you add up a sum the total exceeds the real amount, and is never less? What is your occupation?

Applicant—I'm a waiter, Sir.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Pot and Kettle.

"Democracy is essentially corrupt," says a European critic of American affairs.

Maybe so, Professor, but look at the Krupption in your military monarchies.—Newark News.

100 CATS GUARD NEW YORK POLICE

Rats and Mice Routed by Valient Representatives of the Feline Tribe.

MEN NOW SLEEP IN PEACE

Station House Pets Credited with Wisdom Far Beyond Average of Their Species.

New York's police force is the owner of more than 100 cats, distributed among the various station houses where they have their own police duty to perform. This consists of ridding the houses of mice and rats.

Most of the cats wer econtributed by generous policemen. Others just naturally strayed into the stations. Were it not for the presence of these cats some of the station houses which are in the neighborhood of stables and rookeries would be overrun by rats. Policemen who have faced all kinds of danger unflinchingly do not hesitate to say that it makes them feel decidedly uncomfortable to be awakened from their slumbers by a rat who is using the floor of the dormitory for a playground, and that it is mighty reassuring to be able to drop off to sleep with the knowledge that the station house cat is faithfully patroling.

The station house cat, policemen assert, possesses characteristics distinctly different from those of the common house cat or any other species of the tiger family. For example he is not given to nocturnal prowlings. He spends most o his time in the station house, and when he does go out into the night he does not stray far. Most of these cats, police Lieutenants, who have studied them, assert, have a strong antipathy for an intoxicated person, and when such a prisoner is brought into the station the cats walk away in disgust. Instead of being called "Tommy" or "Kitty" they are usually addressed gruffly by the police as "You" and "Hey You."

In the Morrisania Police Station there is a beautiful white cat named Peter. He is the pride of the station house, and was born there five years ago when he was adopted by Lieutenant Peter Brady, after whom he was named. Peter has strong likes and dislikes. His favorite resting place is the top of the station house desk. When a Lieutenant whom Peter dislikes is on duty nothing will induce him to remain near the desk, but he will seek a far corner of the station. Peter was a great favorite with the late Lieutenant Frank O'Rourke. When O'Rourke wanted his pet he would blow a police whistle, which would bring Peter to the station. There was a certain Lieutenant that disliked Peter as much as the cat disliked him. This Lieutenant went in the back room of the station one night for a few minutes, leaving Peter in charge of the place. When the Lieutenant returned he found that the ink had been spilled all over the pages of the blotter. The Captain wanted to know now it had happened, and the Lieutenant blamed it on Peter.

There is a large gray cat in the Alexander Avenue station. Many names have been suggested for this cat, but as the men have not been able to agree on one they are now conducting a voting contest and the cat will be presented with the winning name. In the West 152d Street station there is a large cat, which spent his early life in a butcher shop. He makes daily visits to the butcher shops in the neighborhood, and when he is absent nad the police wan to set him on the trail of a mouse who is disturbingtheir equanimity they know that he can be found at a neighboring butcher's.

In a Brooklyn precinct there is a battle-scarred cat named Gray Whiskers. Some time ago an old building opposite the station house was being torn down, and under cover of night a regiment of rats swarmed from the ruins into the station house. The men in the dormitory were awakened by the sound of many feet and saw by the light from a full moon that the visitors were rats, and that they were being hotly pursued about the place by Gray Whiskers, which was giving them no quarter. No count was kept of the number of rats which Gray Whiskers dispatched, but those he failed to slay he routed completely from the station house, so terrifying them that, according to the police, no rat since has had the temerity to show his nose in the place.

The Right Sort.

A maid servant, thirty-two years in one home, willed her savings of $11,500 to her employer's family. May she never have to wash dishes in Heaven!—Newark News.

WORLD'S OLDEST LAWS.

Yale Professor Finds Prodigal Son Statute on a Tablet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 6.—Further translations of the oldest laws yet unearthed, those on the Babylonian tablets at Yale, were announced tonight by Professor Albert Clay. He translated two of the laws several weeks ago. Tonight he announced translations of seven more.

The third covers the case of the loss of a hired ship, through carelessness; the fifth refers to the repudiation of an incorrigible child; the sixth covers elopement; the seventh the enticing away, or the abduction of a girl after her parents had refused to give her in wedlock; the eighth deals with the killing of a hired ox by a wild beast, and the ninth the loss of a hired animal through neglect.

The fourth recites a law regarding a son who shall wish to depart from home and sets forth that a portion of his inheritance be given to him. Professor Clay points out that this law, which was enacted more than 2,000 years before Christ, really governed and applied to the case of the Prodigal Son.

IZZY THE PAINTER IN COURT.

Tells Jury of Firing Lichstein's Flat to Get the Insurance.

Isidor Steinkreitzer, known also as Izzy the Painter, who was sent to Sing Sing for not less than twelve and a half or more than twenty-five years when he confessed two years ago that he set more than seventy fires in tenements, appeared in court yesterday as the chief witness against Isidor Lichtstein, on trial for arson. Steinkreitzer told how four years ago he set fire to Lchtstein's apartment at 40 West 116th Street, and enabled him to defraud the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company of $650.

Steinkreitzer was paroled last February. His confession two years ago led to the conviction of several insurance adjusters after the investigation of the "arson trust."

He said he was to get 10 per cent. of whatever Lichtstein collected. Lichstein and his wife were absent from the apartment when he fire to a bundle of rags coaked in benzine. Lichtstein had his furniture insured for $1,200, but he collected only $650. Steinkreitzer said he got $65.

SYNOD PRAISES WILSON.

His Course in Neutrality Indorsed by Illinois Episcopalians.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—A resolution expressing absolute confidence in President Wilson's conduct of the affairs of the nation "during one of the most difficult periods of its history," was adopted by the Episcopal clergy and laiety of the Diocese of Springfield at the annual synod meeting today. It was forwarded to the President by telegraph, accompanied by this message:

"We pray that your efforts to preserve neutrality with honor may be crowned with continued success. We rejoice that now as at the beginning of the republic, and during the perilous days of the civil war, the country has as its Chief Magistrate one that feels that he cannot succeed without the Divine aid which sustained Washington."

TO QUESTION HAMMERSTEIN

Court Orders Examination Before Trial of Trust Co. Suit.

Oscar Hammerstein must submit to an examination before trial in the suit of the Equitable Trust Company to restran him from selling the Victoria Theatre or from doing anything that might impair the value of 3,998 shares of the Hammerstein Amusement Company. The shares were assigned to the plaintiffs to guarantee the payment to Mr. Hammerstein's two daughters of $200 a week that the court directed they should receive.

In his answer to the suit Mr. Hammerstein admtted that he had not made the weekly payments snce January, 1912. He explained that in consideraton of a payment of $200,000 he had waved hs rghts n the United Booking Office, which controls the territory in which the Victoria Theatre is situated, and also explained that he had received a judgment against the Hammersten Amusement Company for $111,733, and that after the referee had ordered the sale of the property public announcement was made that he held a mortgage on it for $100,000. Consequently there were no bidders.

The Equitable Company says the only person seekng to force the sale of the Vctora Theatre property by foreclosure proceedngs s Mr. Hammerstein himself, and that if he succeeds the values of the shares of the amusement company will be wiped out.

Jutice Bijur of the Supreme Court granted an application to examine Mr. Hammerstein. Further efforts to foreclose on the property have been enjoned.

Boy Suffers Series of Accidents.

HACKENSACW, N. J., May 6.—Danny Garofolo, 10 years old, fell from his bicycle this afternoon and broke his right arm. Before he could arise an express wagon ran over him, fracturing the other arm. On his way tp a hospital the driver ran the ambulance up against the curb to avoid a collision, throwing the injured boy about cruelly. The child was on an errand to arrange for his father's funeral tomorrow.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
THURSDAY EVE. MAY 13, at 8. GALA PERFORMANCE
For the BENEFIT of the DESTITUTE SEWING GIRLS of PARIS FUND
GEORGE BIZET'S OPERA. CARMEN
Mmes. Farrar, Alda, Sparkes, Braslau; MM. Martinelli, Amato, Leonhardt, Reiss, Segurola, Defrere. Incidental Dances by the Corps de Ballet. Conductor, Mr. Polacco.
PRICES FROM $1 TO $5.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

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